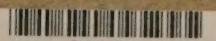


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES.

— (8.) —

EAST INDIA.

Session

31 January — 29 July 1856.

VOL. XLV.

1856.



ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS
OF THE
WEST INDIA COMPANY

1750

1751

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1856.

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

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EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 85.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 10 June 1856.

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East India House, }
31 May 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

HOME ACCOUNTS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

— No. 1. —

AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the
East India Company, from 1st May 1855 to 30th April 1856.

RECEIPTS:		£.	s.	d.
Bills from India, on account supplies to the public service	- - - -	17,557	19	9
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the home treasury	- - - -	1,484,039	17	3
From Her Majesty's Government:	£. s. d.			
On account expenses of Steam Communication with India	10,273 19 5			
Ditto Egyptian transit duties, paid by the Company	6,090 - -			
In repayment of advances in India on account of the colony of Hong Kong	58,801 3 7			
Ditto ditto on account of the emigration of Coolies	4,531 5 -			
On account expenses of Madras troops employed at Labuan	9,349 15 1			
Ditto of forwarding Her Majesty's 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers from India to the Crimea	100,788 2 10			
		189,834	5	11
Net produce of bullion received from Bombay (gold)	- - - -	7,202	-	4
Poplar fund, and unclaimed prize-money of seamen	- - - -	10,112	3	1
Fee fund	- - - -	9,702	-	3
Widows' funds for the home service	- - - -	28,108	14	1
Interest realised from investment of cash balances; less interest allowed on balances of funds in the Company's treasury	- - - -	92,973	4	1
Indian Railway Companies:				
Instalments of Capital under their respective Deeds of Contract with the East India Company:	£. s. d.			
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	761,500 - -			
East Indian Railway	1,715,423 8 6			
Madras Railway	801,356 10 -			
Scinde Railway	265,614 10 -			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	258,383 7 1			
	£. 3,802,277 15 7			
On account of Debenture Bonds issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company	134,600 - -			
		3,936,877	15	7
Balance in favour, 1st May 1855	- - - -	4,767,582	13	9
	£.	10,543,990	14	1
DISBURSEMENTS:		£.	s.	d.
Bills of Exchange from India:	£. s. d.			
For interest of India debt	24,311 3 1			
„ interest of Tanjore claims adjudicated	3,292 19 10			
„ postage received in India on account of Her Majesty's Government, and other remittances	19,251 7 10			
		46,855	10	9
Principal of five per cent. transfer loan standing on the books in London, paid off under advertisement of the Government of India	- - - -	352,869	10	3
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England	- - - -	89,271	8	6
Advances to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there	- - - -	369,235	19	4
Annuities paid in England, chargeable to the Indian civil annuity funds	- - - -	265,445	11	5
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds; and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India	- - - -	98,431	14	6
Fee-fund	- - - -	9,702	-	3
Widows' funds for the home service	- - - -	28,727	13	9
Poplar fund, and unclaimed wages and prize-money of seamen	- - - -	6,785	13	2
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund; claims paid thereout	- - - -	31	13	11
Services chargeable to Her Majesty's Government, including 45,000 l. paid the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company on account of conveying Her Majesty's 12th Lancers and 10th Hussars from India to Suez	- - - -	53,205	16	11
Carried forward	- - - £.	1,320,562	12	9

Brought forward - - -			£.	s.	d.
			1,320,562	12	9
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.					
Indian Railway Companies; engineering expenses and establishment charges, &c.:	£.	s.	d.		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company - -	227,195	16	5		
East Indian Railway Company - - - -	1,040,137	5	6		
Madras Railway Company - - - - -	571,074	6	2		
Scinde Railway Company - - - - -	55,891	14	8		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	40,448	14	1		
				1,934,747	16 10
Interest on capital of the Indian Railway Companies, under their respective deeds of contract, including interest on Debenture Bonds:					
To the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company -	52,286	11	11		
„ East Indian Railway Company - - -	190,600	6	10		
„ Madras Railway Company - - - -	42,510	18	6		
„ Scinde Railway Company - - - - -	6,502	12	5		
„ Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company - - - - -	5,141	11	2		
				297,042	- 10
Principal of Home Bond Debt, paid off - - - -				275	- -
CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA:					
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - -	632,688	10	9		
Interest on the home bond debt - - - - -	152,016	11	4		
Military and other public stores exported and to be exported	684,779	3	-		
On account building and equipment of a steam vessel for the Madras Government, and cost of coals for use of steam vessels in India - - - - -	79,938	17	8		
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - - - -	14,383	11	2		
Her Majesty's Government; payments under the new postal arrangement with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury -	55,378	-	7		
Transport of troops and stores - - - - -	74,367	3	2		
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-reckonings - -	832,486	3	-		
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	3,125	5	-		
Her Majesty's paymaster-general, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India	250,000	-	-		
Ditto ditto in repayment of expenses incurred on account of convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land -	9,483	5	5		
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India - - - - -	60,000	-	-		
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances and passage-money - - - - -	53,877	2	6		
Ditto - - ditto - - annuities of the Madras civil annuity fund of 1818 - - - - -	10,062	10	1		
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company) - - - - -	12,000	-	-		
Value of arms taken to India by Her Majesty's regiments -	10,386	19	1		
Her Majesty's establishments in China (portion of the charge payable by the Company for the years 1850-51 and 1851-52) - - - - -	20,682	5	2		
Grant to Prince Gholam Mahomed, as a mark of the Court's approbation, and to enable him to return to India in a manner suitable to his rank - - - - -	3,000	-	-		
CHARGES, GENERAL, comprising,—					
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries of the President and Officers of the Board, and superannuation allowances granted by warrant of the Crown under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91 - -	29,579	13	5		
Indian Law Commission, Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28 - - - - -	6,325	-	-		
Salaries of the Court of Directors - - -	10,000	-	-		
Carried forward - - - £	45,904	18	5	2,958,655	7 11
				3,552,627	10 5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	45,904	13	5	2,958,655	7	11	3,552,627	10	6
DISBURSEMENTS—continued.									
CHARGES, GENERAL—continued.									
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and tithes, coals, candles, printing, stationery, book-binding, stamps, postage, and various petty charges - -	26,837	9	9						
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries, and officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 3,915 £. 4 s. 5 d. applied from the fee-fund, in part payment thereof -	95,042	11	7						
Annuity and pensioners, including compensation annuities under Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 - - - -	181,637	8	3						
Haileybury College, net charge - -	10,803	2	10						
Military College at Addiscombe, net charge - - - - -	8,506	16	9						
Recruiting charges,—									
Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of the dépôt at Warley and in the recruiting districts; pay of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., including expenses of engineer cadets and recruits studying the art of sapping and mining at Chatham, £. 51,456 18 6									
Repairs, alterations and additions to barracks at Warley - - - - -	15,850	8	7						
	67,307	7	1						
Passage and outfit of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court at Bombay, and Recorders of the courts of judicature of Prince of Wales' Island and Singapore, Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Company's office in charge of recruits, officers in Her Majesty's service proceeding to join their regiments, volunteers for the pilot service, and civil engineers and overseers for public works, &c. - -	25,324	11	10						
Charges of the store department, articles for use in inspection of stores, labour, &c. -	7,036	10	6						
Lord Clive's fund, net payment for pensions, &c. - - - - -	77,607	6	-						
Expenses attending the Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations, further payments on that account - - - -	3,699	14	7						
Law charges - - - - -	16,560	4	4						
Cultivation and manufacture of cotton, &c. in India (expenses incurred in view to the improvement of) - - - -	9	13	6						
Maintenance of lunatics from India -	6,336	13	1						
Burmah donation Batta - - - -	335	16	6						
Her Majesty's Postmaster General on account postage of the Company's despatches to and from India - - -	8,873	19	7						
Miscellaneous; comprising cost of war medals for troops, cost of maps and charts for India, donations to Bengal civil fund, and to widows' funds, for the home service, donations for services and relief, &c. - - - - -	19,329	17	1						
				601,153	16	8			
							3,559,809	4	7
							£.	7,112,436	15 -
Balance in favour, 30th April 1856 - - - - -							3,431,553	19	1
							£.	10,543,990	14 1

— No. 2. —

ESTIMATE of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the HOME TREASURY of the *East India Company*,
from 1st May 1856 to 30th April 1857.

RECEIPTS :

	£.
Remittances from India, through Her Majesty's Government, on account of ordinary supplies to Her Majesty's service - - - - -	96,000
Bills of Exchange; may be drawn on India - - - - -	4,000,000
From Her Majesty's Government, on account Egyptian transit duties - - - - -	8,120
Indian Railway Companies; may be received under their respective contract deeds - - - - -	3,500,000
Interest to be realised from investment of cash balances; less interest to be allowed on balances of funds in the Company's treasury - - - - -	87,000
	7,691,120
Balance of Cash, 1st May 1856 - - - - -	3,431,554
£.	11,122,674

DISBURSEMENTS :

	£.
Bills of Exchange from India - - - - -	45,000
Dividends on India loan property transferred to the books in England - - - - -	79,000
Advances to be made in England to the civil, military, and other provident funds of India, repayable there - - - - -	368,000
India annuity funds; civil service annuities payable in England - - - - -	261,000
Family remittances; remittances by the administrators-general; payments chargeable against prize funds; and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India - - - - -	126,000
Indian Railway Companies; may be drawn for the purchase of rails, machinery, &c., including charges of establishment, and interest on capital - - - - -	3,409,175
Egyptian transit duties, recoverable from Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	8,120

CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA :

	£.
Dividends to proprietors of East India Stock - - - - -	630,000
Interest on the home bond debt - - - - -	155,776
Military and other public stores, exported and to be exported - - - - -	895,217
On account building and fitting a steam ship for the Madras Government, and cost of coals, for the use of steam vessels in India - - - - -	54,000
Amount to be paid to Her Majesty's Government under the new postal arrangements with the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	42,711
Transport of troops and stores - - - - -	66,500
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off- reckonings - - - - -	827,000
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late Saint Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - - -	4,480
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India - - - - -	250,000
Payments under Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India - - - - -	60,000
Civil establishments of India; absentee allowances - - - - -	56,000
Ditto - - - annuities of the Madras Civil Annuity Fund of 1818 - - - - -	10,000
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion of the charge payable by the Company) - - - - -	12,000
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion of the charge payable by the Company for the year 1852/53 and 1853/54) - - - - -	20,000
Charges General; being for home establishments and expenses, civil, military, and maritime pensions, recruiting charges, allowances for outfit, &c. - - - - -	580,000
	3,663,684
£.	7,959,979

EXTRAORDINARY :

Warrants passed the Court, unpaid, and other arrears, on the 1st May 1856 (should the whole be demanded), not included in the current year's expenditure above estimated - - - - -	294,126
£.	8,254,105
Balance in favour, 30th April 1857 - - - - -	2,868,569
£.	11,122,674

— No. 3. —

AN ACCOUNT of the DEBTS and CREDITS in *England* of the Government of *India*, on the 1st May 1856.

DEBTS :		£.	£.
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India - - - - -	-	64,198	
Dividends on India Loan Property transferred to the books in England unpaid - -	-	12,024	
Principal of Five per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, payable 25th April 1855, undemanded -	-	3,586	
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -	-	441,329	
Amount owing for export stores - - - - -	-	195,341	
Unclaimed prize-money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at five per cent. per annum - - - - -	-	48,391	
Poplar Fund, including unclaimed wages of seamen, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum - - - - -	£. 228,680		
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar Fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. 4, c. 61, and 9 Geo. 4, c. 50), bearing interest at four per cent. per annum - - -	27,450		
		256,130	
Her Majesty's Government; due per estimate on account charges of Queen's troops serving in India, and other claims - - - - -	-	918,132	
Dividends on the capital stock unclaimed - - - - -	-	33,377	
Interest on bonds unclaimed, including growing interest - - - - -	-	24,982	
East Indian Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 29th February 1856, the latest period to which accounts have been received - - -	£. 1,626,845		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, including receipts on account of Debenture Bonds issued under the guarantee of the East India Company, and after deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 31st December 1855, the latest period to which accounts have been received - - - - -	1,147,842		
Madras Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England, deducting sums drawn in India in excess of capital paid into the Indian treasuries, up to the 31st December 1855, the latest period to which accounts have been received - - - - -	406,168		
Scinde Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England - - - - -	209,723		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company; capital remaining in the Company's treasury in England - - - - -	217,934		
		3,608,512	
Home bond debt, charged upon the revenues of India by 9th sec. 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85 : Principal, bearing interest at £. 4 per cent. per annum - - - - - Principal, not bearing interest - - - - -	- £. 3,894,400 20,917		
		3,915,317	
On outstanding accounts of the late commercial branch - - - - -	-	-	9,516,819 8,810
		£.	9,525,129
CREDITS :			
The cash balance on the 1st May 1856 - - - - -	-	3,431,554	
Stock in the public funds standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on the 30th April 1856 - - - - -	-	928,316	
Military and other public stores remaining in England unshipped, 1st May 1856, including advances on account steam vessels and machinery - - - - -	-	281,475	
Owing from sundry persons for advances, repayable in England - - - - -	-	12,672	
Her Majesty's Government; on account of the Expedition to China, &c. - - - - -	-	800,000	
Balances in hands of officers of the home establishment, of sums advanced to pay charges -	-	532	
Computed value of buildings and land; viz.— The East India House - - - - - The East India College at Haileybury, and Military College at Addiscombe Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex - - - - - The Warehouses and Premises in Leadenhall-street and in New-street, Bishopsgate (store department) - - - - -	£. 271,000 193,000 58,000 24,000		
		546,000	
		£.	6,000,549
Brought down, Amount of Debts - - - - -	-	£. 9,525,129	
Ditto - - ditto - - Credits - - - - -	-	6,000,549	
			Debts in Excess - - - £. 3,524,580

The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to Proprietors for their Capital Stock; and on the other hand, of the Guarantee or Security Fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85.

— No. 4. —

A LIST of the several ESTABLISHMENTS of the *East India Company* in *England*, and the SALARIES and ALLOWANCES payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st May 1856.

	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
		£. s. d.
Secretary's Office: consisting of a secretary, deputy secretary, six assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence accounts, pay, audit, marine, and administration, will, and bond; thirty-nine clerks, one clerk in the Financial and Railway Department, a conductor of the correspondence relating to the vegetable and other products of India, one superintendent of extra clerks and writers, eight extra clerks, twenty-seven writers, and fifteen messengers - - - - -	100	46,644 - -
Examiner's office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence, two assistant examiners; three assistants to the examiner; two clerks in the Correspondence Department, four senior clerks, eight clerks, one superintendent of writers, one clerk in charge of secret papers, a registrar and assistant registrar of India books and records, seventeen writers, and eight messengers - - - - -	49	22,833 - -
Office of the Secretary in the Military Department: consisting of a secretary, an assistant, seven clerks, cadet clerk, and superintendent of extra clerks, three extra clerks, nine writers, and five messengers - - - - -	27	12,476 - -
Statistical Office: consisting of a chief and assistant, one clerk, two writers, and one messenger - - - - -	6	3,278 - -
Library and Museum: the Librarian (who is also Oriental examiner at the East India College and at the Military College), the keeper of the museum, one extra writer, and two messengers - - -	5	1,315 - -
Clerk of the works, a carpenter and one messenger - - -	3	605 - -
Storekeeper's Department: consisting of an inspector of stores, two clerks, two sub-inspectors, two examiners of cloth, eleven examiners and assistant examiners of stores, one book-keeper, one examiner of stationery, one extra clerk, four writers, one messenger, and sixty labourers - - - - -	86	10,367 -
Standing counsel - - - - -	1	500 - -
Solicitor - - - - -	1	500 - -
Examining physician - - - - -	1	520 - -
Geographer - - - - -	1	200 - -
Examiner of veterinary instruments - - - - -	1	100 - -
Chaplain to Poplar Hospital - - - - -	1	100 - -
Door-keepers and Court-room messengers - - - - -	5	1,282 - -
Door-porters and firemen, messengers and fire-lighters - - -	24	2,100 - -
Waterman - - - - -	1	70 - -
Housekeeper and assistant - - - - -	2	180 - -
Charwoman - - - - -	8	300 - -
East India College: the principal, seven professors, and forty-six public servants - - - - -	54	6,605 - -
Military College: the public examiner and inspector, lieutenant governor, twenty-two professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty-five non-commissioned staff and public servants - -	59	9,441 - -
Military Depot at Warley: comprising seven officers and thirty-one non-commissioned staff - - - - -	38	4,395 - -
Recruiting Districts: seven officers and forty-six non-commissioned staff - - - - -	53	4,920 - -
TOTAL Number - - -	526	128,731 - -

— No. 5. —

AN ACCOUNT of New or Increased SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS or PENSIONS, payable in
Great Britain, Granted or Created between 1st May 1855 and 1st May 1856.

ESTABLISHMENTS:	AMOUNT		
	PER ANNUM.		
	£.	s.	d.
Secretary's Office: two additional writers in the minuting and correspondence branch - - - - -	160	-	-
Examiner's Office: one assistant to the examiner - - - - -	900	-	-
Military Department: one additional writer - - - - -	80	-	-
Military Store Department: one additional established clerk and a sub-inspector - - - - -	330	-	-
	£.	1,470	-
SALARIES:			
Increase of salary to Mr. William A. Franks, the superintendent of extra clerks and writers in the secretary's office - - - - -	50	-	-
Increase of salary to Mr. E. G. Peacock, the senior clerk in the correspondence branch of the examiner's office - - - - -	194	-	-
Increase of salary to Mr. Philip Melvill, secretary in the military department -	200	-	-
The Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, for instructing a class of Company's officers at that establishment - - - - -	100	-	-
The Captain and Lieutenant of Royal Engineers, appointed by the Minister of War as assistant inspectors of field works at Chatham, to have an allowance of 60 <i>l.</i> and 40 <i>l.</i> a year respectively for their services in respect of the Company's engineers and sappers - - - - -	100	-	-
Mr. Francis Gripper, of the Office of Inland Revenue, who is charged with the payment to the families of the civil engineers and overseers sent to India, as a remuneration for such services - - - - -	20	-	-
Serjeant-Major Russell, the principal clerk in the Brigade Office at Chatham, for additional duties imposed upon him for district courts-martial, &c. - -	9	2	6
	£.	673	2 6
PENSIONS:			
Mrs. Conolly, widow of the late Mr. H. V. Conolly, of the Madras establishment (who was assassinated whilst in the discharge of his public duties), in consideration of his merits and services, and of the grievous loss which his widow and family have sustained - - - - -	200	-	-
Mr. Thomas Gidley, late a Lieut.-Colonel on the Bombay establishment, in consideration of his long and good service, previously to his removal from the service - - - - -	100	-	-
Mr. William Long, formerly a lieutenant in the Bombay army, in consideration of his present afflicted state - - - - -	50	-	-
Carried forward - - - £.	350	-	-

An Account of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

	AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	350 - -
PENSIONS— <i>continued.</i>	
The four orphan daughters of the late Lieut.-Colonel Augustus T. Watson, of the Bengal establishment, in consideration of their father's services, and the distressed condition in which they are placed by the death of their mother. Special allowance of 20 <i>l.</i> each - - - - -	80 - -
Mr. Robert Laurie, late a lieutenant on the Bombay establishment, in consideration of the whole of the circumstances of his case, the testimony borne to his character during a service of thirteen years, and his present distress - - -	50 - -
Mrs. Eliza Harton, widow of overseer Harton, Madras establishment, granted in addition to the regulated pension from Lord Clive's Fund, 21 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , together with 15 <i>l.</i> per annum for each of her five children - - - - -	96 15 -
Captain Edward Worsley, of the Madras establishment, granted under the peculiar circumstances of his case, a special allowance, in addition to his retired pay under the regulations - - - - -	50 - -
Mr. James Dodd, surgeon, of the Madras establishment, and late assay master in the Calcutta Mint; granted a special pension on retirement from the service -	190 - -
Mrs. Eliza Buckler, widow of the late Lieutenant S. H. Buckler, in consideration of the circumstances under which she and her six children are excluded from the benefits of the Indian Navy Fund, and as a special case - - - - -	50 - -
Mrs. Ann Waghorn, mother of the late Lieutenant T. Waghorn, R.N., upon a compassionate view of the circumstances of her case - - - - -	25 - -
Mrs. Sarah Ann King, widow of the late Lieutenant W. L. King, of the Indian Navy, granted a pension equal to that allowed from Lord Clive's Fund to a widow of an officer of the Company's Army holding corresponding rank; viz., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a day - - - - -	45 12 6
Mrs. Alicia Hobart King, widow of the late Lieutenant S. B. King, of the Indian Navy, granted a pension equal to that allowed from Lord Clive's Fund to a widow of an officer of the Company's Army holding corresponding rank; viz., 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> a day - - - - -	45 12 6
Miss Charlotte Brown, the pension granted to her by the Bengal Government, as the daughter of Mr. George Brown, formerly a Mate in the Bengal Pilot Service, made payable to her in this country - - - - -	24 - -
Mr. Samuel Garling, late of the Establishment of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, on retirement from ill-health - - - - -	250 - -
Sir Lawrence Peel, knight, pension granted by Her Majesty, under the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 85, s. 9, on retirement from office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta - - - - -	2,000 - -
Mr. Charles Unwin, Assistant Clerk in the Financial Department of the India Board, granted under Her Majesty's Warrant (Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91) -	400 - -
Serjeant Robert Sullivan, on discharge from the Dépôt at Warley - - -	36 10 -
Carried forward - - - £.	3,693 10 -

An Account of New or Increased SALARIES, &c.—*continued.*

			AMOUNT PER ANNUM.
			£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -			3,693 10 -
PENSIONS—continued.			
The under-mentioned discharged soldiers, who have held the rank of serjeant during the period prescribed by the Regulations, granted pensions of 1 s. a day each, in addition to the regulated pensions from the Military Fund; viz.:			
BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	
Matthew Foster.	Frederick Mew.	Richard Rimmer.	
George Minton.	George M'Kay.		
Andrew Conolly.	John Spread.		
William Baxter.			
James Purcell.			
Charles Smith.			
James Luffman.			
Malcolm M'Mee.			
William Chapman.			
William Redman.			
Robert Hampton.			
John Hyde.			
James Sperry.			
Seventeen, at 18 l. 5 s. per annum each - - - -			310 5 -
Conductor John Poyntz, of the Bombay Ordnance Establishment, in consideration of ill-health, resulting from an injury received on duty, granted in addition to pension under the Regulations - - - - -			20 - -
Gunners Robert Bennett,	} Granted pensions of 1 s. a day each from date of discharge from the Depôt at Warley - - - }		
Thomas Walford,			
John Bassage,			54 15 -
Sundry small pensions to the widows and children of deceased Elders, extra Clerks, and others of the Home Service, amounting to - - - - -			21 11 4
			£. 4,100 1 4

— No. 6. —

ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, REMUNERATIONS, and SUPERANNUATIONS, granted to OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company*, under the 93d Section of the Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, between the 1st May 1855 and the 1st May 1856.

NAME.	STATION.	Period of Service.	Age.	Amount of Salary and allowed Emoluments.	Proportion of Income which the Court are empowered to grant.	Amount of Superannu- ation Allowance granted.
		<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
Mr. William Keith -	Assistant to the Secretary in the Accounts Branch of his Office -	45	62	1,210 - -	Two-thirds	806 13 4
Mr. Henry Mills -	Assistant to the Secretary in the Minuting and Correspondence Branch, ditto - -	42	62	1,200 - -	ditto -	800 - -
Mr. Frederick S. Danvers.	Clerk in the Office of the Official Agent to the Administrators General in India - -	40	56	610 - -	ditto -	406 13 4
Mr. Thomas Love Peacock.	Examiner of India Correspondence - -	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	70	2,000 - -	ditto -	1,333 6 8
Mr. David Hill -	Assistant, ditto - -	24	70	1,500 - -	ditto -	1,000 - -
Mr. Henry Moore -	Examiner of Small Arms, Military Store Department - -	44	78	130 - -	- - Three fourths.	97 10 -
Mr. William Lacey Sharp.	Examiner of Gun Barrels, Military Store Department - -	15 $\frac{3}{4}$	43	130 - -	One-half -	50 - -
Mr. Francis Johnson	Professor of Sanscrit, &c., at the East India College - -	32	60	700 - -	Two-thirds	466 13 4
Mr. J. C. Schetky -	Professor of Civil Drawing at the Military Seminary - -	18	79	300 - -	ditto -	200 - -
Colonel Edward Hay	Commandant of the East India Company's Depot at Warley - -	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	71	800 - -	- - Three fourths.	600 - -

COMPENSATIONS granted between the 1st May 1855 and the 1st May 1856, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 7.

— No. 7. —

To the WIDOWS and CHILDREN of deceased OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the *East India Company* in *England*.

To the WIDOWS' FUNDS for the Home Establishment, to make up the deficiency }
in the Income of those Funds for the year ending the 30th April 1855 - } £. 11,567 - 1

— No. 8. —

To the FAMILIES of deceased OFFICERS of the *Company's* late Maritime Service, in the form of Annuities.

Mrs. Catherine Clifford, widow of a Commander, £. 100 per annum during widowhood.
Mrs. Mary Sarah Avarne, ditto - - - 100 - - ditto.
Mrs. Alicia Probyn, ditto - - - 100 - - ditto.

East India House, }
31 May 1856. }

(Errors excepted.)

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA.

HOME ACCOUNTS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 WILL IV. c. 85.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
10 June 1856.*

EAST INDIA.

A C C O U N T S

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THREE YEARS,

(1851/52—1852/53—1853/54),

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES :

WITH A STATEMENT OF THE SAME FOR THE SUCCEEDING
YEAR, PARTLY ESTIMATED.

(Presented pursuant to the Act 3 & 4 WILL. IV., c. 85, s. 116.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1856.

LIST OF ACCOUNTS.

-
- No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 4-5
- No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 6-7
- No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 8-9
- No. 3A.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 8-9
- No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the annexed Territory, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 10-11
- No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - p. 12-13
- No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices - - - - - p. 14-15
- No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 16-17
- No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year - - - - - p. 18-19
- No. 9.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND on account of the INDIAN TERRITORY, in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts - - - - - p. 20
- No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in England - - - - - p. 21
- No. 11.—A COMBINED ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of INDIA, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts - - - - - p. 22
- No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC DEBTS bearing INTEREST, outstanding at the several PRESIDENCIES in the EAST INDIES, on the 30th April 1854; also, of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon - - - - - p. 23

East India House, }
1 March 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

A C C O U N T S

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for

REVENUES:					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Mint Duties - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,85,107	8,82,482	5,98,176	3,92,900
Post-office Collections - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4,92,149	4,96,370	4,41,884	3,82,900
Stamp Duties - - - - -	-	-	-	-	21,43,965	20,82,269	21,52,231	22,01,700
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2,86,148	3,00,330	3,35,544	3,60,800
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain or deducting net Loss by Exchange } operations between India and England - - - - -	-	-	-	-	22,93,538	22,02,119	24,98,336	11,63,300
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	10,75,531	8,66,125	7,24,021	10,25,500
Land Revenue - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,54,18,327	3,54,78,182	3,54,00,655	3,53,20,000
Sayer and Abkarry - - - - -	-	-	-	-	29,78,606	29,30,156	29,03,186	30,07,200
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -	-	-	-	-	75,522	1,32,686	57,460	32,400
Receipts from the Territory ceded by the Burmese - - - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
- - - - -	25,11,220	21,53,046	24,30,938	24,31,300				
Ditto, annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban - - - - -	49,687	8,02,241	23,12,100					
(Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 20th December 1852.)					25,11,220	22,02,733	32,33,179	47,43,400
Customs - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1,14,08,472	93,13,151	76,83,572	86,34,900
Sale of Salt - - - - -	-	-	-	-	90,45,618	1,18,87,376	1,35,85,949	1,39,00,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3,12,00,944	3,96,01,844	3,80,00,100	3,59,24,609
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	9,07,261	7,57,126	8,88,572	8,44,200
Revenues of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:								
Prince of Wales' Island - - - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
- - - - -	1,82,495	1,94,516	2,25,625	2,58,830				
Singapore - - - - -	3,65,889	4,46,216	4,13,199	4,54,345				
Malacca - - - - -	98,937	1,17,974	1,30,820	1,43,125				
					6,47,321	7,58,706	7,69,644	8,56,300
Receipts from the Nagpore Territory - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,68,400
Subsidy received from the Nagpore Government - - - - -	-	-	-	-	8,00,000	10,00,000	8,00,000	-
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot and other States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,17,970	10,95,025	14,40,587	12,61,548
Interest on Debt due from the Nizam, and on other accounts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	77,138	58,401	2,67,241	3,42,250
On account net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Section I. of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	5,09,580	1,21,968	33,950	1,855
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES - - - - -					10,40,74,417	11,21,67,049	11,18,14,287	11,44,64,162
Deduct, Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties } or other Engagements - - - - -	-	-	-	-	26,53,333	24,96,053	24,73,107	24,97,118
					10,14,21,084	10,96,70,996	10,93,41,180	11,19,67,044
Charges of collecting the Revenues (including Cost of Salt and Opium):								
Charges of collecting the Stamp Duties - - - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
- - - - -	1,07,488	1,37,649	1,02,845	83,800				
Ditto - Land, Sayer and Abkarry } Revenues - - - - -	39,48,936	43,66,917	38,15,197	36,05,500				
Ditto - Customs - - - - -	4,99,960	4,86,698	4,04,626	4,43,500				
Cost and Charges of Salt, including } payments made to the French Go- } vernment under Convention - - - - -	32,38,131	24,78,677	28,26,860	38,86,883				
Cost and Charges of Opium - - - - -	1,10,89,314	1,35,91,400	1,40,50,123	1,63,42,410				
					1,88,83,829	2,10,61,341	2,11,99,651	2,43,62,093
TOTAL NET REVENUES of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, after Payment of Allow- } ances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - - -					8,25,37,255	8,86,09,655	8,81,41,529	8,76,04,951
Extraordinary: Receipt from Rajah Golab Sing, on account Transfer to him of Territory in } the Punjaub, under Article 3 of the Treaty between the British Government } and the Rajah, dated 16th March 1846 - - - - -					-	-	40,385	-
TOTAL NET REVENUES and RECEIPTS - - - - -					8,25,37,255	8,86,09,655	8,81,81,914	8,76,04,951
BENGAL DEFICIT - - - - -					1,59,48,649	1,36,53,103	2,25,23,097	2,23,04,988
TOTAL - <i>Co.'s Rupees</i>					9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	11,07,05,011	10,99,09,939

Note.—The Bengal Accounts having formerly included those of the Territories which, under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the of the newly acquired Territory, as shown

Y E A R S.		NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments and Charges of Collection.			
		Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (including Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory). <i>Vide</i> Account, No. 3.	Punjaub and Trans- Indus Territory. <i>Vide</i> Account, No. 3 A.	TOTAL.
		<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
1851/52 - - - - -	-	8,25,37,255	5,16,44,284	96,80,654	14,38,62,193
1852/53 - - - - -	-	8,86,09,655	5,10,47,068	98,37,891	14,94,94,614
1853/54 - - - - -	-	8,81,81,914	5,13,63,338	96,12,687	14,91,62,939
1854/55, Estimated - - - - -	-	8,76,04,951	5,11,90,000	95,62,500	14,83,57,451

Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

CHARGES:					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint Charges	-	-	-	-	2,84,115	3,17,220	2,84,579	2,36,788
Post-office Charges	-	-	-	-	5,49,011	5,12,516	5,06,985	4,85,500
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including contingent Charges	-	-	-	-	93,01,346	87,14,189	97,22,790	93,57,929
Payments to Claimants upon the late Registrar of the Supreme Court, under Section 3, of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851	-	-	-	-	3,35,129	2,15,327	31,052	75,000
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES					1,04,69,601	97,59,252	1,05,45,406	1,01,55,217
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:								
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, including Law Charges	-	-	-	-	10,74,472	10,82,305	10,87,413	11,42,300
Ditto - Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts	-	-	-	-	45,89,535	46,90,259	45,44,457	48,33,000
Provincial Police	-	-	-	-	10,31,386	10,74,502	10,63,670	10,19,200
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES					66,95,393	68,47,066	66,95,540	69,94,500
Charges in the Territory ceded by the Burmese	Co.'s Rs. 14,10,243	Co.'s Rs. 14,74,891	Co.'s Rs. 11,72,544	Co.'s Rs. 12,13,400				
Ditto, annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban	-	1,61,725	16,20,577	21,73,100	14,10,243	16,36,616	27,93,121	33,86,500
(Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated the 20th December 1852.)								
Marine and Pilotage Charges	-	-	-	-	17,74,576	19,01,791	20,56,380	21,56,420
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs	-	-	-	-	2,20,839	7,19,575	7,94,623	27,78,085
Charges of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca:								
Prince of Wales' Island	Co.'s Rs. 2,73,606	Co.'s Rs. 2,92,323	Co.'s Rs. 2,74,844	Co.'s Rs. 3,38,210				
Singapore	-	2,81,575	2,78,880	3,19,709				
Malacca	-	98,107	1,00,334	96,243				
					6,53,288	6,71,537	6,90,796	7,19,925
Charges of the Nagpore Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,99,450
Military Charges (Bengal and North- Western Provinces)	5,27,86,420	5,27,77,446	5,52,47,369	5,37,64,122				
Ditto - Buildings	18,56,886	14,96,856	24,49,926	45,00,000	5,46,43,306	5,42,74,302	5,76,97,295	5,82,64,122
War Charges	-	-	-	-	6,72,933	32,11,083	42,89,938	42,90,000
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST ON DEBT, and CHARGES OF COLLECTION					7,65,40,179	7,90,21,222	8,55,63,099	9,09,44,219
Interest on Debt	-	-	-	-	2,19,45,725	2,32,41,536	2,51,41,912	1,89,65,720
TOTAL - Co.'s Rupees					9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	11,07,05,011	10,99,09,939

Government of the late Presidency of Agra, the aggregate of the Revenues and Charges of those Territories, as shown in Account No. 3, and also in Account No. 3 A, is here inserted.

CHARGES.				SURPLUS in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territory.
Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (including Cis and Trans-Sutlej Territory). Vide Account, No. 3.	Punjaub and Trans- Indus Territory. Vide Account, No. 3 A.	TOTAL.	
Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
9,84,85,904	1,09,52,280	75,76,430	11,70,14,614	2,68,47,579
10,22,62,758	1,10,03,039	66,20,818	11,98,86,615	2,96,07,999
11,07,05,011	1,18,71,659	75,68,734	13,01,45,404	1,90,17,535
10,99,09,939	1,42,52,500	1,01,54,000	13,43,16,439	1,40,41,012

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BENGAL PRESIDENCY, for

RECEIPTS:

CASH BALANCES in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on 30th April - - -

DEBT INCURRED:

	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Loans at 3½, 4, and 5 per cent. -	5,69,700	65,34,000	24,94,60,907	1,89,05,000
Treasury Notes issued - - -	12,23,628	27,38,617	1,07,26,189	51,75,000
Bills outstanding - - -	36,32,258	-	33,43,202	—
Received on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - -	64,89,783	62,21,810	49,87,161	50,30,000
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	1,28,52,936	1,42,10,744	1,47,74,651	1,45,10,200
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13 January 1844 - - -	17,97,267	23,41,494	15,04,690	16,72,000

TOTAL DEBT INCURRED - - -

Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances - - -

SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:

Transfer Loan Stock, Principal to be discharged in England - - -	-	-	44,51,889	—
Bills on the Court for Principal of India Debt - - -	-	-	33,600	—
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt - - -	5,53,200	5,00,547	2,88,072	2,08,000
Other Bills on the Court - - -	97,600	90,964	1,12,423	1,35,000
Dividends on Stock of the 5 per cent. -	13,96,222	13,70,654	13,64,757	9,80,000
Transfer Loan paid in England - -	-	-	-	-
Advances in England recovered in Bengal - - -	35,58,779	39,69,047	38,10,526	40,65,000
East Indian Railway Company; Receipts in India on account of Capital under Clause 6 of their Deed of Contract -	2,34,726	50,985	62,348	9,21,741
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government, and net loss by Exchange Operations, with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca Rupee - - -	6,76,114	3,42,782	6,26,019	2,74,000
Invoice value of Copper for Coinage -	4,24,799	3,22,503	2,45,267	6,34,000

TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON - - -

SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the annexed Territories):

Treasure - - - - -	58,18,905	79,91,487	54,67,720	1,03,00,000
Bills drawn - - - - -	4,49,39,784	4,28,08,707	4,20,88,862	4,29,43,000
Stores - - - - -	-	-	20,765	—
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous -	1,05,87,416	1,09,38,696	1,16,82,476	1,48,37,500
India Loans discharged - - -	-	-	-	500
	6,13,46,105	6,17,38,890	5,92,59,823	6,80,81,000

MADRAS:

Treasure - - - - -	21,06,017	45,00,018	90,99,989	21,10,000
Bills drawn - - - - -	23,94,304	8,74,055	22,95,105	11,68,000
Stores - - - - -	35,967	34,959	43,220	15,000
India Loans discharged - - -	-	-	12,748	—
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous -	45,30,158	47,40,595	54,99,896	43,37,400
	90,66,446	1,01,49,627	1,69,50,958	76,30,400

BOMBAY:

Treasure - - - - -	-	3,10,272	1,33,00,000	44,70,000
Bills drawn - - - - -	2,35,876	3,54,555	21,18,405	4,50,000
Stores - - - - -	-	92,469	53,692	—
India Loans discharged - - -	-	-	17,373	—
Advances and Disbursements on account Bengal, and Miscellaneous -	39,05,393	37,31,082	72,21,505	45,46,060
	41,41,269	44,88,378	2,27,10,975	94,66,060

TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -

GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees

1851/52.

1852/53.

1853/54.

Estimate,
1854/55.Co.'s Rs.
3,31,45,265Co.'s Rs.
3,87,66,138Co.'s Rs.
4,98,73,372Co.'s Rs.
6,67,75,419

2,65,65,572

3,20,46,665

28,47,96,800

4,52,92,200

32,86,291

27,24,075

63,42,913

94,83,996

69,41,440

66,47,482

1,09,94,901

72,17,741

7,45,53,820

7,63,76,895

9,89,21,756

8,51,77,460

14,44,92,388

15,65,61,255

45,09,29,742

21,39,46,816

Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of the same for the succeeding Year.

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
PAYMENTS:								
DEFICIT of REVENUE, as shown in Account No. 1 - - - - -					Co.'s Rs. 1,59,48,649	Co.'s Rs. 1,36,53,103	Co.'s Rs. 2,25,23,097	Co.'s Rs. 2,23,04,988
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Loans at 5 and 6 per cent. - -	51,333	2,10,133	25,12,21,715	2,62,97,400				
Treasury Notes - - -	17,81,504	19,24,381	1,07,37,609	52,60,900				
Bills outstanding - - -	-	58,38,352	-	4,86,798				
Payments on account Civil, Military } and other Service Funds - - }	56,22,784	59,09,118	36,60,017	45,45,000				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	1,28,73,049	1,24,03,050	1,37,85,481	1,41,20,900				
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 - - - }	15,12,884	15,88,200	14,72,760	16,50,000				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - - -					2,18,41,554	2,78,73,234	28,08,77,582	5,23,60,998
Advances made by Government repayable, including Tuccavee Advances - - -					22,52,663	25,62,292	74,22,733	86,85,396
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged -	2,35,47,635	2,89,34,505	3,34,02,134	3,10,00,000				
Bills on Her Majesty's Government } transmitted - - - }	5,18,110	2,76,777	3,93,712	1,23,000				
Invoice Value of Bullion consigned to the Court of Directors (Gold) - - }	-	-	-	32,96,019				
East Indian Railway Company; Pay- ments out of Capital under Clause 7 of their Deed of Contract - - }	15,65,000	18,61,634	32,26,571	58,91,354				
Interest on Capital deposited in the Indian Treasuries - - - }	9,190	12,148	12,443	18,100				
Miscellaneous, including net gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca Rupee - - - }	18,99,813	17,26,566	21,88,027	10,45,390				
Supplies to Her Majesty's Govern- ment, including Charges on account of the Expedition to China, repay- able in England - - - }	18,45,964	19,12,000	16,99,568	6,71,900				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - - -					2,93,85,712	3,47,23,630	4,09,22,455	4,20,45,763
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (including the annexed Territories):								
Treasure - - - - -	57,41,497	13,52,083	4,28,644	84,60,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	1,31,18,317	81,83,751	58,11,533	1,22,16,000				
Stores - - - - -	2,19,736	1,68,264	1,48,330	1,35,000				
Subscriptions to India Loans - -	49,300	1,04,000	10,51,633	11,60,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of the North-Western Pro- vinces, and Miscellaneous - - }	85,90,145	77,86,450	85,02,507	94,79,000				
Amount received from Rajah Golab Sing (credited in Account No. 1) }	-	-	40,385	-				
					2,77,18,995	1,75,94,548	1,59,83,032	3,14,50,000
MADRAS:								
Treasure - - - - -	-	-	-	30,00,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	20,50,893	12,10,438	3,46,722	5,99,800				
Stores - - - - -	-	-	-	4,00,000				
Subscriptions to India Loans - -	2,61,400	11,46,400	11,03,247	15,42,300				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	40,17,761	58,91,912	91,25,982	92,03,000				
					63,30,054	82,48,750	1,05,75,951	1,47,45,100
BOMBAY:								
Treasure - - - - -	-	-	-	33,00,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	11,54,954	75,839	1,00,056	13,90,000				
Stores - - - - -	-	89,765	28,394	-				
Subscriptions to India Loans - -	23,100	6,73,700	43,88,193	10,05,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Bombay, and Miscellaneous }	10,70,569	11,93,022	12,92,830	19,67,000				
					22,48,623	20,32,326	58,49,473	76,62,000
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -					3,62,97,672	2,78,75,624	3,24,08,456	5,38,57,100
TOTAL - - -					10,57,26,250	10,66,87,883	38,41,54,323	17,92,54,245
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April - - -					3,87,66,138	4,98,73,372	6,67,75,419	3,46,92,571
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					14,44,92,388	15,65,61,255	45,09,29,742	21,39,46,816

No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the NORTH-WESTERN
with an Estimate of the same

R E V E N U E S :					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Post-office Collections	-	-	-	-	6,78,061	6,53,522	6,74,330	6,94,500
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	14,95,416	15,81,613	15,95,142	16,37,500
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	-	-	-	5,557	29,854	30,333	41,000
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	-	2,12,331	2,21,464	1,93,156	2,09,000
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	4,98,42,111	4,94,81,928	4,99,86,719	4,95,05,000
Sayer and Abkarry	-	-	-	-	32,67,863	31,75,157	31,29,466	31,75,000
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	5,51,661	1,57,480	1,28,853	1,72,000
Customs	-	-	-	-	11,85,054	10,75,052	9,57,330	9,70,500
Receipts from Salt (Duties)	-	-	-	-	47,13,191	48,40,102	46,77,527	47,00,000
Interest on Tuccavee Advances, and on other Accounts	-	-	-	-	32,483	25,125	21,674	18,000
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES					6,19,83,728	6,12,41,297	6,13,94,530	6,11,22,500
Deduct,								
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties } or other Engagements, including those of the King of Delhi - - - - }					45,35,904	45,29,528	40,72,080	40,90,000
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES :					5,74,47,824	5,67,11,769	5,73,22,450	5,70,32,500
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Ditto - - - Land and Sayer	47,458	89,449	59,967	56,000				
Revenues - }	47,81,770	47,13,500	50,94,611	49,10,000				
Ditto - - - Customs -	8,67,175	7,50,401	7,24,171	7,76,500				
Ditto - - - Salt Duties -	1,07,137	1,11,351	75,363	1,00,000				
					58,03,540	56,64,701	59,54,112	58,42,500
NET REVENUE, after payment of Allowances and Assign- } ments, and Charges of Collection - - - - }					5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	5,13,68,338	5,11,90,000
Brought down,								
Surplus.—North-Western Provinces (which include the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States)					-	-	-	-
Add, Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory: Surplus, per Account, No. 3 A.					-	-	-	-
Deduct - - - - - Deficit					-	-	-	-
Total Net Surplus North-Western Provinces, including annexed Territory					-	-	-	-

The Military Charges of the North-Western Provinces are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal.

No. 3 A.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the PUNJAUB and
with an Estimate of the same

R E V E N U E S :					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Post-office Collections	-	-	-	-	1,53,738	1,64,712	1,68,911	1,61,000
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	1,30,425	1,38,058	1,58,164	1,47,500
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	-	-	-	10,762	81,259	41,362	85,000
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	-	46,852	54,104	69,221	60,000
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	96,53,529	94,45,453	94,73,917	99,95,000
Sayer and Abkarry, including Produce of Salt Mines in 1851/52 and 1852/53	-	-	-	-	19,32,031	24,10,694	7,08,135	6,25,000
Produce of the Salt Mines	-	-	-	-	-	-	* 20,03,996	20,00,000
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	44,498	42,218	29,388	36,000
Interest on Tuccavee Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Deduct,					1,19,71,835	1,23,36,498	1,26,53,119	1,31,09,500
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or } other Engagements - - - - - }					9,08,946	9,00,967	15,42,169	19,10,000
CHARGES OF COLLECTING the REVENUES :					1,10,62,889	1,14,35,531	1,11,10,950	1,11,99,500
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Ditto - - Land, Sayer, and Ab-	4,256	8,914	6,580	9,000				
karry Revenues - }	15,36,030	16,37,056	14,86,845	14,53,000				
Ditto - - Salt Revenue -	-	-	2,79,258	2,50,000				
					15,40,286	16,45,970	17,72,683	17,12,000
					95,22,603	97,89,561	93,38,267	94,87,500
Extraordinary: Value of Property, and Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government	-	-	-	-	1,58,051	48,330	2,74,420	75,000
NET REVENUES (including Extraordinary Receipts), after payment of Allowances } and Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - - }					96,80,654	98,37,891	96,12,687	95,62,500
Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory: Deficit - - - -					-	-	-	5,91,500
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i>					96,80,654	98,37,891	96,12,687	1,01,54,000

* Included with the Sayer Revenue in

Note.—The Military Charges of this Territory, with the exception of the Charges of the Local

PROVINCES, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices,
for the succeeding Year.

CHARGES:					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Post-office Charges - - - - -					6,72,524	6,24,810	5,03,311	6,02,500
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - -					17,52,378	19,31,678	16,44,538	18,73,000
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES - - -					24,24,902	25,56,488	21,47,849	24,75,500
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:								
Charges of the Sudder, Provincial and Zillah Courts - - - - -					41,51,073	41,91,305	40,97,787	41,56,000
Provincial Police - - - - -					16,97,607	17,23,972	17,04,862	17,00,000
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES - - -					58,48,680	59,15,277	58,02,649	58,56,000
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - -					26,47,478	21,58,682	37,36,686	57,33,000
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST ON DEBT - - -					1,09,21,060	1,06,30,447	1,16,87,184	1,40,64,500
Interest on Debt - - - - -					31,220	3,72,592	1,84,475	1,88,000
TOTAL CHARGES - - -					1,09,52,280	1,10,03,039	1,18,71,659	1,42,52,500
North-Western Provinces - - SURPLUS - - - - -					4,06,92,004	4,00,44,029	3,94,96,679	3,69,37,500
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i>					5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	5,13,68,338	5,11,90,000

1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
4,06,92,004	4,00,44,029	3,94,96,679	3,69,37,500
21,04,224	32,17,073	20,43,953	—
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,91,500
4,27,96,228	4,32,61,102	4,15,40,632	3,63,46,000

TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices,
for the succeeding Year.

CHARGES:					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Post-office Charges - - - - -					1,11,076	1,34,903	1,39,858	1,53,000
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - -					5,61,970	5,92,526	8,19,788	8,46,000
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES - - -					6,73,046	7,27,429	9,59,646	9,99,000
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:								
Charges of the Judicial Establishments - - - - -					9,71,774	9,54,655	9,52,104	8,80,000
Ditto - Civil and Military Police Establishments - - - - -					29,02,476	23,01,692	25,39,190	26,00,000
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES - - -					38,74,250	32,56,347	34,91,294	34,80,000
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - -					2,41,010	3,01,146	8,23,030	34,45,000
Military Charges (the Local Corps only) - - - - -					27,34,179	23,31,848	22,94,764	22,30,000
CHARGES, ORDINARY - - -					75,22,485	66,16,770	75,68,734	1,01,54,000
Extraordinary: Arrears of Revenue Establishments of the former Government - -					53,733	3,976	—	—
TOTAL CHARGES (Ordinary and Extraordinary) - - -					75,76,218	66,20,746	75,68,734	1,01,54,000
Interest on Debt - - - - -					212	72	—	—
					75,76,430	66,20,818	75,68,734	1,01,54,000
Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory: Surplus - - - - -					21,04,224	32,17,073	20,43,953	—
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i>					96,80,654	98,37,891	96,12,687	1,01,54,000

the Indian Statements of former years.

Corps, are included amongst the Military Charges of Bengal.

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the NORTH-WESTERN
latest Advices, with an ESTIMATE of

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
RECEIPTS:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries on the 30th April	-	-	-	-	3,64,25,960	3,59,77,384	3,14,26,719	2,09,77,653
Surplus Revenue, as shown in Account No. 3	-	-	-	-	4,27,96,228	4,32,61,102	4,15,40,632	3,63,46,000
DEBT INCURRED:								
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Bills outstanding	-	-	-	-	5,76,965	6,17,143	—	—
Miscellaneous Deposits	-	-	-	-	2,38,44,020	2,74,52,006	3,19,65,719	3,20,20,000
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED					-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2,44,20,985	2,80,69,149	3,19,65,719	3,20,20,000
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances	-	-	-	-	1,38,40,355	1,40,90,260	1,84,88,611	2,16,08,000
Supplies from London (Miscellaneous)	-	-	-	-	-	7,851	52,666	1,25,000
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure	-	-	-	-	57,01,445	13,56,367	4,70,931	66,40,000
Bills drawn	-	-	-	-	1,31,73,738	77,39,229	62,86,211	87,00,000
Stores	-	-	-	-	1,90,556	4,69,497	5,99,097	—
Subscriptions received to India Loans	-	-	-	-	49,300	1,04,000	8,88,053	50,000
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, including Receipt from Rajah Golab Sing in 1853/54. See Account No. 2	-	-	-	-	86,48,641	76,48,372	80,63,855	83,90,000
	-	-	-	-	2,77,63,680	1,73,17,465	1,63,08,147	2,37,80,000
MADRAS:								
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	91,280	66,275	51,900	50,000
BOMBAY:								
Treasure	-	-	-	-	-	30,10,000	14,99,965	35,00,000
Bills drawn	-	-	-	-	56,464	79,946	2,65,115	—
Advances and Disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	34,347	47,919	63,043	1,00,000
	-	-	-	-	90,811	31,37,865	18,28,123	36,00,000
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES					-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	2,79,45,771	2,05,21,605	1,81,88,170	2,74,30,000
GRAND TOTAL					<i>Co.'s Rupees</i>			
	-	-	-	-	14,54,29,299	14,19,27,351	14,16,62,517	13,85,06,653

PROVINCES, including the annexed Territory, for Three Years, according to the the same for the succeeding year.

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
PAYMENTS:								
DEBT DISCHARGED:					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Temporary Loans - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	90,000	—				
Bills outstanding - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	5,84,276	78,000				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	2,28,90,291	2,66,09,225	3,27,71,649	3,22,10,000				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - - -					2,28,90,291	2,66,09,225	3,34,45,925	3,22,88,000
Advances made by Government repayable, including Tuccavee Advances - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,35,38,954	1,84,33,528	2,15,96,912	2,23,28,000
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure - - - - -	52,00,879	70,97,464	58,72,186	1,08,00,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	4,50,85,147	4,07,14,944	4,15,24,580	38,00,000				
Stores - - - - -	51,454	- - -	75,629	—				
Interest on India Debt - - -	10,52,337	12,36,367	12,74,485	12,00,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Bengal, and Miscellaneous }	1,23,25,327	1,19,51,165	1,02,05,767	5,20,33,000				
	6,37,15,144	6,09,99,940	5,89,52,647	6,78,33,000				
MADRAS:								
Bills paid - - - - -	4,15,725	5,73,385	26,027	30,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	14,46,706	15,42,992	14,49,979	15,00,000				
	18,62,431	21,16,377	14,76,006	15,30,000				
BOMBAY:								
Treasure - - - - -	59,30,634	8,35,822	38,72,360	15,00,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	94,701	1,18,528	1,37,229	1,25,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Bombay, and Miscellaneous }	14,19,760	13,87,212	12,04,785	14,65,000				
	74,45,095	23,41,562	52,14,374	30,90,000				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -					7,30,22,670	6,54,57,879	6,56,43,027	7,24,53,000
TOTAL - - -					10,94,51,915	11,05,00,632	12,06,84,864	12,70,69,000
CASH BALANCES in the several Treasuries on the 30th April - - -					3,59,77,384	3,14,26,719	2,09,77,653	1,14,37,653
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					14,54,29,299	14,19,27,351	14,16,62,517	13,85,06,653

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the MADRAS

	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55.
REVENUES:				
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Mint Duties - - - - -	81,965	1,72,067	1,50,126	84,592
Post-office Collections - - - - -	4,18,319	4,13,021	4,13,922	4,00,050
Stamp Duties - - - - -	4,98,881	4,82,868	5,28,191	5,43,127
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain by Exchange Operations between India and England - - - - -	2,99,533	3,80,420	4,35,218	2,48,967
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	1,28,870	1,07,968	1,17,784	1,18,744
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,61,06,460	3,68,78,112	3,40,23,335	3,38,46,362
Abkarry and Small Farms and Licences - - - - -	24,18,406	24,21,574	24,90,865	24,33,878
Moturpha - - - - -	11,92,579	11,84,608	11,02,367	10,82,813
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -	2,95,970	2,91,662	1,99,558	2,87,111
Customs - - - - -	11,56,807	12,07,970	12,65,283	11,72,002
Sale of Tobacco - - - - -	8,96,775	6,31,621	89,577	—
Sale of Salt - - - - -	48,34,277	50,42,653	48,02,139	48,74,593
Marine Duties - - - - -	70,658	64,192	66,066	73,796
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore and Cochin - - - - -	34,46,430	34,46,431	34,46,430	34,46,431
Interest on Debts due by Native States, and on other Accounts - - - - -	4,86,395	4,55,610	3,45,023	5,43,286
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES - - Co.'s Rupees	5,23,32,325	5,31,80,777	4,94,75,884	4,91,55,752
Deduct,	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Mysore Princes - - - - -	50,41,914	51,63,686	51,20,879	49,40,906
Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189
Interest and Charges paid on the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	2,14,619	2,12,796	2,20,702	2,19,667
	55,37,722	56,57,671	56,22,770	54,41,762
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES,	4,67,94,603	4,75,23,106	4,38,53,114	4,37,13,990
Including Cost of SALT and TOBACCO:				
Charges of Collecting the Stamp Duties	55,607	53,111	51,665	53,430
Ditto Land, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues - - - - -	57,38,361	62,88,095	68,96,442	62,47,412
Ditto Customs - - - - -	2,06,579	2,06,713	2,11,241	2,00,804
Cost and Charges of Tobacco - - - - -	2,40,604	83,431	3,850	—
Ditto - ditto - Salt - - - - -	6,13,481	7,19,487	8,97,493	10,94,054
	68,54,632	73,50,837	80,60,691	75,95,700
TOTAL NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - - - Co.'s Rupees	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,57,92,423	3,81,18,290
MADRAS DEFICIT - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	23,87,424	49,10,209
Co.'s Rupees	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,81,79,847	4,10,28,499

PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55.
CHARGES:				
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Mint Charges - - - - -	1,09,635	1,06,726	1,19,348	1,18,128
Post-office Charges - - - - -	4,30,119	4,11,891	4,26,946	5,02,287
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - -	30,56,155	41,91,192	43,67,612	40,36,860
TOTAL CIVIL AND POLITICAL CHARGES - - -	35,95,909	47,09,809	49,13,906	46,57,275
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, } including Law Charges - - - - -	4,62,697	4,83,040	4,71,844	4,58,373
Ditto of the Sudder, Circuit and Zillah Courts - - - - -	20,49,262	20,69,735	21,05,359	21,89,262
Provincial Police - - - - -	8,65,898	8,62,961	8,76,520	9,02,891
TOTAL JUDICIAL AND POLICE CHARGES - - -	33,77,857	34,15,736	34,53,723	35,50,526
MARINE AND PUBLIC WORKS:				
Marine Charges - - - - -	1,01,635	1,10,303	1,40,038	1,57,877
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs - - - - -	2,01,044	2,19,020	5,62,016	40,93,329
MILITARY CHARGES:				
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Military Charges - - - - -	2,66,60,699	2,59,98,923	2,83,16,937	2,73,96,152
Ditto Buildings - - - - -	1,00,220	1,85,204	2,12,083	4,75,358
	2,67,60,919	2,61,84,127	2,85,29,020	2,78,71,510
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of INTEREST ON DEBT - - -	3,40,37,364	3,46,38,995	3,75,98,703	4,03,30,517
Interest on Debt - - - - -	5,71,678	6,37,720	5,81,144	6,97,982
TOTAL CHARGES - - -	3,46,09,042	3,52,76,715	3,81,79,847	4,10,28,499
MADRAS SURPLUS - - -	53,30,929	48,95,554	—	—
Co.'s Rupees	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,81,79,847	4,10,28,499

No. 6.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the MADRAS

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853, 54.	1854/55.
RECEIPTS:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th April - - -	-	-	-	-	2,95,46,572	3,14,82,547	3,39,32,206	2,33,60,357
Surplus of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 5 - - - - -	-	-	-	-	53,30,929	48,95,554	—	—
DEBT INCURRED:								
Treasury Notes issued - - -	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Received on account Civil, Military } and other Service Funds - - }	26,95,724	37,42,938	32,01,968	27,38,571				
Receipts on account of the Bank of } Madras, and transactions of the late } Government Bank - - - }	10	2,300	—	—				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	47,24,873	47,82,196	1,38,90,577	58,33,869				
Bills outstanding - - - - -	11,506	9,49,022	—	—				
Floating Balance - - - - -	-	-	94,134	—				
Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for } the redemption of the Bonds issued } to the Creditors of the late Rajah } of Tanjore - - - - - }	4,02,100	4,13,347	4,24,595	4,85,842				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED - - -					78,62,213	99,25,303	1,76,47,274	90,10,782
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances - - - - -	-	-	-	-	* 52,31,630	14,65,511	44,71,293	7,16,049
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:								
Bills on the Court for Interest of India } Debt - - - - - }	1,30,045	1,41,947	76,749	55,746				
Bills on the Court for Interest on Claims } of the late Rajah of Tanjore - }	37,085	44,345	34,600	33,668				
Other Bills on the Court - - -	65,011	31,732	46,331	41,414				
Advances in England repaid - - -	18,49,348	16,26,625	38,98,779	25,52,980				
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her } Majesty's Government - - - }	1,01,289	96,790	1,140	20,573				
Copper for Coinage - - - - -	47,917	1,05,565	67,400	98,468				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON - - -					22,30,695	20,47,004	41,24,999	28,02,849
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure - - - - -	-	-	-	20,07,000				
Bills drawn - - - - -	20,41,898	12,27,275	92,052	1,34,901				
Stores - - - - -	1,11,746	76,417	5,45,530	—				
Subscriptions received to India Loans	2,47,400	11,46,400	11,03,247	16,80,480				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- } count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	36,07,308	50,72,366	82,43,099	92,67,277				
	60,08,352	75,22,458	99,83,928	1,30,89,658				
SUPPLIES FROM PRINCE OF WALES' } ISLAND; Pay of Madras Troops, and } Miscellaneous - - - - - }	3,35,693	3,49,845	3,30,366	3,71,996				
	63,44,045	78,72,303	1,03,64,294	1,34,61,654				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES:								
Bills drawn - - - - -	4,78,804	5,37,663	36,911	1,13,484				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- } count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	17,52,665	15,43,567	15,76,453	13,65,860				
	22,31,469	20,81,230	16,13,364	14,78,844				
BOMBAY:								
Bills drawn - - - - -	33,119	45,230	41,355	48,602				
Stores - - - - -	2,19,773	83,822	86,444	—				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- } count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	8,41,912	5,47,174	4,30,859	5,38,780				
	10,94,804	6,76,226	5,58,658	5,87,382				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -					96,70,318	1,06,29,759	1,25,36,316	1,55,27,880
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					5,98,72,357	6,04,45,678	7,27,12,088	5,14,17,917

* Includes the sum of Rupees 42,26,469 in part repayment of Advances made to the Government of His Highness the Nizam.

PRESIDENCY, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

P A Y M E N T S :					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55.
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Deficit of Revenue, as shown in account No. 5 - - - - -					- - -	- - -	23,87,424	49,10,209
D E B T D I S C H A R G E D :								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasury Notes - - - -	10,000	24,500	33,500	23,500				
Payments on account Civil, Military } and other Service Funds - - }	19,45,226	17,09,212	40,08,016	28,46,448				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	46,98,998	49,87,725	1,36,20,181	56,23,415				
Bills outstanding - - - -	1,18,195	- -	8,39,134	7,77,188				
Floating Balance - - - -	1,09,507	1,37,062	- -	1,40,544				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - - -					68,61,926	68,58,499	1,85,00,831	94,11,095
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances - - - - -					10,21,919	32,28,170	12,17,815	14,11,046
S U P P L I E S T O L O N D O N :								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged -	31,43,515	52,43,541	39,30,772	60,61,339				
Invoice Value of Bullion consigned } to the Court of Directors (Gold) - }	- -	- -	- -	9,09,915				
Madras Railway Company; Payments } out of the Capital under Clause 7 } of their Deed of Contract - - }	- -	28,528	5,50,986	15,67,652				
Miscellaneous (including net Gain by } Exchange Operations with reference } to the fixed rate of 2 s. per Sicca } Rupee) - - - - }	3,73,893	4,28,152	4,83,847	3,13,485				
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government	34,500	51,785	39,585	37,417				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - - -					35,51,908	57,52,006	50,05,190	88,89,808
S U P P L I E S T O T H E O T H E R P R E S I D E N C I E S :								
B E N G A L :								
Treasure - - - - -	35,00,000	20,00,000	91,30,000	21,17,000				
Bills paid - - - - -	23,21,072	8,03,362	22,26,684	10,70,358				
Stores - - - - -	- -	- -	35,812	2,68,121				
India Loans discharged - - -	- -	- -	12,749	4,473				
Interest on India Debt - - -	34,35,060	34,42,573	37,44,830	24,77,412				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- } count of Bengal, and Miscellaneous }	10,72,146	13,19,978	56,28,592	14,53,286				
SUPPLIES TO PRINCE OF WALES } Island; Bills drawn, and Mis- }	1,03,28,278	75,65,913	2,07,78,667	73,90,650				
cellaneous - - - - - }	66,343	68,531	63,945	81,410				
	1,03,94,621	76,34,444	2,08,42,612	74,72,060				
N O R T H - W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S :								
Miscellaneous - - - - -	42,090	35,008	64,991	57,287				
B O M B A Y :								
Treasure - - - - -	32,92,000	13,20,560	- -	9,66,328				
Bills paid - - - - -	29,93,260	14,66,253	11,16,245	7,55,358				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- } count of Bombay, and Miscellaneous }	2,12,086	2,18,532	2,16,623	1,85,856				
	64,97,346	30,05,345	13,32,868	19,07,542				
TOTAL SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies - - -					1,69,34,057	1,06,74,797	2,22,40,471	94,36,889
TOTAL - - -					2,83,89,810	2,65,13,472	4,93,51,731	3,40,59,047
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April - - -					3,14,82,547	3,39,32,206	2,33,60,357	1,73,58,870
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					5,98,72,357	6,04,45,678	7,27,12,088	5,14,17,917

No. 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the BOMBAY
ESTIMATE of the same

REVENUES:					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint Duties - - - - -					3,23,719	4,42,641	2,71,535	3,30,000
Post-office Collections - - - - -					2,56,883	2,79,352	2,85,399	2,84,700
Stamp Duties - - - - -					6,10,860	6,29,953	6,71,779	6,51,500
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts, including net Gain or deducting net Loss by Exchange } Operations between India and England - - - - - }					39,173	27,963	20,739	73,960
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -					72,634	1,37,441	1,21,141	1,28,312
Land Revenue - - - - -					2,28,96,236	2,23,68,826	2,27,50,624	2,30,06,180
Sayer - - - - -					9,75,243	9,09,059	8,92,830	8,90,860
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - - - -					48,656	82,275	69,046	—
Receipts of the Province of Scinde - - - - -					23,99,138	25,61,261	24,53,094	25,45,010
Ditto - - Sattara State - - - - -					28,86,615	27,60,496	26,05,269	25,50,000
Customs - - - - -					30,97,301	27,63,630	29,52,551	28,98,870
Receipts from Salt (Duties) - - - - -					24,06,513	24,40,849	23,75,684	23,83,130
Sale of Opium Passes and Opium - - - - -					1,13,96,838	1,12,79,999	97,72,207	1,01,72,800
Marine and Dock Dues - - - - -					1,63,325	2,26,207	2,36,340	2,41,950
Subsidy from the Cutch Government - - - - -					2,00,453	1,69,236	1,57,926	1,86,950
Interest on Tuccavee Advances, and on other Accounts - - - - -					28,427	37,940	46,656	38,950
TOTAL GROSS REVENUES - - -					4,78,02,014	4,71,17,128	4,56,82,820	4,63,83,172
Deduct,	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Allowances and Assignments payable } out of the Revenues, in accordance } with Treaties or other Engagements }	9,23,216	8,15,726	8,28,613	7,68,700				
Allowances to District and Village } Officers and Enamdars, including } Charitable Grants to Mosques, Pago- } das, &c. - - - - - }	93,10,453	86,52,222	90,68,176	87,91,330				
					1,02,33,669	94,67,948	98,96,789	95,60,030
CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUES (including Cost of SALT and OPIUM).					3,75,68,345	3,76,49,180	3,57,86,031	3,68,23,142
Charges of collecting the Stamp Duties	29,886	32,444	31,064	30,540				
Ditto - Land and Sayer Revenues -	29,68,495	30,99,075	31,30,120	31,37,950				
Ditto - Customs - - - - -	4,30,495	4,48,097	4,24,459	3,19,680				
Ditto - Opium Receipts - - - - -	1,16,008	1,11,116	1,31,991	1,90,560				
Ditto - Salt Duties - - - - -	1,80,502	1,86,123	1,82,559	3,24,690				
					37,25,386	38,76,855	39,00,193	40,03,420
TOTAL NET REVENUES, after Payment of Allowances and } Assignments, and Charges of Collection - - - }					3,38,42,959	3,37,72,325	3,18,85,888	3,28,19,722
BOMBAY DEFICIT - - - - -					- - -	12,04,940	36,36,280	40,62,680
Co.'s Rupees					3,38,42,959	3,49,77,265	3,55,22,118	3,68,82,402

PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an
for the succeeding Year.

	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
CHARGES:	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
CIVIL AND POLITICAL:				
Mint Charges - - - - -	1,74,214	1,71,985	1,58,627	1,75,960
Post-office Charges - - - - -	4,03,533	4,42,979	4,31,384	4,43,030
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges - -	36,04,866	38,42,462	41,21,995	40,23,920
TOTAL CIVIL and POLITICAL CHARGES - - -	41,82,613	44,57,426	47,12,006	46,42,910
JUDICIAL AND POLICE:				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other Local Courts within its Jurisdiction, } including Law Charges - - - - -	5,65,327	6,62,223	6,64,483	6,66,842
Ditto of the Sudder and Zillah Courts - - - - -	20,20,412	21,31,482	24,14,203	22,69,190
TOTAL JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES - - -	25,85,739	27,93,705	30,78,686	29,36,032
Charges of the Province of Scinde; Civil, Military (so far as distinguished), Revenue, } Judicial and Police Charges, including Allowances to Ex-Ameers and others, and } Charges on account construction of Buildings, and other Public Works - - - }	44,49,239	52,37,648	54,13,626	55,22,380
Charges of the Sattara State; Civil, Judicial and Revenue Charges, including Political } Stipends and Allowances payable out of the Revenues, and Charges on account con- } struction of Buildings and other Public Works - - - }	30,11,381	26,59,239	26,09,986	27,70,340
Indian Navy and Marine Charges - - - - -	19,44,829	17,51,131	21,58,796	18,63,140
Buildings, Roads and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Public Works in } Scinde and Sattara - - - - - }	6,52,736	2,72,144	2,70,794	4,35,200
Military Charges (exclusive of the } Military Charges debited to Scinde) }	1,58,98,461	1,69,15,129	1,63,11,493	1,77,37,400
Ditto Buildings (exclusive of Build- } ings in Scinde and Sattara) - - }	1,43,097	1,10,217	1,61,764	1,60,000
	1,60,41,558	1,70,25,346	1,64,73,257	1,78,97,400
TOTAL CHARGES, exclusive of Interest on Debt - - -	3,28,68,095	3,41,96,639	3,47,17,151	3,60,67,402
Interest on Debt - - - - -	7,51,852	7,80,626	8,04,967	8,15,000
TOTAL CHARGES - - - Co.'s Rupees	3,36,19,947	3,49,77,265	3,55,22,118	3,68,82,402
BOMBAY SURPLUS - - -	2,23,012	—	—	—
TOTAL Co.'s Rupees	3,38,42,959	3,49,77,265	3,55,22,118	3,68,82,402

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the CASH TRANSACTIONS of the BOMBAY
ESTIMATE of the same

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
RECEIPTS:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th April - - -					2,95,97,912	3,95,94,700	3,86,59,053	2,95,61,177
Surplus of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 7 - - - - -					2,23,012	—	—	—
DEBT INCURRED:								
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Treasury Notes issued - - -	1,500	41,000	27,000	5,500				
Received on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - - }	20,44,964	20,53,017	21,42,147	20,66,100				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	38,56,117	31,32,497	31,04,538	26,43,090				
TOTAL DEBT INCURRED - - -					59,02,581	52,26,514	52,73,685	47,14,690
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances - - - -					17,35,509	10,13,485	67,88,427	9,57,063
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON:								
Bills on the Court for Interest of India Debt - - - - - }	98,812	97,042	54,075	22,000				
Other Bills on the Court - - -	81,648	61,737	70,777	88,000				
Advances in England repaid - - -	13,50,340	12,05,492	15,19,974	13,10,900				
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Com- pany; Receipts at Bombay on account of Capital, under clause 6 of their Deed of Contract - - - }	4,01,165	1,72,822	1,89,543	3,27,235				
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government, and net Loss by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2 s. per Sierra Rupee - - - }	50,000	1,51,000	1,00,970	6,500				
Copper for Coinage - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,70,000				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM LONDON - - -					19,81,965	16,88,093	19,35,339	20,24,635
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33,00,580				
Bills drawn - - - - -	11,71,092	73,689	1,87,684	14,19,490				
Subscriptions received to India Loans -	23,100	6,73,700	43,38,193	5,000				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous - }	5,68,313	17,96,965	10,74,491	11,15,460				
	17,62,505	23,44,354	56,00,368	58,40,530				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND PUNJAB:								
Treasure - - - - -	58,21,811	7,12,757	38,70,357	—				
Bills drawn - - - - -	2,00,382	1,17,735	1,41,525	1,12,500				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous - }	13,40,949	13,58,907	14,45,270	13,99,900				
	73,63,142	21,89,399	54,57,152	15,12,400				
MADRAS:								
Treasure, including Bills drawn -	62,78,230	27,45,387	11,29,387	7,12,300				
Advances and Disbursements on account of Bombay, and Miscellaneous - }	1,53,393	1,58,244	1,12,205	1,54,300				
	64,31,623	29,03,631	12,41,592	8,66,600				
TOTAL SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -					1,55,57,270	76,37,384	1,22,99,112	82,19,530
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					5,49,98,249	5,51,60,176	6,49,55,616	4,54,77,095

PRESIDENCY, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an
for the succeeding Year.

					1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	Estimate, 1854/55.
PAYMENTS:					<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Deficit of Revenue, as shown in Account No. 7 - - - - -					- - -	12,04,940	36,36,280	40,62,680
DEBT DISCHARGED:								
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>				
Treasury Notes - - - -	10,000	11,500	16,000	28,000				
Payments on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - }	16,58,714	14,51,021	17,58,351	16,22,700				
Miscellaneous Deposits - - -	31,86,729	24,73,679	26,69,550	25,21,470				
TOTAL DEBT DISCHARGED - - -					48,55,443	39,36,200	44,43,901	41,72,170
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Advances - - - - -					20,75,949	29,10,765	15,92,492	42,92,409
SUPPLIES TO LONDON:								
Bills drawn by the Court discharged -	2,22,094	5,13,163	1,95,829	5,00,000				
Invoice value of Bullion consigned to the Court of Directors (Gold) - }	- -	- -	- -	73,428				
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Com- pany; Payments out of Capital, under clause 7 of their Deed of Contract - - - - }	5,85,300	8,84,865	8,59,146	9,92,714				
Interest on Capital deposited in the Indian Treasuries - - - }	47,327	54,971	62,196	69,827				
Miscellaneous, including Debits to Her Majesty's Government, and net Gain by Exchange Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2 s. per Sicca Rupee - - - }	2,70,158	2,05,769	83,599	1,21,740				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO LONDON - - -					11,24,879	16,58,768	12,00,770	17,57,709
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES:								
BENGAL:								
Treasure - - - - -	- -	- -	1,29,99,997	3,50,000				
Bills Paid - - - - -	2,51,657	3,29,127	20,39,396	4,55,500				
Interest on India Debt - - -	26,82,423	26,24,951	30,86,977	18,22,000				
India Loans discharged - - -	- -	- -	17,373	-				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Bengal, and Miscellaneous }	12,88,110	15,58,502	53,70,926	22,00,910				
	42,22,190	45,12,580	2,35,14,669	48,28,410				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND THE PUNJAB:								
Treasure - - - - -	20,00,000	15,00,000	-	-				
Bills paid - - - - -	58,547	85,138	2,49,490	25,500				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of the North-Western Pro- vinces, and Miscellaneous - - }	68,443	37,755	57,992	43,58,660				
	21,26,990	16,22,893	3,07,482	43,54,160				
MADRAS:								
Bills paid - - - - -	30,247	45,295	34,759	31,000				
Advances and Disbursements on ac- count of Madras, and Miscellaneous }	9,67,851	6,09,682	6,64,086	6,86,350				
	9,98,098	6,54,977	6,98,845	7,17,350				
TOTAL SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES - - -					73,47,278	67,90,450	2,45,20,996	99,29,920
TOTAL - - -					1,54,03,549	1,65,01,123	3,53,94,439	2,42,14,888
CASH BALANCES IN THE SEVERAL TREASURIES on the 30th April - - -					3,95,94,700	3,86,59,053	2,95,61,177	2,12,62,207
GRAND TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees					5,49,98,249	5,51,60,176	6,49,55,616	4,54,77,095

No. 9.—A STATEMENT of the CHARGES defrayed in ENGLAND on Account of the INDIAN TERRITORY in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

	1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock - - - - }	625,059	634,070	632,970	628,335
Interest on the Home Bond Debt - -	121,022	117,509	112,912	153,518
Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India - - - - }	188,168	329,131	420,529	418,008
Cost of Coals, and various Expenses connected with Steam communication with India, deducting Amount chargeable to Her Majesty's Government - - - - }	21,451	3,424	10,611	61,190
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company, of the Amount payable under contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China - - }	70,000	70,000	70,000	35,000
Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices - }	13,885	16,752	54,644	68,011
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military and Marine Officers, including Off-reckonings - - - - }	658,253	665,782	683,112	732,093
Payments on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India - - - }	200,000	203,797	653,693 *	250,000
Retiring Pay to Her Majesty's Troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71) - - - }	60,000	75,000 (including an arrear).	60,000	60,000
Charges General, being for the several Home Establishments, and for Civil, Military and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges and Miscellaneous, deducting Charges of Establishments put upon Outward Invoices, and Interest realised on Investment of Cash Balances - - - - }	490,214	503,162	495,648	546,183
Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments - - }	27,567	26,121	27,440	32,944
Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818 - - - - }	13,725	13,901	11,400	10,800
Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown - - - }	5,033	5,880	4,568	4,525
Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion paid by the Company) }	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company, for the years 1848/49, and 1849/50, and arrears of 1843/44 to 1846/47) - }	- - -	15,558	9,056	—
Expenses incurred on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land; repaid to Her Majesty's Government - - - - }	- - -	5,401	4,606	—
Value of Arms taken to India by Her Majesty's Regiments - - - }	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,240
£.	2,506,877	2,697,488	3,262,289	3,018,847

* This amount includes a payment of £. 441,193, the balance of claims of Her Majesty's Government up to the 31st March 1848, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India.

No. 10.—GENERAL ABSTRACT VIEW of the REVENUES and CHARGES of INDIA, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in ENGLAND.

	REVENUES:			CHARGES:			1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55, partly Estimated.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
BENGAL - - - - - (See Account, No. 1)	8,25,37,255	8,66,09,655	8,81,81,914	8,76,04,951	- - - - -	- - - - -	9,84,85,904	10,22,62,758	11,07,05,011	10,99,09,939
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES and PUNJAB and TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY:										
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES (See Account, No. 3)	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	1,85,28,710	1,76,23,857	1,94,40,393	2,44,06,500
	5,16,44,284	5,10,47,068	5,13,63,338	5,11,90,000	5,11,90,000	5,11,90,000				
PUNJAB & TRANS-INDUS TERRITORY (See Account, No. 3a)	96,80,654	98,37,591	96,12,687	95,62,500	95,62,500	95,62,500	3,46,09,042	3,52,76,715	3,81,79,847	4,10,28,499
MADRAS - - - - - (See Account, No. 5)	6,13,24,938	6,08,84,959	6,09,81,025	6,07,52,500	6,07,52,500	6,07,52,500	3,36,19,947	3,49,77,265	3,55,22,118	3,68,82,402
BOMBAY - - - - - (ditto, No. 7)	3,99,39,971	4,01,72,269	3,57,92,423	3,61,18,290	3,61,18,290	3,61,18,290	19,01,40,595	19,01,40,595	20,38,47,369	21,22,27,340
TOTAL NET REVENUES OF INDIA, Company's Rupees							18,52,43,603	19,01,40,595	20,38,47,369	21,22,27,340
At 2 s. per Sica Rupee - - - £.							17,366,588	17,825,680	19,110,690	19,896,313
CHARGES disbursed in ENGLAND (See Account, No. 9)							2,506,377	2,697,488	3,262,289	3,018,847
TOTAL CHARGES OF INDIA - - - £.							19,872,965	20,523,168	22,372,979	22,915,160
Surplus - - - - -							531,265	484,257	- - -	- - -
Deficit - - - - -							20,404,230	20,947,425	22,372,979	22,915,160
£.							£.	£.	£.	£.

No. 11.—A COMBINED ACCOUNT OF THE CASH TRANSACTIONS OF INDIA, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

RECEIPTS:		1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55, partly Estimated.	PAYMENTS:		1851/52.	1852/53.	1853/54.	1854/55, partly Estimated.
		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
LOCAL INDIAN SURPLUS	-	3,24,01,520	3,32,98,613	1,29,93,831	50,68,123	DEBT discharged	-	5,64,69,214	6,52,77,158	33,72,68,239	9,82,32,263
DEBT incurred	-	6,47,51,351	7,52,67,631	33,96,83,478	9,10,37,672	ADVANCES recoverable	-	1,88,89,485	2,71,34,755	3,18,28,952	3,67,16,851
ADVANCES recovered and adjusted	-	2,40,93,785	1,92,93,331	3,60,91,244	3,27,65,108	SUPPLIES to LONDON, including Credits to Her Majesty's Govern- ment	-	3,40,62,499	4,21,34,404	4,71,28,415	5,26,03,280
UNADJUSTED BALANCE of SUPPLIES between the different Presidencies	-	1,11,66,493	1,93,90,430	1,71,07,905	1,21,70,225	UNADJUSTED BALANCE of SUPPLIES between the different Presidencies	-	58,86,891	-	28,67,506	93,22,039
CASH BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April, commencement of each year	-	12,87,15,709	14,58,20,769	15,38,91,350	14,06,74,606	CASH BALANCES in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th of April, close of each year	-	14,58,20,769	15,38,91,350	14,06,74,606	8,47,51,301
Co.'s Rupees		26,11,28,858	28,84,37,667	55,97,67,808	28,17,15,734	Co.'s Rupees		26,11,28,858	28,84,37,667	55,97,67,808	28,17,15,734

No. 12.—AN ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC DEBTS, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several PRESIDENCIES, in the EAST INDIES, on the 30th April 1854; also, of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon.

	DEBTS.	RATES of INTEREST.	Annual Amount of Interest.
B E N G A L :			
REGISTERED DEBT :			
	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>		<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
Loans - - - - -	36,07,235	6 per cent. -	2,16,434
Ditto - - - - -	1,24,48,000	5 per cent. -	6,22,400
Ditto - - - - -	41,48,38,794	4 per cent. -	1,65,93,551
Ditto - - - - -	4,52,800	3½ per cent. -	15,848
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	43,13,46,829	- - -	1,74,48,233
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough -	7,626	10 per cent. -	762
Treasury Notes - - - - -	89,49,854	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	3,76,320
Civil and Medical Funds - - - - -	2,27,51,817	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	13,51,907
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	10,81,830	4 per cent. -	43,273
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	46,41,37,956	- - -	1,92,20,495
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES :			
(Including the annexed Territory.)			
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	2,00,000	4 per cent. -	8,000
Temporary Loans - - - - -	36,43,000	5 per cent. -	1,82,150
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	38,43,000	- - -	1,90,150
M A D R A S :			
Loans - - - - -	1,54,000	8 per cent. -	12,320
Ditto - - - - -	80,500	6 per cent. -	4,830
Civil, Military and Medical Funds - - -	90,06,746	6 and 5 per cent.	5,05,251
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	7,96,727	6, 5 and 4 per cent.	34,308
Treasury Notes - - - - -	68,000	4 per cent. -	2,720
Fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tan- jore - - - - -	36,55,462	4 per cent. -	1,46,218
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	1,37,61,435	- - -	7,05,647
B O M B A Y :			
Civil Annuity and other Funds - - -	59,42,179	6 per cent. -	3,56,530
Civil Provident and Military Funds - -	88,18,013	5 per cent. -	4,40,900
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	10,70,686	4 per cent. -	42,827
Treasury Notes - - - - -	55,500	4 per cent. -	2,220
<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	1,58,86,378	- - -	8,42,477
TOTAL - - - Co.'s Rupees -	49,76,28,769	<i>Co.'s Rupees</i> -	2,09,58,769
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee - - - - £.	46,652,697	- - - £.	1,964,884

(Errors excepted.)

East India House, }
1 March 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL TERRITORIAL REVENUES
AND DISBURSEMENTS

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

FOR THREE YEARS,

1851/52-1852/53-1853/54.

(Pursuant to Act 8 & 4 WILL. IV., c. 85, s. 116.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 March 1856.*

EAST INDIA (ANNEXATION OF BERAR).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 25 February 1856;—*for*,

COPIES or EXTRACTS “of the CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place
between the Government of India and the Commissioner of *Nagpore*,
relative to the ANNEXATION of the BERAR TERRITORY to the BRITISH
TERRITORY (in continuation of former Returns).”

East India House, }
4 March 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1856.

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(signed) *T. L. Peacock,*

East India House, 4 March 1856.

Examiner of India Correspondence.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of the CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the Government of India and the Commissioner of *Nagpore*, relative to the ANNEXATION of the BERAR TERRITORY to the BRITISH TERRITORY (in continuation of former Returns).

EXTRACT Foreign Letter from India, dated 12 July (64) 1854.

1. IN our letter of 4th March last, No. 20, your Honourable Court was informed that it had been determined to incorporate the State of Nagpoor with the British territories.

2. We have now the honour to forward a copy of a report received from Mr. Mansel, the Commissioner of Nagpoor, on the state of public feeling and of public affairs at Nagpoor.

Dated 29 April.

EXTRACT Political Letter to India, dated 15 November (No. 51) 1854.

4. As we have never been apprised by you of the transactions ascribed to Major Ramsay, we conclude that they were not reported to your Government; and we must direct that a full explanation be required from that officer.

5. We now proceed to notice the measures which you have adopted for the future settlement of Nagpore affairs.

6. To speak first of the provision made for the family of the Raja; you have allowed to the Banka Baee the large stipend of 1,20,000 rupees per annum, in consideration of her great age, her high rank, and her former position as regent of the kingdom. To the eldest widow of the late Raja you have assigned a life pension of 50,000 rupees; to each of the other four widows 25,000 rupees; to the widow of Appa Sahib 10,000 rupees, and to the other ladies of the zenana 20,000 rupees, in all 1,80,000 rupees, exclusive (and 3,00,000 rupees inclusive), of the pension to the Banka Baee. From the very considerable personal property of the Raja, you have decided to allot to the ranees, jewels, furniture, and other articles suitable to their rank; and, as we understand your intention, to form the remainder into a fund, from which the pensions will be defrayed, your Government making up any deficiency. These arrangements are liberal and judicious.

No. 18.—Fort William, Foreign Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WITH reference to para. 4, of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 51, dated 15th November last, we have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from Major G. Ramsay, Resident at Nepal, rebutting most satisfactorily Mr. Mansel's assertion, that he pursued a course of "uncompromising interference" during the period he represented the Government at the Court of Nagpoor.

2. A copy of the communication has been sent to the Most Noble the Governor-general for his Lordship's information and orders.

We have, &c.

Fort William, 8 March 1855.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

EXTRACT Political Letter to India, dated 20 February (No. 6) 1856.

21. Major Ramsay's very creditable letter clearly shows that he exercised no interference in the affairs of Nagpore beyond what was fully known to, and expressly sanctioned, by your Government, and that Mr. Mansel was not justified in stating that he pursued a course of "uncompromising interference."

Answer to letter dated 8th March (No. 18) 1855.
—Transmitting a letter from Major Ramsay rebutting M^r. Mansel's assertion that he pursued, as Resident at Nagpore, a course of "uncompromising interference."

EXTRACT Foreign Letter from India, dated 16 March (No. 20) 1855.

170. THE papers noted in the margin relate to certain memorials received from the Baka Baee, and other ranees at Nagpore, praying for the restoration of the Raj to the Bhoosla family, and complaining of the sale of property at Nagpore as an alienation of it from the family of the late Maharajah. Her highness was informed that the orders of the Government of India, regarding the state of Nagpoor, having been finally confirmed by your Honourable Court, her prayer for the restitution of the guddee to the family could not be granted.

171. Several of the memorials having been presented through vakeels, it was intimated to the ranees that we declined recognising this agency, and that their communications should be addressed through the Commissioner, and that (as had already been made known to them) the state of Nagpoor, on the death of the late Raja without heirs, became a portion of the British territories, and would so remain. In regard to the sale of property of which they complained, the ranees were informed that it had been made on behalf of the affairs of the Raja and of his family, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India; that we were satisfied that in executing this duty, the officiating Commissioner had treated the ranees with all proper consideration; and that we expected the officiating Commissioner would not be obstructed in the performance of his duty by any objections on the ranees's part.

172. We transmit herewith several reports from the officiating Commissioner of events which had occurred at Nagpoor, and of his proceedings there, which have met with our approval.

173. Opposition had been experienced from the ranees to the removal of the property, and a tumult had taken place in the palace, which, however, had been suppressed by the prompt measures taken by Captain Elliot.

174. The Baka Baie had sent her orders to a person who was an officer of the British Government, and he had accordingly left his post, and presented himself to the ranees. This officer was forthwith dismissed by the officiating Commissioner. She had also deputed a vakeel to Nepal, which, however, turned out to be a mission, not to the Durbar, but to Major G. Ramsay, who had formerly officiated as resident at Nagpoor. Our displeasure at these acts of the Baka Baee has been communicated to her through the officiating Commissioner. He was further instructed to inform the ranees that we were desirous of manifesting towards the family of the late Raja every feeling of indulgence, and consideration, and respect, but that if acts, such as were reported by the officiating Commissioner, were repeated, they would cause the ranees to forfeit much of their claim to indulgence or respect, and would certainly lead to substantial proof of the displeasure of the Government being manifested to them.

175. The officiating Commissioner proposed to use the treasure left by the Raja, in paying the arrears due by his highness to the Khasgee establishment, as he considered it to be justly available for the purpose indicated. It was intimated to him that there could be no doubt that the accumulated treasure was available for this purpose.

176. The officiating Commissioner applied for instructions regarding the creation of a fund for the use of the ranees, to be formed out of the value of property

to

to be sold for their behoof. We were not in a condition to give these instructions until we could know the sum which would be realised, and how it could best be invested. In the meantime, the officiating Commissioner has been authorised to pay the full amount of the several stipends allowed to the persons for whom they were designed, out of the Government treasury.

177. For our detailed instructions on the subject of the several reports from Captain Elliot, we have to refer your Honourable Court to our letters of dates, the 4th October, 2d November, and 5th January last.

EXTRACT Political Letter to India, dated 30 January (No. 2) 1856.

67. It is to be regretted that the Baka Bae and the other ranees of Nagpore, not only would give no assistance to the officiating Commissioner in reducing the expenses of the late Raja's household, so as to bring them within the limits of the very liberal stipends assigned to those ladies, but when that officer proceeded to effect a sale of the superfluous elephants, horses, and bullocks, they endeavoured, by protests and by representations to Government, to arrest the proceedings; and when it became necessary to remove such personal property as was not to be retained by the ranees, from the palace to Seetabuldee, resistance was made by the sepoy guards, and the native officer entrusted with the operation was maltreated and wounded.

Letter from, dated 16 March (No. 20), 1855.—(170 to 177) Proceedings connected with the family of the late Raja of Nagpore.

68. The conduct of the officiating Commissioner, Captain Elliot, was marked by great temper and forbearance, and he appears to have at last succeeded in convincing the ranees of the folly of their attempts to obstruct the proceedings of your government.

No. 1.—Fort William, Foreign Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

WE have the honour to transmit a copy of a correspondence* with the Commissioner of Nagpore, respecting the dismissal by the Baka Bae of her vakeels in London.

2. It appears that a copy of Mr. Plowden's letter, of 13th December, has been sent by him direct to the Chairman of your Honourable Court.

3. We have approved of the Commissioner's proceedings in this matter.

We have, &c.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Fort William, 8 January 1856.

EXTRACT Letter from *C. G. Mansel, Esq.*, Commissioner of Nagpore, to *J. P. Grant, Esq.*, Secretary to the Government of India, dated 29 April 1854.

I HAVE now the honour to acknowledge, in an official form, the receipt, on the 12th ultimo, of your letter of the 7th idem, communicating to me the decision of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, that in the absence of all heirs to the musnud, the state of Nagpore is to become a portion of the British territory.

2. The

* Letter from Commissioner, dated 17 November 1855; Letter to Commissioner, dated 19 December 1855; Letter from Commissioner, dated 13 December 1855; Letter to Commissioner, dated 4 January 1856.

Execution of the orders of Government introducing British rule into Nagpore.

2. The decision of the Supreme Government was communicated by me on the following day, through the provisional council, to Her Highness the Baucā Bāe and the other ranees, and the commencement of British rule was further notified to the other members of the Bhonsla family, to the troops of the Paldee and Sonagaon brigades, to the soobahs of districts, and other chief civil officers. The dependent chiefs were also specially informed of the proceeding; so that it was at once proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land. No object appeared to me to be obtained by the use of further formalities, and it was just possible that the array of military force, or the excitement of civil processions, might have caused a floating feeling of national regret to discharge itself in dangerous force upon any objects within its range.

Present position of the country, one of perfect security.

3. Up to the present time, no signs of disturbance have shown themselves in any quarter, and the feeling evinced by the soldiery, the followers of the Bhonsla family, the ryots, the Gond tribe, and the dependent chiefs, has been most peaceful and becoming. On the whole, therefore, I thought it preferable to retain, at any rate for a season, the Kamptee subsidiary force massed as it is, instead of proposing to distribute it in detachments over this extensive country, where inter-communication, during the rains, is so cut off over our cotton-soil cart tracts. At the close of the rainy season, any part of the regular force that may be deemed necessary can be moved, without injury to the sepahs' health, and with convenience in other respects. In the mean time, the Raja's irregular troops are more than equal to preserving perfect national tranquillity and to the suppression of dangerous crime; and on their fidelity to the existing system of things I have full reliance, with present kind usage and the prospect of future consideration for their interests.

Some increase of crime in the police department after the Raja's death, but it has since subsided.

4. Soon after the death of the Raja in December last there was an appearance of increasing crime, but the excess did not amount to an alarming degree; and as circumstances have permitted the Berar officers to aid the Nagpore authorities in seizing the Hydrybad outlaws, who trade in depredation upon the inhabitants of the left bank of the Woordah, things soon settled down into a better form, as of old.*

Feeling of the people at the change not a cause of alarm for the future, if considerably dealt with.

5. The feeling of the people at the change of rule, if conciliated in their sympathies, and not harshly agitated by new measures, is not a source of deep anxiety. The dependent chiefs have come most into collision with the late Raja. There are many of them in debt, and distracted with family troubles; and if they enjoy kind treatment at the commencement of the new era, they will not be otherwise than pleased at being placed under a superior, who has no cause for jealousy of their semi-independence, and no need of sustaining his influence over their minds by the adoption of an occasional reign of terror. Circumstances have brought me a good deal into communication with the Chiefs of Karonde (the Kalahundi of the old maps), Bustar, Khyraghur, and Kummurdha, and the natural result of such intercourse must be to produce a feeling through its representative towards the British power of a character essentially kind and grateful.

The hard bearing of the change upon the aristocracy, and their claims upon our utmost consideration.

6. The agricultural interest will generally prefer our rule to a system of fluctuating interference; and in this feeling the small shopkeepers will participate. But the officers of the army, the courtiers, the priesthood, the chief merchants, and bankers who had dealings with the Raja's treasury and household; all the aristocracy, in fact, of the country, see in the operation of the system that British rule involves the gradual diminution of their exclusive consequence, and the final extinction of their order. Do what we will, mitigate the pressure as we best may, the dignities and emoluments of superior office flow gradually into the hands of European functionaries under the unlimited operation of British rule. Whatever of mitigation is available for this state of things is found in the transition being conducted under the agency of an officer who was himself

* The attack upon Lieut.-Col. Dremner, 41st M. N. I., and family, on the 23d December 1853, when *en route* to Nagpore, took place in the Edullabad part of the Nizam's country, 60 miles south of the Nagpore frontier.

himself Resident at the court of the Raja, whose kingdom now passes away from the Bhonslas.*

7. In my despatch of the 14th of December last, I endeavoured to shadow out that the most popular form of government at Nagpore would be the combination of Durbar rule and the Resident's direct guidance as reconciling the imperial duties of England towards India, the claims of the people to good government, and the interests of the Bhonsla family. The decision of the Supreme Government, as now carried out, involves a provision for the two former objects, but it leaves the latter to be satisfied in a way which I would crave to further discuss and adjust with the Supreme Government, or it will be ill intelligible and acceptable to the Bhonsla family and the aristocracy of the country.

Position and feeling of the family of the late Raja.

8. The feeling of the family of the late Raja appears to me to be a very personal one. They would prefer to retain the actual musnud in the hands of some heir selected by adoption. But during Mr. (Sir R.) Jenkins' residency the family were so accustomed to all substantive power being exercised by that officer, and under the late Raja at different times there was so little independent action of government in the Durbar, that the family, if permitted to enjoy the privileges of titular chieftainship, and the solid income adequate to its support, would have deemed that they had lost what it was difficult for them to regulate, and had retained what yielded the fullest and most certain amount of worldly comfort. The sacrifice of sovereign powers has or has not its mitigation to the family of any defunct sovereign chief, like the Raja of Berar—Nagpore, just as it does or does not draw with it the total loss of princely rank and income.

Personal objects of the family of the late Raja.

9. In my communications with the late durbar vakeel, I was led to suppose at first that I should receive a formal representation from the Bauka Baie and the eldest widow of the late Rajah, Anpoorna Bai, on the subject of their claims to adopt an heir to the musnud, they and their immediate advisers treating it as hard that their case should be finally disposed of without farther formal communication with them. Partly, I apprehend, from their own helplessness, and partly from the disinclination of the most intelligent parties about the court to engage in a course that might be deemed hostile or held offensive to the British representative, the ladies and other near relatives of the late Raja have not taken, as far as I can learn, any effective step to appeal in Calcutta or England against the orders executed by me, nor has any formal representation on paper been submitted to myself. The desire to remonstrate or object to the absorption of the sovereign authority seems to have died away, or to be lying dormant, and all parties seem now desirous to take credit for abandoning the higher claims under the impression that he who was the late resident at the court has the influence to fix their personal claims on a scale of princely dignity, as easily as could have been done a quarter or half a century since.

Views and proceedings of the family in respect to a positive settlement of their interests.

10. These claims amount to the grant of the titular raj of the Bhonsla family to one of its members, the assignment of an allowance of a proportion of the state revenues for the family and chief followers, to the possession of the palace in the city of Nagpore, and to the selection of a landed estate as the source or partly the source to provide the income as fixed.

Full scope of the hopes of the family.

31. Our attention may next with advantage be directed to the circumstances growing out of the transition from an oriental government to the administration of the Company, as affecting the interests of the present race of our new subjects and their posterity. It was the remark of one of the Sikh chiefs to me in the Punjab, "Now that you English officers have reduced the present aristocracy to its level, what will you do for our sons?" In the trying scenes that grow out of the fall of an existing form of power, this seems to be the feeling uppermost in most minds. What is to become of our children, and can their future benefit be made to compensate for our sufferings? In dealing, then, with the transition from one form of government to another, we have to bear in mind that the past requires

Principles of reconciling the past with the future in a change of government from Orientals to Europeans.

* In saying this I am reminded very forcibly of a remark made by Sirdar Tej Sing, in the Punjab, to Major Becher, that to the name and personal popularity of Sir Henry Lawrence we were indebted in the greatest degree for the submission and tranquillity that prevailed at the commencement of the Punjab administration.

requires a maintenance of income and privileges, while the future requires new principles and fresh fields of action, and education in schools of more enlarged thought and of more general industry.

How in this respect are we to deal with the interests of the family of a deceased sovereign, so as to render them pregnant with future benefit to society at large.

First, then, what is the principle that true expediency, combined with justice (and where indeed are they ever separated?) suggests for the mode of dealing with the family of the deceased Raja? To arrive at this principle it appears to me desirable to discuss whether it is an object or not to maintain a class of men of princely rank in India. Now, if we take Nagpore at present with a population of five millions, or not very far short of that number, it appears to me very important to maintain, in their eyes, the rank of native nobility as part and parcel of the social, if not political system of the country. The Indian native looks up to a monarchical and aristocratical form of life; all his ideas and feelings are pervaded with a respect for it. Its ceremonies and state are an object of amusement and interest to all, old and young, and all that part of the happiness of the world which is produced by the gratification of the senses is largely maintained by the existence of a court, its pageantry, its expenditure, and communication with the people. Without such a source of patronage of merit, literary and personal, the action of life in native society, as it is and must long be, would be tame and depressing. The British Government cannot, it has been well declared, be other than a mild despotism, and among the means of mitigating the despotism of foreign rule, I can conceive none more effective than the grant of titles of nobility and the maintenance of titular principalities. It is the bitter cry on all sides, that our rule exhibits no sympathy, especially for the native of rank, and not even for other classes of natives.* It is a just, but an ungenerous, unlovable system that we administer, and this tone is peculiarly felt in a newly acquired country. It may be that we cannot recreate, but we may pause ere we destroy a form of society already existing, and not necessarily barren of many advantages. Further, the improvement of the native prince is within our own power. Sir Henry Lawrence in the Punjab, I well remember, was anxious that Mujan Runbhur Sing, the son and heir of Raja Goolab Sing, of Cashmere, should pay a visit to England to enlarge his mind and improve his character. But somehow the measure was not carried out, and of course in India there are difficulties in the way of everything, if we do not will that we are not to be baffled by them. We cannot transport whole masses of natives to Europe, but we can foster the existence of the class to which Runbhur Sing belongs, and induce its members to visit Europe, or otherwise improve them by liberal education. They would thus be centres from which improvement of mind, of feeling, and action would emanate. This subject might be pursued to great length, but it is sufficient for me to refer slightly to a range of arguments, the character of which is known to all thinking men in India, whatever may be their personal opinions. The main energies of the public service in India are directed to or absorbed in the collection of revenue, and the repressing of rural crime, and the measures applied to the elevation of the native people are of little influence, while many of our own measures—as in the absorption of a native state (if we sweep clean the family of the native prince and the nobility gradually from the land), are deeply depressing on the national character and social system.

The bearing of the question on the interests of the other princes in India.

33. But the question of retaining a titular principality at Nagpore has another most important bearing, I conceive; its bearing upon the interests and rights of the rest of the native princes in India. To this I beg to be allowed to draw a prolonged attention.

The grant of a prince by title, and of an income adequate to support its state, suggests itself as a middle

34. The question, whether a native prince shall be allowed to adopt an heir, or his widow to perform the same duty and rite, is involved in the greatest difficulties. The reasons for our refusal to allow adoption are not intelligible to the native aristocracy. On the other hand, it may be said that the Sattara case settles the question in the minds of European functionaries

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* In passing through Agra in the beginning of 1852 (a station where I had been magistrate and collector for the best part of my early official life), I could trace a feeling among the natives of being almost less cared for and appreciated than formerly. The evidence of Mr. F. H. Robinson, member of the Agra Board of Revenue, before the House of Commons Committee, is to the same effect as to the North West Provinces.

as a precedent*. The public mind, however, in European circles, differs in its views of the rights and expediency of allowing the custom. It is a very important question, whether the allowance of a titular principality, with adequate income and state on this occasion at Nagpore, would not pave the way to satisfy the advocates of adoption to abandon a claim so widely opposed, and undeniably so involved in practical difficulties. Men like the late Sir R. Jenkins, Sir G. Clark, Major Wilkinson, and other similar thinking parties, might accept this as a middle measure, as essentially providing for the personal interests of the family on the one hand, and, on the other, treating the sovereign powers as a trust which could not be delegated under any debateable point of public or private law. In my arguments with the people here upon the subject, so soon as I referred to the members of the family of a native chief deceased being put upon individual life pensions upon the absorption of a state, I have found them (though before not unsubservient to my own views, or to the execution of orders from Calcutta as to the resumption of sovereign powers) fall back upon the law and rights of the case, and contend that the treaty gave what we were arbitrarily taking away. At Nagpore I have always felt, as I stated at length in my former despatch, that there was an option possessed by us to permit or refuse adoption. But mine was but the opinion of a particular party upon a case having two sides.

measure between absolute absorption and unlimited adoption.

35. In my arguments indeed with natives upon the subject of the expediency and propriety of the British Government dealing with the Nagpore case as a question of pure policy, I have put to them the position that we had all of us at Nagpore for the last two years, found it impracticable to carry on the Government decently. I remarked that Major Wilkinson, after a long struggle, succeeded in getting the Raja within his own influence, and by his fine sagacity and perfect experience, had controlled him whenever he chose. Colonel Speirs, from decaying health, was latterly unable to put much check upon the Raja, though his perfect knowledge of the affairs of the day here, and of oriental courts in general, would otherwise have been most valuable. Major Ramsay pursued a course of uncompromising interference, and in a state of almost chronic disease, attempted a perfect restoration of health. Mr. Davidson, as his health grew worse, left the Raja to do as he liked; and under the argument that it was better to work by personal influence than by fear, he left the Raja to do as he pleased, with something like the pretence of an invalid physician, that his patient would die with too much care, and required gentle treatment. During my incumbency, I found the Raja so much spoiled by the absolute indulgence of my predecessor, that I was gradually driven to adopt the radical reform of Major Ramsay, or the extreme conservatism of Mr. Davidson; and in the struggle which latterly ensued between myself and the Raja, his end was undoubtedly hastened by vexation, at my insisting on his carrying out the reform in spirit as well as to the letter.

Course of policy of the different Residents at the Nagpore court of late years.

36. My own opinion is, that had the same course of interference been carried out from 1840 to 1853 in an uniform, kind, and effective manner, much or most, if not all, of this trouble would have been avoided.

That policy not sufficiently consistent.

37. The argument of the natives with whom I have frequently conferred on this subject is, that the British Residents at Nagpore should participate in the blame charged to the Raja by myself; for if the same system of advice and check which was contemplated by the last treaty had been carried out from first to last, the Raja would never have been tempted into the habits of indolence and avarice, that latterly made him make his own court and the halls of justice a broker's shop for the disposal of official favours and the sale of justice. The answer to this is, that the British Government does its best; that it sends its highest servants to a residency, and if the principles or abilities of the different incumbents vary, it is only natural and incidental to any colonial system in the world. The result, however, is, that the management of the country gets into all kinds of embarrassment, of death, judicial corruption, and irresponsibility of ministers, when the readiest course is to resume those sovereign powers that were delegated on trust. In further continuing the debate, I find the chief natives reply, "Then assume the substance of the sovereign powers, and bestow the title, with adequate state and income, on the family;" and this is what

And the Raja's conduct in part excused by the natives on that ground.

native

* See Campbell's Modern India, page 145-170.

native society, they say, would be content with. Such an arrangement would provide for all parties interested, the family, the courtiers, and the followers, on the scale more or less equal to their former rank and allowances; the consent of all parties to the suit, if I may use such a phrase, would be purchased by such an arrangement, and their discontent or reduced means would not be made a handle for unpopular animadversions on our Indian system of policy. It is further urged by the friends of the Bhonsla family, that the Raja ever showed himself a well-wisher of the British Government and the English gentleman, and that to apply so severe a punishment as the termination of the princely title and rank of the race of Bhonsla, after its long connexion with the British Government for nearly a century, is to make no distinction of treatment between the chief who has plotted treason, or raised the standard of rebellion against us, and the family of a man who was really a devoted adherent to British interests, as Major Wilkinson emphatically speaks to, in the troubled times of 1841-3.

Importance of the question of granting princely title and income further noticed.

38. There can scarcely be a more important question in India, than whether the grant of a titular principality, and an income to support it, in this case, would not facilitate dealing hereafter with other great native states, where no male heir, except by adoption, existed. They would not have to contend for life or death, preservation or extinction, but would see in the settlement of the Nagpore case, that a deference to the views of the Supreme Government regarding adoption at Nagpore had led to the settlement of the family affairs, on a footing not unbecoming the race that had once held the throne. If the Nagpore claims are disallowed to princely rank and income, it will everywhere be felt that there is no medium between native rule and annihilation from aristocratic rank, and how far this feeling may embarrass our future measures, it is judicious to calculate.

Scale of allowance suitable to the maintenance of princely dignity.

39. In my schedule of ways and means, I have not entered any sum as proposed to be allowed to the family in connexion with the above views. The grant of an hereditary title, of an inheritable estate, and pension of the same character, is what is hoped for. The object would be to have one recognised head of the family, from whom the different members would draw their allowances. The title might be granted to any party of the male sex descended from the daughter of Rughojee the 2d, with remainder to others similarly descended, by a grant from the Company, and the allowance might be a sixth of the revenues, or say, six lakh of Co.'s rupees, free from the allowances to old courtiers, and part being in land.

If money pensions are only to be granted to the family, scale of them recommended for the Ranees and Naluksalahs or concubines.

40. If, however, the Supreme Government is pleased to rule that neither on the grounds of personal claims, or public principle, can the grant of such princely title and allowance be made, and that the family must one and all gradually descend into the rank of mere gentle people, I have then to state that something between two and four lakh Co.'s rupees would seem to be the amount required for the personal pensions of the ranees. Two lakh seems low, advertisement being had especially to her highness, Banka Baie, having been made regent in 1818, on Mr. Jenkins assuming the interior management of the country. Since then her expenditure has been pretty much what she liked to make it. She could scarcely now be allowed less than 1,20,000 Co.'s rupees per annum. Half that might be given to the eldest ranee, and 40,000 to each of the other four, making three lakh in all. If deemed too much, it might be reduced ratably, while if it were desired to render as gracious as possible the refusal to grant a title and estate, the allowances might be raised ratably, so as to amount to four lakh. Beyond this, the widow of Appah Sahib, Sahitra Baie, requires a separate provision, as do also the concubines or naluksalahs of the late Raja. For the former 10,000 Co.'s rupees per annum will be a suitable income, and double this sum is as much as other claims will admit of being assigned to the seven naluksalahs. These ladies have been one main cause of the profusion of the Raja's expenditure of late years, and the retrenchment of it for the future will be admitted by all as but a measure of proper economy. One of the naluksalahs, Eydoh by name, has a living daughter by the Raja, and another daughter, now dead, left a grandson to his Highness' care. If the allowance of 20,000 Co.'s rupees per annum were divided into eight shares, it would be a proper distribution to give Eydoh two shares, and one to each of the others.

The jewels and other property held

41. The private treasure, about 20 lakh (N. rupees), the jewels (said to be from

from 50 to 75 lakh N. rupees in value, but I shall be pleased if on sale they yield the half of the former sum), and the household property (not above a lakh in value, if we except stores that are being made available for public use), I would propose to leave with the family to be disposed of by them in such way as was most agreeable to their feelings, and would be generally approved of by the courtiers and the native public. I should, of course, be happy to arbitrate, if called upon, in regard to any point or points the family may be embarrassed about. I apprehend that the general desire would be to throw the whole, or the main parts, of the effects into a family fund to be held by one representative, just as would be done in England in an entailed property, subordinate interests being provided for by a settlement. The right of the family by the female branch seems to me clearly quite as strong as by the male, to everything but the possessor of those sovereign powers that a female can never well exercise, except in a constitutional government. Not apprehending that my view of this subject will be deemed to need any formal argument, I will make no further remarks, except to say that I should be inclined of myself to hint to the family that the occasion would be a favourable one for linking their name to some valuable public work, out of the large funds coming to them, like the building of a bridge over the Kumaon, or the endowment of a college.

to belong to the family.

EXTRACT MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated
10 June 1854.

IV. *The Bhonsla Family.*

20. THE Commissioner concludes an elaborate disquisition upon the "principles of reconciling the past with the future, in a change of Government from Orientals to Europeans," by recommending the creation of "a titular principality," in Nagpore, as a measure which would be acceptable to "men like the late Sir R. Jenkins, Sir G. Clerk, Major Wilkinson, and other similar thinking parties." And he advises that the titular Raja shall have an hereditary title, an hereditary estate, and an hereditary income to the extent of one-sixth of the revenues of Nagpore.

Para. 38.

Para. 34.

Para. 39.

21. I feel compelled to say that I have read this proposal which has been put forward by the Commissioner with surprise and dissatisfaction.

The principle which should regulate the policy of the Government of India towards the native princes of India, is a matter of the highest moment. It would have been natural and proper for the Resident to have brought that principle pointedly under the consideration of the Governor-general in Council at the time of the death of the Raja of Nagpore, and it would have been of great advantage to the Government that he should fully and frankly have stated his own opinion thereupon. The principle was one which called for the gravest and most mature deliberation upon the part of the Supreme Government. Accordingly it was long and anxiously debated, both upon record and in the Council Chamber.

But when the Government of India had, in the exercise of its conscientious judgment, pronounced a formal decision upon the principle by which it considered that its conduct ought to be governed in the case of the principality of Nagpore, and when it had officially informed the Resident that it had "resolved that that principality" should "become a portion of the British territories in India," all my colleagues will concur with me, I think, in feeling that the Commissioner ought not, in his reply, to have straightway proposed that a principality should be revived in Nagpore, and that a Raja, with hereditary title, income, and estates should be created there. My colleagues, I think, will share my surprise that, in full personal knowledge of the sentiments of the Supreme Government, the Commissioner should now advocate a policy diametrically opposed to its declared views; and they will partake in the dissatisfaction with which I regard the adoption by this officer of a course which perfectly well, surmised as it will be by the Bhonslah family, will unquestionably persuade them that the declared decision of the Government of India regarding the principality of Nagpore is not a final one, and will keep alive hopes in their minds, whose ultimate disappointment can only serve to aggravate the mortification they have already suffered.

22. In the former discussion I stated fully the reasons by which I was led to object to the creation of a new Raja as the ruling sovereign of Nagpore. I object now, for different reasons, but not less strongly, to the creation of a mere titular Raja, and to the perpetual alienation in his favour of one-sixth of the revenues of Nagpore, a measure which is proposed by the Commissioner, on the poor ground that "the Indian native looks up to a monarchical and aristocratical form of life;" . . . that its "ceremonies and state are an object of amusement and interest to all, old and young;" and that "all that part of the happiness of the world which is produced by the gratification of the senses, is largely maintained by the existence of a court, its pageantry, its expenditure, and its communication with the people."

Para. 32.

23. Having expressed my own decided opinion that the Commissioner's proposal for the creation of a titular principality in Nagpore is incompatible with the recent decision of the Government of India regarding that country, and inadmissible in itself, I proceed to consider the provision which the Commissioner proposes for the "Bhonslah family," if there should be no titular principality created.

This provision consists in a stipend of 1,20,000 rupees a year to the Baka Bae, 60,000 rupees to the eldest Rane, and 40,000 rupees to each of the other four Ranes; 10,000 rupees to the widow of Appa Sahib, and 20,000 rupees to the other ladies of the zenana.

Besides these stipends, the Commissioner proposes that the treasure and jewels, amounting together to the estimated value of from 70 to 95 lakhs of rupees, should be left with "the family," to be disposed of by them "in such way as was most agreeable to their feelings, and would be generally approved of by the courtiers and the native public."

Para. 40, 41.

24. In the despatch of the 7th March, the Government of India informed the Resident that "liberal provision should be made for the ranees and the connexions of the late Bhooslah family." The concessions, however, proposed by the Commissioner appear to me to go beyond what would be approved by the Court of Directors, even under the instructions quoted above.

In 1848, the Raja of Sattara died, and his territories lapsed, as those of Nagpore have now lapsed, to the British Government. The Raja of Sattara was the head of the Maharatta tribe, of which the Bhonslah family was a recent and subordinate branch. The ranees and the adopted son were allowed to retain jewels, &c., to the value of 16 lakhs, and landed property worth 20,000 rupees a year. Pensions were also granted to the three ranees of 45,000, 30,000, and 25,000 rupees respectively.

Yet, although the Sattara family was of far higher rank and dignity than the Bhooslahs, and although the provision conceded to the members of it was much less than that now proposed by the Commissioner, the Honourable Court, while they declared their desire "to provide liberally" for the family, and their wish that the "ladies should retain jewels, furniture, and other personal property suitable to their rank," still objected that the grant of "so much property, which was fairly at the disposal of Government," was greatly in excess of what was required.

Adverting to these remarks of the Honourable Court, I apprehend that so profuse a provision as that suggested by the Commissioner would certainly not meet with the approval of the Honourable Court, especially when made in favour of the widows merely, and in the absence of any adopted child.

25. It is not, I think, desirable that the property which the Honourable Court has considered to be "fairly at the disposal of the Government," should be alienated from the family; but neither should it be given up to be appropriated and squandered by the ranees.

I would, therefore, propose that jewels and furniture, and other personal property suitable to their rank, having been allotted to the ranees, the value of the rest of the jewels, &c. should be realized, and that the proceeds should be constituted a fund for the benefit of the Bhooslah family.

As the Commissioner seems to think that the value likely to be realised has been over estimated, the Government should be prepared to make up any sums that may be wanting to afford adequate stipends to the family.

Adverting to the high rank and consideration of the Baka Bae, to her former position as regent of the kingdom for many years, and to her great age, I am disposed

disposed to allot to her the large income of 1,20,000 rupees a year proposed by the Commissioner.

Referring to the precedent of Sattara, a stipend of 50,000 rupees to the eldest ranees, and one of 25,000 rupees to each of the other four ranees, would, I think, be liberal allowances.

The sum of 10,000 rupees to the widow of Appa Sahib, and of 20,000 rupees among the other ladies of the zenana, may be approved.

The cases of the illegitimate daughter of the late Raja and of his illegitimate grandson should be separately considered.

26. In dealing with this question of provision for the Bhooslah family, it must always be borne in mind that there is now, properly speaking, no Bhooslah family at all. There is no male heir existing of Raghajee Bhooslah, or of any of his successors. There is no male of the name of Bhooslah in life, far or near, collateral or direct. Those connected with the Bhooslah family, who do exist, are all the progeny of daughters of that house, and consequently are all members of other families which do not bear the name of Bhooslah.

EXTRACT Letter from *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to *C. G. Mansel*, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpoor, dated Fort William, the 30th June 1854.

IV. *Bhooslah Family.*

29. In the 31st and following paragraphs of your report, you submit your views as to the measures which should be adopted by the Government of India, in relation to the family of the deceased Raja. You conclude an elaborate disquisition upon the principles of reconciling the past with the future in a change of government from Oriental to European, by recommending the creation of a "titular principality" in Nagpoor, and you advise that the titular Raja shall have a hereditary title, a hereditary estate, and a hereditary income to the extent of one-sixth of the revenue of the province.

30. It is, I am desired to state, with no small surprise and dissatisfaction that the Governor-general in Council has received this proposal. The principle which should regulate the policy of the Government of India towards the native princes of India, is a question of the highest moment. You would not only have been fully justified, but would have followed the natural and proper course, if, as Resident at Nagpoor, you had brought that principle pointedly under the consideration of the Governor-general in Council at the time of the Raja's death, or within a reasonable period after that event, and it would have been of great advantage to the Government that you should freely and frankly have stated your own opinions upon the subject. The principle was one which called for the gravest and the most mature deliberation upon the part of the Government, and you might have been assured that any circumstances or arguments that you could contribute would receive the anxious and the earnest consideration of his Lordship in Council.

31. But, the Government of India having in the exercise of its conscientious judgment pronounced a formal decision upon the principle by which it was considered that its conduct ought to be guided in the case of the principality of Nagpoor, and having moreover officially informed you as Resident that it had "resolved" that that principality should "become a portion of the British territories in India," the Governor-general in Council must consider that you acted injudiciously in straightway proposing, as Commissioner of the newly annexed province, that a principality should be revived in Nagpoor, and that a Raja with hereditary title, income, and estate should be created there. The Governor-general in Council cannot conceal his surprise that, in full personal knowledge of the sentiments of the Supreme Government, you should now advocate a policy diametrically opposed to the declared views of the Government, nor can his Lordship refrain from giving expression to the dissatisfaction with which he regards your adoption of a course which (perfectly well surmised as it will have been by the Bhooslah family and its dependents) will unquestionably have persuaded them that the declared decision of the Government of

India was not final, and will have encouraged hopes, the ultimate disappointment of which can only serve to aggravate the mortification they have already suffered.

32. But, to revert to the proposal itself which has called forth this expression of the surprise and dissatisfaction of the Governor-general in Council, you recommend it on the ground that "the Indian native looks up to a monarchical and aristocratical form of life," that "its ceremonies and state are an object of amusement and interest to all, old and young," and that "all that part of the happiness of the world which is produced by the gratification of the senses is largely maintained by the existence of a court, its pageantry, its expenditure, and its communications with the people." To reasons so weak, and arguments so untenable as these, the Governor-general in Council cannot surrender the judgment which has been deliberately formed, and formally announced to you, that the principality of Nagpoor shall become a portion of the British empire in India. All experience, moreover, I am desired to add, is opposed to the execution of any such measure as that which you have most inopportunately forced on the consideration of Government. Instances are not wanting to show the permanent evils which the system of creating titular Nuwabs and Rajas introduces. The King of Delhi, the Nuwab Nazim of Bengal, the Nawab of the Carnatic, and many others, are so many examples of its impolicy. In all these cases, however, some purpose of great temporary expediency was served, or believed to be served, when the arrangement was originally made; some actual difficulty was got over by the arrangement; and, above all, the chiefs in question were existing things before the arrangement. In all, therefore, there were grounds of policy to go upon, which may have been good grounds. But, in this case, there is no object of even temporary expediency to serve; there is no actual difficulty of any sort to be got over; and there is no one purpose, political, or other, which can be promoted by the measure that you advocate.

33. The Governor-general in Council having thus decided that your proposal to create a titular principality in Nagpoor is incompatible with the recent decision of the Government of India regarding that province, and inadmissible in itself, desires me now to advert to your suggestions regarding a provision for the connexions of the Bhooslah family.

34. In dealing with this question, I am desired to remark, it must always be borne mind that there is now, properly speaking, no Bhooslah family at all. There is no male heir existing of Raghojee Bhooslah; there is no male of the name of Bhooslah in life, far or near, collateral or direct. Those connected with the Bhooslah family, who do exist, are all the progeny of daughters of that house, and, consequently, are all members of other families which do not bear the name of "Bhooslah."

The provision which you suggest consists in stipends of 1,20,000 rupees to the Banka Baee; 60,000 rupees to the oldest ranee; 40,000 rupees to each of the other four ranees; 10,000 rupees to the widow of Appa Sahib, and 20,000 rupees to the other ladies of the zenana, or 3,30,000 rupees in all; and besides these stipends, you advise that the treasure and jewels, the estimated value of both of which amounts to from 70 to 95 lacs of rupees, should be left with "the family, to be disposed of by them in such way as may be most agreeable to their feelings, and would be generally approved by the courtiers and the native public."

35. In the despatch of the 7th March last, to your address, the Government of India required that "liberal provision should be made for the ranees and the connexions of the late Bhooslah family;" but the concessions which you propose appear to the Governor-general in Council to go beyond what would be approved by the Honourable the Court of Directors, even under the instructions above cited. The case of Sattara affords a standard of comparison. In 1848 the Raja of Sattara died, and his territories lapsed, as those of Nagpoor have now lapsed, to the British Government; the ranees and the adopted son were allowed to retain jewels, and other personal property, to the value of 16 lacs of rupees, and landed property worth 25,000 rupees per annum. Pensions were also granted to the three ranees of 45,000, 30,000, and 25,000 rupees respectively.

Yet, although the Raja of Sattara was the head of the Mahratta tribe, of which
the

the Bhooslahs were a recent and subordinate branch, and the Sattara family was of much higher rank and dignity than the Bhooslah, and although the provision conceded to the members of the former was much less than that which you propose to assign to the latter, the Honourable Court, while they declared their desire "to provide liberally" for the family, and their wish that the "ladies should retain jewels, furniture, and other personal property suitable to their rank," still objected that "so much property which was fairly at the disposal of the Government," was greatly in excess of what was required.

36. The Governor-general in Council, therefore, cannot entertain a doubt that so profuse a provision as that which you recommend would be disapproved by the Honourable Court, especially when made in favour of the widows only, and in the absence of any adopted child. Neither can his Lordship hesitate to declare that the property which, according to the decision of the Honourable Court in an analogous case, is "fairly at the disposal of the Government," should not be given up to be appropriated and squandered by the ranees, even though it be not alienated from the family. The conclusion at which on these premises the Governor-general in Council has arrived is, that jewels, furniture, and other personal property suitable to their rank having been allotted to the ranees, it will be proper to realise the value of the remaining property, and to form the whole of the assets into a fund for the benefit of the Bhooslah family, under the distinct condition and understanding, however, that the Government will be prepared to make good any sums that may be wanting to afford adequate stipends to its members. In regard to the details of this scheme, and the manner of giving effect to it, instructions will be hereafter communicated to your office.

37. In the meantime, the Governor-general in Council has resolved, with advertence to the high rank and consideration of the Bankur Bae, to her former position as regent of the kingdom for many years, and to her great age, that a stipend of 1,20,000 rupees per annum, as proposed by you, shall be assigned to her. For the other ladies connected with the late Bhoosla family, the following allowances appear sufficiently liberal, and are sanctioned; viz., to the eldest ranee, 50,000 rupees; to each of the other four ranees, 25,000 rupees; to the widow of Appa Sahib, 10,000 rupees; to the other ladies of the zenana, 20,000 rupees, or in the aggregate, 1,80,000 rupees per annum. The question of a provision for the illegitimate daughter and the illegitimate grandson of the late Raja, of whom mention is made in the 40th paragraph of your despatch, you will be pleased to report separately for the consideration of Government.

EXTRACT, Fort William Foreign Consultation, of 13 October 1854.
From *Baka Bae* to Governor-General of India.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Banka Bae, Ranee of Maharaja Rughoojee Bhooslah of Nagpore, to the address of the Most Noble the Governor-general, dated the 17th July 1854, corresponding with 21st Shawul 1270 A.H., attested by Annapoorna Bae with the consent of three Ranees of the late Maharaja.

No. 165.

After compliments,

God be praised that the friendship and amity subsisting between the British Government and the state of Nagpore since the time that Maharaja Raghoojee Bhoslah ascended the guddee of Nagpore, is based upon as strong foundation as the wall of Alexander by the treaties concluded between the said two Governments, a fact which is universally known. The chiefs of all the territories of India, especially those of the Deccan, envy the existence of such friendship. It is owing to such friendship that mutual correspondence has hitherto been carried on, producing no other fruits than what tended to the fulfilment of the wishes of both the states. It is with extreme regret I beg to state that my son Maharaja Rughoojee Bhoslah, who was disposed to conciliate the good will of the British gentlemen, remaining firm in his attachment and devotion to the British Government, has of late died, leaving us plunged into such grief as baffles all description.

As the decrees of fate are inevitable, I found no other alternative than to stifle my grief, and commenced anew to improve the ancient relations of friendship subsisting between the two states, that is, I made certain unnecessary communi-

cations both in person and by agents to Mr. Mansel, the Resident, with respect to the treaties of friendship and alliance, whereupon that officer gave us, according to the powers vested in him by the Honourable Company, every assurance of the realization of our wish, which fact will appear evident to your Lordship from the reports of that gentleman; he, however, afterwards attached the whole state and property, including the household effects.

Three months after, *i.e.*, on the 14th March 1854, he (the Resident) addressed a letter to us, stating that he had received a letter from Government, dated 7th March last, to the effect that Government learnt from his report that Maharaja of Nagpore had died, and that as there was no heir of his to succeed to the guddee, Government annexed the whole of his state to the British territories.

Referring to the above letter from the Resident, I felt such uneasiness that I cannot adequately express it. It is a subject of great surprise and regret to me that, though no such acts as might be opposed to the spirit of true friendship were ever committed by me, yet the Government as a friend, instead of taking compassion upon me at a time when I was so severely affected (by the death of my son), evinced such kindness and munificence towards me as cannot be sanctioned by the wise and sincere friends. If offence be taken on hearing that an act inconsistent with friendship has been committed, it is necessary to make proper inquiries into the case, and to remove such offence (if it be found groundless). A trifling offence, however, cannot warrant a departure from treaties. I am sincerely disposed to act up to the rules of friendship; a fact in support of which I can adduce sufficient proofs, one of which is as follows, *viz.*, that upon the death of my husband, Rughoojee Bhoslah, his lawful son, Pursoojee Bhoslah was installed on the guddee, and Mudhoojee Bhoslah, his (Pursoojee's) cousin became the regent. Shortly after, Pursoojee Bhoslah died, and Mudhoojee Bhoslah, who became his representative, regardless of the ancient relations of friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and the terms of the treaties concluded between them, sided with the enemies of the Honourable Company, whereupon I, at the suggestion of Mr. Richard Jenkins, and with the view of increasing the ties of friendship (which will remain for ever between the two Governments, according to their wish), declined to give him any support or to take notice of him, though he was related to me, and looked upon by me as a son. With reference to the powers vested in the Resident by your Lordship, I communicated to him a second time through my officers, all my sentiments, whereupon that officer set my mind at ease by assuring me that he would, in the course of three months, procure me favourable orders from your Lordship. Now, on the 15th instant a welcome news, in which thousands of acts of the munificence so long evinced towards this state consist, and which befits the duty of persons of equal rank towards each other, reached me; that is, Lieutenant Crichton coming over to the palace observed that Mr. Mansel, the Commissioner, said, that in regard to me, the Most Noble the Governor-general had issued an order to the effect that the sum of twenty-five thousand five thousand rupees per mensem should be granted to meet the expenses of this family, and that I should take a small portion of the gems and articles attached to the estate, and pass the remainder of my days, and that I should exercise no interference whatever in respect to the affairs of the state and the guddee, and that if I should refuse to comply with such proposal, a great misfortune would befall me, that is, two companies of a regiment would be despatched to seize all the property on behalf of Government. Under these circumstances, I beg that your Lordship will be pleased, with reference to the ties of friendship subsisting from of old between the two Governments, to continue the guddee of this state of this family.

No. 166.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor General of India, concurred in by the Board.

Petition of Bauka Bae, of Nagpore.

1. A PETITION has been addressed to the Governor-general in Council by the Bauka Bae, at Nagpore, which concludes with the prayer that the Government would "continue the guddee of this state to this family."

Her Highness must be informed that the order of the Government of India regarding the state of Nagpore, have been fully and finally confirmed by the Honourable

Honourable the Court of Directors, and it should be intimated that the question she has raised cannot be entertained.

2. I wish to draw attention to the marked absence of any allegation in this petition that an heir was appointed, or exists to the guddee at Nagpore.

The Bauka Bae throughout her petition assumes for herself the tone of the representative of the family, which she is not by any law, custom, or precedent, European, Mahratta, or Hindoo.

She nowhere attempts to assert that any heir of his body existed to the deceased Raja, or that he adopted, or expressed a wish to adopt any heir, or that any such adoption was made by his widow. She does not so much as attempt to name, or even to affirm, the existence of any heir to the guddee, and with reason, for no such heir exists.

3. I regard this petition as strongly corroborative, or I should rather say, as conclusive proof of the facts on which the Government of India relied when it discussed the policy to be pursued towards Nagpore upon the decease of the late Maharaja Rughonath Bhoslah.

2 September 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

6 September 1854.

J. Dorin.

The Nagpore territory being now permanently a portion of the British dominions, the reply to Bauka Bae proposed in the 1st paragraph of the above minute by the Governor-general, is clearly quite a proper one for the occasion.

8 September 1854.

(signed) *J Low.*

I agree with the remarks made in the Governor-general's Minute, and in the reply proposed.

11 September 1854.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

No. 4,126 of 1854.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

No. 167

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you for delivery to Her Highness the Bauka Bae of Nagpore the accompanying khurreetah to her address, from the Most Noble the Governor-general, being a reply to a memorial which she has addressed to his Lordship. A copy of the letter is enclosed for your information.

Fort William,

15 September 1854.

I have, &c.

(signed)

G. F. Edmonstone,

Secretary to the Government of India.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Governor-General to Her Highness the Bauka Bae of Nagpore, dated 14 September 1854.

No. 168.

After compliments,

Your friendly letter has reached me, and I have perused its contents.

In reply, I beg to inform you that, as the orders which the Government of India issued, with respect to the state of Nagpore, have been finally confirmed by the Honourable the Court of Directors, your prayer for the restitution of the guddee to the family cannot be granted.

You will consider me as ever anxious to hear of your good health, and continue to gratify me from time to time with accounts of the same.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

(True Translation).

No. 70.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation, of 20 October 1854.

(General, No. 38).

(No. 4 of 1854).

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to *J. W. Dalrymple*, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt on the 23d of your letter No. 4,126, under date the 15th instant, with accompaniments as per margin,* and to state in reply, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council, that the khureetah in question was yesterday delivered to Her Highness the Baka Bae of Nagpore.

2. The khureetah was presented by Captain Crichton, assistant Commissioner, and in his presence read and explained to her Highness; a number of the principal persons attached to the court of the late ruler were also present on the occasion.

Nagpore Commissioner's Office,
26 September 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

No. 62.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation of 29 September 1854.

From *Hummunt Row* to the Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Calcutta.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay before the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council the accompanying packet of letters to his Lordship's address, from the Maha Ranees of Nagpore, and relating to Nagpore affairs.

2. I have further the honour to request that any answer to the letters contained in the packet may be forwarded to me, under care of *E. G. Dunber*, Esq., Kidderpore.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hummunt Row*,
Vakeel to the Maha Ranees, Baka Bai Sahib
and Maha Ranee Onnopoorina Bai Sahib,
and the other three Ranees of the late
Maha Raja of Nagpore.

Calcutta, 16 September 1854.

From *Hummunt Row* to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of British India in Council.

My Lord,

As the duly constituted vakeel of Her Highness the Maharanee Baka Bae Saib, the widow of the former Barce Rugojee Maharaj Sana Saib, Soobah of Nagpore, and the Maharanee Unnopoorina Bae, the widow of the late Chota Maharaja Ruggojee Bhoslay, of Nagpore, recently deceased, and the other three ranees of the late Maharaja, I have the honour, with all due respect, to forward to your Lordship herewith the accompanying memorial from the above mentioned maha ranees, and also the other rances, in the humble hope that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to bestow upon the important matters referred to therein, and also upon the representations I, as such vakeel, now take the liberty to submit to your Lordship, that attention and consideration that they deserve.

2. By

* Khureetah from the Governor-General of India to her Highness the Baka Baie, of Nagpore, with a copy for record in the Commissioners' Office.

2. By the last treaty and ekrarnamah, it was stipulated, that if gross and systematic oppression, anarchy, and misrule should at any time prevail, seriously endangering the public tranquillity, and placing in jeopardy the stability of the resources whence the Raja discharged his obligations to the Company, the British Government reserved to itself the right of re-appointing its own officers to the management of such district or districts of the Nagpore territory, for so long a period as it might deem necessary.

3. I humbly submit to your Lordship that any necessity for such interference with the management of the country, or any part of it, has as yet never arisen ; but that the administration of Nagpore has been quietly and successfully conducted by the ministers in friendly communication with the Resident, and to the entire satisfaction of Government.

4. Since the decease of the late Maharaja, and notwithstanding the fact that there are rightful heirs to the guddee and territory of Nagpore, a cause of interference with the management of the country and its administration has been pursued by the Government, which has by degrees proceeded to the length of not only depriving the Maharanees and the heirs and members of the family of the late Maharaja of their territory and the political authority and rights reserved to them by solemn treaties, but also of depriving them in part, and of attempting to deprive them wholly, of their own property, the right to which, under the British Government, has always been accounted sacred, and protected by the most stringent laws.

5. The Maharanee Baka Baee and the Maharanee Unnopoorina Baie, and the other ranees, have in vain, and without any success, repeatedly pressed upon the Resident the necessity for immediately abstaining from such a course of proceeding, fraught as it is with gross injustice, and oppression, and insult towards them, or to show to them the authority under which he thus acts in violation, not only of solemn treaties, but also of the civil laws of the country and of the British Government, by which the security of the property of every subject is ensured to all ; and they are now compelled, in exercise of the right possessed by the meanest subject of the Government, to submit to your Lordship their humble but firm protest against such a course of proceeding, and they humbly hope that your Lordship will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the immediate restoration to the Maharanee and the other members of the Nagpore family, of their rights, and for putting an immediate stop to the sale of the property advertised by the Commissioner, which it has been the custom of the family to hold as private property for a period of upwards of a century, and further, for the cessation of the unjust, oppressive, and humiliating treatment which has been hitherto shown by the Commissioner, under the alleged orders of Government, towards the Maharanees and the other heirs and members of the family of the late Raja, whose lives are embittered and rendered burdensome by the cruel conduct and indignities to which they have been obliged to submit.

6. I further humbly beg leave to bring prominently to your Lordship's notice, that there are rightful heirs of the late Maharaja, and successors to the raj, or kingdom and territory of Nagpore, entitled to succeed thereto, both according to the customs of the family and the Hindoo law, and also agreeably to the practice in such cases pursued under the treaties, and that the Maharanee has always been and expressed herself to be willing and prepared to take into adoption any one of such heirs and successors as may be agreeable to her, on such just and reasonable terms and stipulations as she may be advised to do by your Lordship, in communication with me, as the vakeel of the said Maharanee and ranees ; and that with this view I am furnished with full information recently received from Nagpore, regarding the affairs which have been transacted, and the events that have transpired subsequent to the demise of the late Maharaja, and that I shall be prepared to submit such information to your Lordship, either personally or by letter, as your Lordship may direct.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hummunt Row,*

Vakeel for H.H. Maharanee Baka Baie, and
H.H. Maharanee Onnopoorina Baie and
the other three Ranees.

Calcutta, 16 September 1854.

No. 64.

From *Hummunt Row* to the Secretary to Government, Foreign Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be so good as to submit the accompanying letter to the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, and to forward any reply to the same to my address, under care of E. G. Dunbar, Esq. Kidderpore.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hummunt Row*,
Vakeel to her Highness the Maharanee
Baka Bai and her Highness the Maha-
ranee Annapoorna Bai, and other
three Ranees of Nagpore.

Calcutta, 20 September 1854.

From *Hummunt Row* to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of British
India in Council.

My Lord,

SINCE I had the honour to address your Lordship, on the 16th instant, a matter of great importance has been brought to my notice, which I now have the honour to submit to your Lordship for consideration in connexion with my former letter above referred to.

2. The matter I refer to, and now submit for your Lordship's consideration, is that the late Maharaja, before his decease, frequently represented to the Resident that there was no probability of his having any issue, and that therefore he should be permitted to adopt a son as successor to the raj and territory of Nagpore, according to the treaty, and according to the custom of the family.

3. In connexion with the same matter, I have further to submit for your Lordship's consideration, that since the demise of the late Maharaja, the Maharanees have frequently requested the Resident to be permitted to adopt a successor, and have transmitted three memorials to your Lordship on the same subject, and urging that they might be at liberty to adopt a son, as successor to the raj and territory of Nagpore, in such manner and on such terms as might be arranged between them and your Lordship, agreeably to the treaty.

4. Acting under the authority with which the Maharanees have invested me, I had the honour, on the 16th instant, of submitting, for your Lordship's consideration, a memorial and a protest signed by them, and addressed to your Lordship, together with a letter representing the present state of affairs at Nagpore, and the just expectations of my principals, under the circumstances, according to existing treaties.

5. The Maharanees have always entertained, and still entertain, the hope that your Lordship will take immediate steps for putting affairs on such a footing, with respect to their family and their rights under existing treaties, as will free them from the highly disagreeable and distressing position in which they are now placed, and as will ensure the continuance of the raj on such terms as may be amicably settled between them and your Lordship.

6. I have also the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 3d instant, the ranees, seeing that their property would be sold by public auction, the ranees sent persons of high respectability to the acting Commissioner, beseeching him to suspend and postpone the sale until some final arrangements should be made regarding the affairs of the raj; but that they were received and their representations and requests treated with disrespect and contumely, a course of conduct which could not but reflect disgrace upon the ranees, and that notwithstanding such representations and requests on the part of the Maharanees, the sale by auction proceeded and property was sacrificed, some things of the value of one hundred rupees having been sold for so small a sum as five rupees.

7. I have further to inform your Lordship that on the 4th instant, agreeably to the order of Captain Elliot, the then acting Commissioner Lieutenant
Crichton

Crichton, of the Madras army, holding an appointment at Nagpore, met the ranees in durbar, and made certain proposals to them, which were then answered by the ranees, and that those proposals and the answers to them have been committed to writing in the Mahratta language and character; and should your Lordship desire to see the proposals and answers, I shall, in obedience to your Lordship's command, either furnish translations of them or wait upon your Lordship personally and explain them.

I have further to express a hope that I shall be honoured with a reply to the several communications made to your Lordship by the Maharanees, and by myself as their wukeel, in order that I may forward the same to them and enable them to take such further measures as your Lordship's reply may render necessary.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Hummunt Roy,*

Vakeel to H.H. the Maharanee Baka Baie,
and H.H. the Maharanee Annapoorna
Baie, and other three Ranees of Nagpore.

Calcutta, 20 September 1854.

To the Governor-General of India, Fort William, Calcutta.

No. 66.

The Humble Memorial of Bakabhaie Saib Ranee, legitimate lawful Wife and Heir of the late Raggojee Bhosla, His Highness Maharaja Sanah Saib Sirbah, Nagpore.

Most respectfully sheweth,

WITH all due submission and respects, beg leave to state that your memorialist submitted three petitions to your Lordship in Council, for which she has not yet obtained redress. Your memorialist also sent two vakeels to Calcutta in order to visit your Lordship, and to solicit verbally and circumstantially of the Nagpore affairs while she so confidentially minutely expecting for the reply, the Commissioner at Nagpore called for a detachment from Kamptee, consisting of four guns furnished with the ammunition, and five companies of native infantry, they reached and encamped opposite the Indore Clunkee, near Seetabuldee. On the 4th instant, the sale of animals, viz., bullocks, horses, camels and elephants, commenced to sell by public auction with enforcement and violation; a pair her hackrey bullocks, valued 100 rupees, sold in the above sale for 5 rupees. Ever since the treaty was concluded between the British and Nagpore Government, the royal affairs was amicably hitherto contained, but has not occurred a single instance, or was now occurred. She here beg to observe, that the above sale is most hurt, dishonour, disgrace and disrespect to the character and reputed fame of your Lordship's memorialist, which induced her to solicit once more to your Lordship in Council, that it is fully aware to your Lordship she and four ranees are the legitimate heirs to all the estate of the late Raggojee Bhosla, his Highness Maharaja of Nagpore, as well as the other ranees possessed their husband's estate in India. She behaved herself hitherto to the whole and entire satisfaction of the Commissioners, and as for the orders of higher authorities, she has not ever committed a fault, neglect, or disobedience of orders; while she is behaving so, she is not aware the cause why the Commissioner behaving in these glorious manner. She here beg to flatter that the late Richard Jenkins, Esq., and several of his successors, treated and transacted amicably the royal affairs according to the Hindoos custom and sanster, and in conformity to the terms alluded to in the above treaties, concluded by the Governor-general since the demise of his Highness Maharaja Raggojee Bhosla, the affairs of this durbar have been differed variously, and carrying on contrary to the above treaties, therefore she most earnestly hope and trust that your Lordship in Council be so good as to give permission and competent necessary orders that she may at her own willing succeed a heir in the musnad. In compliance with this solicitation then, the affairs of Nagpore will be settled with the prescribed modes, as was hitherto continued. In conclusion, by the impatient and unsufferable ill treatment of the above Commissioner, a copy of the protest to their address is herewith accompanied, for your Lordship's consideration and decision.

The bearer, Bapoo Humumunt Row, will inform you verbally all the circumstances that which has been treated against her by the above Commissioner.

The above Bapoo Humomunt Row, her vakeel, she humbly hope that your Lordship should approve and confirm of all his solicitations, so as she did about the Nagpore affair.

For which kind indulgence, your Lordship's memorialist will, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(signed)

The above signature of Bakabaie.

The above signature of
Annapoornabaie, for herself and for three
Ranees, by their permission.

City Nagpore, 6 September 1854.

No. 67.

PROTEST.

WHEREAS Bakabai Saib, legitimate wife and heir of Ruggojee Bhosla Sanah Saib Sooba Nagpore, Annapoornabhai Saib, and three other ranees, legitimate wives, and heirs of Chota Roggojee Bhosla, and legitimate heirs and proprietors to the estates, and reigning of Nagpore.

Adverting to the notice given by the Commissioner's cutcherry, and published by beat of tom tom, in the city Nagpore Paldee Sounegan, and at Kamptee, that the property of the late Maharaja's, viz., animals, bullocks, horses, camels and elephants, &c., will be sold by public auction in front of the collector's cutcherry, at Seetabuldee, commencing 4th September current, for which this protest is given, persisting the above property are our own; they are under our possession upwards of 150 years. We have not committed any faults whatever. On this occasion, the protestors forwarded petitions to the Governor-general in Council of India. The protestors are proper heirs; they are entitled all and every right and possession for the above property as laid down in the Act XI. of 1842, Vol. 1, 2, 3, and also as per the treaty concluded between the parts of the both authorities. The protestors minutely expecting for the reply to the above-mentioned memorials; until such reply received, it is proper and justice to the above Commissioners to prohibit and postpone the above sale. The Commissioner at Nagpore states that there is the order of the Governor-general for the above sale. If so in their possession, a true copy of such constraint warrant or authorities should be given to the protestors; also such warrant or authority of the Governor-general should be obtained in the protestor's names, and furnished to them plainly, inserting in those authorities that the protestors have no manner of right, claim, or possession whatever on the above property. It would be necessary to the above Commissioners to furnish the protestors an early reply to this protest; if not, it would be much press and enforcement made against the protestors; in conclusion, on the receipt of the reply for the above memorials, the above Commissioners should be answerable for the above sale.

(A true copy.)

(signed)

The above signature of Bokabai Ranee.

Nagpore, 2 September 1854.

No. 68.
Nagpore, Ranee's
petition.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, in Council,
concurred in by the Board.

1. SEVERAL petitions and memorials have been presented by a man named Hummunt Row, calling himself the vakeel of the Baka Bae, and of the other ranees at Nagpore; there is also enclosed a letter to the Governor-general.

The letters and memorials pray as before, for the restoration of the raj to the Bhoosla family, and for similar objects; the memorials further complain of the sale of property at Nagpore, as an alienation of it from the family of the late Maharaja.

2. All representations which the ladies of the Nagpore family may wish to make, will be received by the Government of India with due respect, and will be replied to with courtesy and consideration. But since an officer, the Commissioner, is placed at Nagpore as the representative of the British Government, to whom the

the ranees can address themselves, and with whom they can personally communicate at all times, I think it inexpedient that the Government should depart in this case from the usual and reasonable rule, by which it declines to recognize vakeels nominated by persons situated as these ladies now are. It is more fitting that the Government should communicate directly with such persons through its own officer, than through a native agent, of whom it knows nothing; at the same time, it is desirable to discontinue in every way the employment of such native agents, since their direct personal interest in the prolongation of their missions notoriously leads to misrepresentations on their parts, calculated to mislead their employers, and to encourage them to persevere in reiterated and fruitless application.

I propose, therefore, that this person, Hummut Row, should be informed that the Government refuses to communicate with him as a vakeel from the ranees at Nagpore; that their letter will be replied to through the Commissioner, and that no communications on their behalf will hereafter be received either from him or from any other person.

3. Copies of the letters and memorials should then be sent to the Commissioner, and he should be instructed, after making to the ranees the above statement regarding vakeels, to inform them that, as has already been made known to them, the state of Nagpore, in the death of the late Raja without heirs, has become a portion of the British territories, and will so remain.

In regard to the sale of property, of which they complain, it has been made on behalf of the affairs of the Raja, and of his family, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India. The Governor-general in Council is satisfied that in executing this duty, the Commissioner, Captain Elliot, has treated the ranees with all proper consideration, and the Governor-general in Council expects that he will not be obstructed in the performance of his duty by any objection on the ranees' part.

The Commissioner should communicate this reply formally, and if necessary, in person.

23 September 1854.		(signed)	<i>Dalhousie.</i>
	I quite agree.	(signed)	<i>J. Dorin.</i>
26 September.		(signed)	<i>J. Low.</i>
	I concur.		
26 September.		(signed)	<i>J. Low.</i>

I also quite agree. I would never enter into any communication with any person in any native state, otherwise than through the channel of the Resident. I attribute the late khutput troubles at Bombay to the practice of permitting native agents at the Presidency to act on the part of principals, who should have been forced to act for themselves through the proper local officers.

26 September 1854.	(signed)	<i>J. P. Grant.</i>
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No. 4,303 of 1854.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

No. 69.

Fort William, Foreign Department,
29 September 1854.

READ two petitions from Hummut Row, styling himself vakeel of Maharanee Baka Baee Sahib, and others at Nagpore, dated respectively the 16th and 20th instant.

Ordered, that Hummut Row be informed that the Government refuses to communicate with him as a vakeel from the ranees at Nagpore; but their letter will be replied to through the Commissioner, and that no communications on behalf of the ranees will hereafter be received either from him or from any other person.

By order of the Governor-general in Council.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 70.

No. 4,302 of 1854.—Foreign Department.

From the Secretary to the Government of India to the Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

SEVERAL petitions and memorials have been presented to the Government by a person named Hummunt Row, calling himself the vakeel of the Baka Baee, and of the other ranees at Nagpore; copies of these are herewith enclosed for your information.

2. All representations which the ladies of the Nagpore family may wish to make, will be received by the Government of India with due respect, and will be replied to with courtesy and consideration; but since an officer, the Commissioner, is placed at Nagpore as the representative of the British Government, to whom the ranees can address themselves, and with whom they can personally communicate at all times, the Governor-general in Council thinks it inexpedient that the Government should depart in this case from the usual and reasonable rule, by which it declines to recognise vakeels nominated by persons situated as these ladies now are. It is more fitting that the Government should communicate directly with such persons through its own officer, than through a native agent of whom it knows nothing. At the same time, it is desirable to discountenance in every way the employment of such native agents, since their direct personal interest in the prolongation of their missions notoriously leads to misrepresentations on their parts, calculated to mislead their employers, and to encourage them to persevere in reiterated and fruitless applications.

3. Hummunt Row has been informed that the Government refuses to communicate with him as a vakeel from the ranees; that their letter will be replied to through you, and that no communications on their behalf will hereafter be received from him or from any other person.

4. I am directed further to request that, after making the above statement to the ranees, you will inform them that, as has already been made known to them, the state of Nagpore, on the death of the late Raja without heirs, became a portion of the British territories, and will so remain.

5. In regard to the sale of property of which the ranees complain, it has been made on behalf of the affairs of the Raja and of his family, in pursuance of the orders of the Government of India. The Governor-general in Council is satisfied that in executing this duty, you have treated the ranees with all proper consideration, and he expects that you will not be obstructed in the performance of your duty by any objections on the ranees' part.

6. You will communicate this reply formally, and if necessary, in person.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 29 September 1854.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 70.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation, of 10 November 1854.

No. 45 of 1854.

(General, No. 50.)

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 6th instant, of your letter, No. 4,302, under date the 29th ultimo, transmitting copies of certain petitions and memorials presented to the Government by a person named Hummunt Rao, calling himself the vakeel of the Baka Baee, and of the other ranees at Nagpore; and with reference to the instructions contained in the 6th paragraph, I beg to submit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general

Governor-general in Council, a copy of the communication* sent by me to her Highness the Baka Bae, and the other ranees at Nagpore, explaining the orders of the Supreme Government, and the points referred to in your letter.

That this communication might be presented in due form, and to obviate all possibility of its contents not being perfectly understood, I took advantage of the presence at Nagpore of Major J. K. Spence, deputy commissioner, first class, the next in position to myself in the province, and requested that officer to deliver the written message, and then explain its contents thoroughly. Major Spence was accompanied by Captain Crichton, Jumal-ool-Deen, the moonshee attached to the Commissioner's office, &c.; and the instructions of the Governor-general in Council were fully and unmistakably made known to the assembled ranees. This occurred on the afternoon of Monday, the 9th instant, the date fixed by her Highness the Baka Bae for receiving the message.

The proceedings at Nagpore since the date of my last despatch will be duly reported in a separate communication.

I have, &c.

Nagpore, Commissioner's Office,
13 October 1854.

(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation, of 15 December 1854.

No. 135.

Petition of *Pandoo Rung Punt*, Attorney of *Maharanee Banka Bae*, to the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

The humble Petition of *Pandoo Rung Punt*, the Attorney of *Maharany Baudye*, Shah of Nagpore,

Most humbly sheweth,

WITH due respect and implicit submission to your Lordship's letter, beg leave to lay his case before your Lordship's benevolent consideration.

That since the time the late Sree Nath Maharaj Bahd^r died, from that time the Named Bacaubye Shah wrote to your Lordship her case, and delivered in the hands of the Commissioner for your Lordship's perusal, but he did not hold it, said to her that you can send it to your attorney's hand your affair, and he can apply and mention all particulars to the Lordship's notice.

Therefore she is obliged to send her attorney before your Lordship above named, and also a letter to your Lordship's name in his hand; now your Lordship's petitioner arrived here long ago, and had presented an application to your Lordship on the 4th of October last; wanted an order to meet with your Lordship's approbation, but he is being forbidden, having known that on the 29th of September last, before his arriving here, your Lordship's order gave there by Maharany Bacaubye, that anything should be happen must apply to the Commissioner of that place, but not by the attorney's hand, however she had done so according to your Lordship's order, but Commissioner don't lessen to it anything.

Therefore your Lordship's petitioner begs and prays that he is here about two months awaint on your Lordship with Maharanee's letter, and hope to meet with your Lordship's kind consideration with his claim.

And your Lordship's petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

17 November 1854.

A Persian letter is enclosed with this application.

* It is sent in the vernacular that you may be able to judge whether the wishes and orders of the Supreme Government have been correctly expressed.

No. 136.

No. 5,192 of 1854.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to the
Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

ONE Pandoorung Punt, who calls himself an attorney of Maharanee Banka Baee, has presented a petition to Government, in which he states that her Highness has been compelled to depute him, in consequence of you having refused to forward her communications. The Governor-general in Council might doubt the accuracy of this statement, even if it had not already been intimated to you that his Lordship in Council would not communicate with the ranees, except through yourself; however, to prevent any misapprehension, I am directed to request that you will consider it your duty to forward any petition, which the ranees may wish to address to Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,

Fort William, 8 December 1854.

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 137.

No. 5,193 of 1854.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

Fort William Foreign Department,
8 December 1854.

READ a petition, dated the 17th ultimo, from Pandoorung Punt, calling himself an attorney of the Maharanee Banka Baee.

Ordered, that the petitioner be informed in reply, that the Commissioner of Nagpore has been instructed to forward any petition which the ranees may wish to address to Government, and that the Governor-general in Council consequently declines to recognise petitioner, or to hold any communication with him on the subject of Nagpore affairs.

(By Order, &c.)

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 39.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation, dated 6 October 1854.

No. 31, of 1854.

(General, No. 34.)

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 36th and 46th paragraphs of your despatch, No. 2,862, under date the 30th of June last, I have the honour to report as follows, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council.

2. One of the first subjects to which my attention was turned on receiving charge of the office was the very large expenditure on account of the numerous palace establishments (Khasgee), and the necessity of a reduction within the limits of the provision assigned for the individual maintenance of each of the ranees and others connected with the late ruler of Nagpore. The attainment of this most important object has proved to be far more difficult of accomplishment than was at the time anticipated, and each succeeding week has only tended to show more forcibly the tenacity with which the inmates of the palace have all along clung, and still continue to cling, to the vain hope of some modification of the orders already issued with respect to the Nagpore state being eventually conceded. With this object in view, a tacit but steady opposition has been offered on all sides to every attempt at a reduction of the large existing establishment within the scale of propriety. This reform, so necessary for the due observance of the instructions issued by the Supreme Government,

I have

I have earnestly endeavoured to effect quietly and amicably, and I had hoped, by patience and conciliation, to convince the principal parties concerned of the utter uselessness of their endeavours to impede the execution of orders passed on matters finally disposed of after the most mature deliberation; but opposition meets me at every turn, and I therefore deem it proper to report my past proceedings, and the course proposed for the future.

3. On taking charge in the middle of July, I thought it better to locate Lieutenant Crichton, my only assistant, in the city, as well to be cognisant of passing events as to be on the spot, and in immediate communication with the heads of the various palace establishments. Lieutenant Crichton has been employed on this duty ever since. He has had charge of the city and its police, hearing and determining such cases as come within the competency of an assistant with special powers, and referring graver matters for my orders. He has had the palace and its establishments, and has been busily occupied in preparing lists of the various kharkhanas, their cost, &c., with a view to the speedy adjustment of the demands of each on the proper period arriving for breaking them up. The troops on duty in the city have also been under him, and the officers commanding at Paldee and Sonagaon have reported to him daily for my information.* By this means I have had an officer on the spot, who from his daily avocations is in constant communication with the chief, if not the only gainers under the old system, and who may be supposed to be the least in favour of change or reform. It is scarcely possible that to suppose anything of import could occur without his being in some way made cognisant of the same. His observations confirm my own impression, founded on the general tranquillity of the province, since the decease of the late Raja. Considering the facility with which the revenues have been collected, the absence of all heinous crime, the regular dispatch of business, carried on, too, with the machinery left by the late ruler, the only fair conclusion to be arrived at is, that the change in the Government with all classes of the community is justly popular, and that the discontent which has caused the opposition before alluded to is confined solely to the few who are interested in the continuance of a system so fraught with advantage to the idle and corrupt.

4. I have endeavoured to induce the ranees to name their respective establishments on a scale suited to the allowance assigned for the maintenance of each. This has been opposed on various pleas. It has been set forth that the whole of the khasjee establishments, including the jewel office, the wardrobe department, the armory, &c. were the private property of the late ruler, and that they now belong to the ranees as his joint heirs. They wilfully shut their eyes to the fact, that the khasjee was paid from the revenues of the country; that the adjustment of the heavy arrears now due to the large number borne on the rolls of the different khar khanas has devolved on the British Government, at whose disposal the entire property must naturally be considered.

5. It has further been set forth that the Baka Bae, who assumes to herself the position of head of the family, desires the retention of the establishments on their present footing, which could not be done were the pensions double the sum assigned. Another plea is, that there should be but one general establishment for the ranees, including the natuk salas (ladies of the zenana), the Baka Baie being the recognised head; but this I have strongly opposed, not only as contrary to the spirit of the instructions issued, but also as certain to be productive of considerable embarrassment hereafter. From the fact of the stipend for each ranee having been separately specified, I have assumed that the question of living together is an open one, and quite optional with the ranees themselves. I am further strengthened in this being the Government intention, from the word "household" being made use of in the 46th paragraph of the despatch of the 30th of June. I have therefore insisted that a fitting establishment for each ranee, suitable to her assigned income, be in the first instance separately fixed and made over to her kamdar, and that subsequently, if they choose to dwell all together, and live with the Baka Baie, the Government can have no objection to their doing so; but that no arrangement can be made by the

* Twice a week the general Chitamun Rao and the major Manajee wait upon me with reports of Paldie and Sonagaon, the proceedings of courts martial and other matters regarding orders or confirmation.

the Commissioner whereby it may be inferred that it is the Governor-general's order for them all to reside together under the sway of the Baka Baie, and with one general establishment.

6. The Baka Baie is most tenacious on this subject, as are also her advisers, for it is the only scheme whereby the shadow even of power can be retained. As one means of disabusing her mind in this point, I have taken advantage of the receipt of the Governor-general's khureeta, transmitted with your letter, No. 3,645, under date the 18th ultimo. Instead of deferring its presentation until the arrival from Allahabad of the books and medals to which it refers, I have thought it better to have it given in due form to Anpoorna Baie, the senior ranee of the late Maharajah and this was accordingly done on the 7th instant, and I am not without hope of good being effected from this little incident.

7. The ranees having positively objected to afford assistance in the regulation of their future establishments, Lieutenant (now Captain) Crichton has submitted to me lists of what he proposes to be retained for their use. These have been prepared with the assistance of Purbut Rao and Jemal-ood-deen; and I see no reason, in the absence of better information, why they should not be acted on (*Vide* annexed statement). They come within the limit of the allowances assigned for each.

The stipend assigned for the ladies of the zenana may, I presume, be paid in the proper portion to such as desire to live away from the palace, or leave Nagpore altogether.

8. I proceed now to note briefly what has been done towards the accomplishment of the object in view. On taking charge I thought it prudent to take steps for the disposal by auction of the numerous animals attached to the khasjee, the cost of which formed a very considerable item in the monthly expenditure. It appeared incumbent to give due notice, and intimation was accordingly sent to neighbouring stations, fixing the 1st of September as the date for the proposed commencement of the sale. No objection was offered to this proceeding, made public in every way by anybody; and, as the matter was entered in the Commissioner's diary, I take it for granted the Government sees no impropriety in the measure. On the day previous to the commencement of the sale (Sunday, September 3d), it was found impossible to commence on the 1st. A protest was sent to me by the parties noted in the margin, who subsequently visited me, and endeavoured to procure a postponement pending the receipt of a reply to petitions forwarded to Calcutta. The protest is annexed; it is in English, Marhatta, and Oordoo.* I pointed out the impropriety and folly of the course the Baka Baie was being persuaded to pursue, its utter inutility, and that the postponement of the auction was impossible. I explained the nature of the instructions issued on the subject, which have been repeatedly made known to all concerned. The sale has been continued daily, as per margin;† and, as soon as the remaining animals have been disposed of, I proposed arranging for the removal from the palace to Setabuldee, of the armoury (siluk khaneb), for I see that until all these establishments are bodily taken out of the city, the reduction of the establishments will be impossible. The night before last I received a letter from the Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate-general at Kamptee, transmitting a copy of the protest alluded to, and a petition forwarded to him from the palace, through the post-office. The petition I enclose, a copy having been retained in the office. I have contented myself with a simple acknowledgment of Captain Power's letter, with its enclosures.

9. Before commencing the sale I thought it advisable that the duties at Setabuldee should be taken for a time by a force at Kamptee, and thus leave the 10th regiment completely available for any service that might be required of them. I annex copies of my letter to Brigadier Williams on the subject, with a copy of that officer's reply.

10. There

* The form in which the protest is drawn up is objectionable, and the document itself is altogether a most improper one. At the same time I see no particular object that would have been obtained by my treating it otherwise than with indifference.

† Monday, 4th, bullocks; Tuesday, 5th, bullocks; Wednesday, 6th, horses; Thursday, 7th, horses; Friday, 8th, camels; Saturday, 9th, camels; Monday, 10th, elephants.

Sheo Rao Buk-
shee and Atmaram,
Muresur, known
also as Nursoba
Jamdar.

10. There is one other circumstance I would also here mention for the Governor-general's information; Gobind Rao, a kumasdār of the Rampyelee pergunnah, in the Bhundarra district, left his post and came into Nagpore on the 21st ultimo. His excuse was, that he had been ordered in by the Baka Baie with a view to his being sent to Calcutta as a vakeel. This man had specially asked for employment under our Government; and, as he appeared to be shrewd and intelligent, I procured his nomination to a kumasdārship until something else could be made available for him. He served under the former Government as a kumasdār, and latterly was a treasurer on a high salary. I have dismissed him from his employment, and I have written to the Baka Baie pointing out the impropriety of her issuing any orders of her own accord to any of the Government officers, and the difficulty of carrying on the administration of the province, if such a course be persisted in. I have warned her not to do so again, and I mention the circumstance to show the practical inconvenience that may arise unless a course so very objectionable be checked at once.

11. I have only to state in conclusion, that the parties named in the margin have been reported to me as having left Nagpore on the dates specified, *en route* to Calcutta and Nepal, with petitions to the Governor-general against the orders issued relative to Nagpore, and the mode in which I am endeavouring to carry them out. I have not thought any special report necessary at the period of the departure of these persons, none of them being worthy of note, and their errand being alike fruitless and of no avail.

August, to Calcutta :
Pundoming, Puntonea, and Gobind Rao.
August, to Nepal :
Bijee Shunker, an agent of Madho Rao.

More than one attempt was made to induce me to be the medium of communication on the subject, but I distinctly explained on every occasion that no officer in the service of the British Government could presume to address the Governor-general on a matter which had been finally disposed of after the most mature consideration. It is more than probable that certain interested parties have cajoled the Baka Baie and the ranees with the belief of an ability existing on their part to effect an alteration or modification of the orders already issued. It is proper to add that Bijee Shunker is an agent of Madho Rao, who, with his brother Gunput Rao, have received every consideration at our hands, and who, no later than 1852, got righted with the late durbar through the interposition of the British Resident. Latterly both the brothers have been employed by and through us, and Madho Rao was the durbar vakeel up to the very date of annexation. These facts tend to place their present conduct in any but a satisfactory light, though both declare that, beyond visiting the Baka Baie occasionally, they have taken no direct part in the late proceedings.

12. The funds in the Commissioner's treasury are no more than sufficient to meet the wants of Kamptee and Seetabuldee, whilst the sum collected from the different districts, and now in hand in the Mooltan treasury, will all be required for the district civil establishments, Sudder and Mofussil, and the troops at Paldee and Sonagaon. There appears to me, therefore, no other mode of adjusting the heavy arrears due to the Khasgee establishments, but by making use of the treasure in the palace, claimed by the Baka Baie and the other ranees, but undeniably the property of the late Raja, and justly available, in my opinion, for the purpose indicated.

13. The jamdar khaneh might be attached to the office of the Commissioner in his political capacity, as the least objectionable way of absorbing it; such of the articles as may be found suitable for the inmates of the palace being set aside for that purpose. For some time to come it may be expedient for the Chief Commissioner to have the power of bestowing an occasional khilat on a deserving object, either on occasions of ceremony, or for the performance of service; and this way of disposing of the remains of the late ruler's jemadar khaneh appears to me to be one deserving of favourable consideration.

14. The silluk khaneh and the jowahir khaneh can be packed and sent to Calcutta as formerly proposed, after setting aside such portions of jewels, ornaments, &c. &c. as may be suited to the rank and condition of each of the ranees, and ladies of the zenana. The jewels known to belong to any of the temples should be retained for the purpose, arrangements being made to prevent misappropriation.

15. I trust the proceedings herein reported will not be disapproved of by the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council. My object all along has been to

prevent and to avoid anything that could possibly bear the construction of harshness, the rank and condition of those who are causing the embarrassment, coupled with their sex, entitling them to every consideration. I have omitted to mention that when the arrangements for the sale of horses, bullocks, &c. were in progress, parties who had any assigned to them were offered the animals as a present if they would provide for their keep, the object being as much to reduce the expense of their keep as to raise money by their sale. The offer was in most cases rejected unless the Government would also continue to feed them.

16. I have only to add, that I shall endeavour to avoid having recourse to stringent or coercive measures, as I am most unwilling to forego the hope of quietly affecting the completion of all necessary arrangements. At the same time I may find it indispensably necessary to place one or two of the most active in their opposition under restraint as a warning to others, and I venture to hope that I may soon receive the instructions for the formation of the fund alluded to in the 36th paragraph of your despatch already quoted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

Nagpore, 11 September 1854.

No. 44.

To the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

The humble Memorial of Baka Bai Saib and Annapoorna, most respectfully showeth,

Three petitions to
the Governor-Ge-
neral of India.

WITH all due respects and submission, beg leave to state that we addressed petitions to the authority per margin, for which a reply has not yet been received, but we minutely expecting for the same; while the case is so, Captain Elliot, Commissioner, executed his orders for the sale of the animals, our property, by public auction. We are extremely sorry to state that a pair of good but young bullocks, that were valued 100 rupees, have been sold in the above auction not more than five rupees. A good, but steady young horse, that which valued 200 rupees, has been sold in the above auction not more than 20 rupees. We sent our servants to Captain Elliot, on account of informing our requests, he would not hear their verbal requests, but told them that he would punish them. Also Captain Elliot refuse to pay our necessary daily feeding expenses. Accompanying is a copy of protest, addressed to Captain Elliot; he has not postponed the sale of animals, nor he has not furnished with us copy of written authority, or warrant received from the Governor-general.

Therefore we most earnestly hope that you will be so good as to take necessary steps you may deem proper, so that Captain Elliot keeps quiet, would such reply received for the above memorials. We also humbly hope that you will at the same time kindly devise us how to dealt with. For which kind indulgence, we will as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Nagpore, 8 September 1854.

The above signature of Baka Bai Saib.

The above signature of Annapoorna
Bai Saib, for herself, and for three
Ranees by their permission.*

No. 45.

WHEREAS, Baka Bai Saib, legitimate wife and heir of the Ruggogee Bhosla, Sana Saib Sooba Nagpore, Amnapoorna Bhai Saib, and three Ranees, legitimate wives and heirs of Chota Ruggogee Bhosla. They are legitimate heirs and proprietors to the estates and reigning of Nagpore. Adverting to the notice given by the Commissioner's cutcherry, and published by beat of tom tom in the city of Nagpore, Paldee, Sonagum, and at Kamptee, that the property of the late Maharaja's; viz., animals, bullocks, horses, camels, and elephants, &c., will be sold by public auction in front of the collector's cutcherry at Seetabuldee, commencing 4th September current. For which this protest is given, persisting that the above property are our own; they are under our possession upwards of 150 years.

The

The protestors have not committed any fault whatever. On this occasion, the proprietors forwarded petitions to the Governor-general in Council of India. The protestors are the proper heirs. They are entitled to all and every right and possession for the above property, as laid down in the Act XI. of 1842, volume 1, 2, and 3, and also as per the treaty concluded between the parts of the both authorities. The protestors minutely expecting for the reply to the above-mentioned memorials, and until such reply is received, it is proper and justice to the above Commissioners to prohibit and postpone the above sale. They state themselves that there is the order of the Governor-general for the above sale. If so in their possession, a true copy of constraint warrant or authorities should be given to the protestors; also such warrant or authority of the Governor-general should be obtained in the names of the protestors, and furnished to them, plainly inserting in those authorities that the protestors have no any manner of right, claim or possession whatever in the above property. It would be necessary to the above Commissioners to furnish with the protestors an early reply to this protest. If not, it would be much press and enforcement made against the protestors. In conclusion, on the receipt of the reply for the above memorials, the above Commissioners should be answerable for the above sales.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

No. 46.

F. O. Nagpore.

1. THE officiating Commissioner now reports the measures he has taken in the affairs of the ranees of the late Raja of Nagpore, and the progress he has made towards a settlement of them on the basis laid down in the orders of the Supreme Government.

2. The officiating Commissioner reports that the Baka Baie and the other ladies have offered every possible obstruction to his proceedings, in the way of passive resistance. He states that his "object all along has been to prevent and avoid anything that could possibly bear the construction of harshness, the rank and condition of those who are causing the embarrassment, coupled with their sex, entitling them to every consideration."

Acting under the influence of these motives, the officiating Commissioner has endeavoured to conciliate the ladies of the palace, and failing to do so, he has caused the costly and superfluous cattle establishments to be sold, and has endeavoured to arrange the establishment of the ranees for them.

I think that the proceedings of the Commissioner, and the spirit in which he has acted, entitle him to the approval of the Government. He should be exhorted to continue to act on the same principles, disregarding the petulance and vexatious opposition the ranees may offer; and under every provocation, showing them the courtesy and forbearance which are due to their rank, their sex, and their changed condition; especially he should be instructed to have recourse to no "stringent or coercive measures" regarding them, without previous communication with the Government, except under circumstances which will not admit of any delay.

3. This forbearance, however, must not be carried so far as to permit the interference of these ladies in public affairs, or their engaging in intrigues with native states.

In para. 10, the officiating Commissioner states that the Baka Baie sent her orders to a person, now an officer of this Government, who thereupon left his post, and presented himself to the Baka Baie at Nagpore.

No such exercise of authority on her Highness' part can be permitted; and I think the officiating Commissioner has done rightly in immediately dismissing the officer from his employment.

Again, in para. 11, the officiating Commissioner states that the ranees have sent a vakeel to Nepal. These ladies have no right whatever to communicate with native courts; and it is impossible to put any other than an unfavourable construction on their present attempt to do so.

I think the officiating Commissioner should be instructed to acquaint the ranees that the Governor-general in Council regards this act of theirs with displeasure. The Government of India is desirous of manifesting towards the family of the late Raja every feeling of indulgence and consideration and respect; but acts such as this will, if they be repeated, cause the ranees to forfeit much of

their claim to indulgence or respect, and will certainly lead to substantial proof of the displeasure of the Government being manifested to them.

4. The officiating Commissioner observes that the vakeel who has proceeded to Nepal is the agent of Madho Rao, who, with his brother, has been much employed by the British Government; I think Madho Rao should be called upon to explain to the satisfaction of the Government of India, his having allowed his agent to be sent as a vakeel to Nepal. This early indication of the intention of the Government to take serious notice of such proceedings will probably have the effect of preventing the recurrence of similar intrigues.

5. The officiating Commissioner proposes to use the treasure left by the Raja in paying the arrears due by his Highness to the Khasjee establishment; the officiating Commissioner considers it to be "justly available for the purpose indicated."

There can be no doubt that the accumulated treasure is available for this purpose.

It was not private treasure derived from private estates, or from personal sources of any kind; it was public revenue hoarded by the Raja; it ought to have been applied to the payment of arrears instead of being so hoarded, and it should now be applied to the purpose on which it ought originally to have been expended.

6. The officiating Commissioner asks for the promised instructions regarding the formation of the fund for the use of the ranees, to be formed out of the value of property to be sold for their behoof.

The Government will not be in a condition to give these instructions until it shall know the sum which may have been realised, and shall have determined how it may best be invested.

In the meantime the officiating Commissioner should pay the full amount of the several stipends allowed to the persons for whom they were designed out of the Government treasury.

I conceive that when the establishments of the ranees, &c. shall have been settled, or if they shall refuse to accept the establishments proposed for them, the stipend allotted to each should be paid to her in full at the usual periods, and the disbursing of it should be left to herself.

In like manner their residences, and their living all together with the Baka Baie, or separately, should be left to themselves, as the officiating Commissioner has proposed.

26 September 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

I coincide entirely in the foregoing views of the Most Noble the Governor-general; the proceedings of the officiating Commissioner appear to me to have been extremely reasonable and judicious.

28 September.

(signed) *J. A. Dorin.*

I also fully concur.

30 September 1854.

(signed) *J. Law.*

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

No. 47.

No. 4,350.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Governor-general in Council your despatch of the 11th ultimo, No. 31, reporting the measures you have taken in the affairs of the ranees of the late Raja of Nagpore, and the progress you have made towards a settlement of them on the basis laid down in the orders of the Supreme Government.

2. In reply, I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to inform you that your proceedings, and the spirit in which you have acted, entitle you to the approval of Government, and you are accordingly exhorted to continue to act on the same principles, disregarding the petulance and vexatious opposition the ranees may offer, and under every provocation showing them the courtesy and

and forbearance which are due to their rank, their sex, and their changed condition. The Governor-general in Council desires me especially to instruct you to have recourse to no "stringent or coercive measures" regarding them, without previous communication with the Government, except under circumstances which will not admit of any delay.

3. This forbearance, however, must not be carried so far as to permit the interference of these ladies in public affairs, or their engaging in intrigues with native states.

In paragraph 10 of your despatch you state that the Baka Baie sent her orders to a person, now an officer of this Government, who thereupon left his post, and presented himself to the Baka Baie at Nagpore. No such exercise of authority on her Highness' part can be permitted, and the Governor-general in Council thinks that you have done rightly in immediately dismissing the officer from his employment.

Again, in paragraph 11, you state that the ranees have sent a vakeel to Nepal. These ladies have no right whatever to communicate with native courts; and it is impossible to put any other than an unfavourable construction on their present attempt to do so.

I am directed to instruct you to acquaint the ranees that the Governor-general in Council regards this act of theirs with displeasure. The Government of India is desirous of manifesting towards the family of the late Raja every feeling of indulgence, and consideration and respect. But acts such as this will, if they be repeated, cause the ranees to forfeit much of their claim to indulgence or respect, and will certainly lead to substantial proof of the displeasure of the Government being manifested to them.

4. You observe that the vakeel who has proceeded to Nepal is the agent of Madho Rao, who, with his brother, has been much employed by the British Government. His Lordship in Council desires that Madho Rao may be called upon to explain to the satisfaction of the Government of India his having allowed his agent to be sent as a vakeel to Nepaul.

5. You propose to use the treasure left by the Raja in paying the arrears due by his Highness to the Khasjee establishment, and you consider it to be "justly available for the purpose indicated."

There can be no doubt, his Lordship in Council observes, that the accumulated treasure is available for this purpose.

It was not private treasure derived from private estates, or from personal sources of any kind. It was public revenue hoarded by the Raja. It ought to have been applied to the payment of arrears instead of being so hoarded; and it should now be applied to the purpose on which it ought originally to have been expended.

6. With reference to your application for the promised instructions regarding the formation of a fund for the use of the ranees, to be formed out of the value of property to be sold for their behoof, I am directed to intimate that the Government will not be in a condition to give these instructions until it shall know the sum which may have been realized, and shall have determined how it may best be invested.

In the meantime, his Lordship in Council conceives that when the establishment of the ranees, &c. shall have been settled, or if they shall refuse to accept the establishments proposed for them, the stipend allotted to each should be paid to her in full at the usual periods, and the disbursing of it should be left to herself.

In like manner, their residences and their living all together with the Baka Baie, or separately, should be left to themselves, as proposed by you.

I have, &c.

Fort William,
4 October 1854.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 46.

EXTRACT Fort William, Foreign Consultation, dated 3 November 1854.

No. 47 of 1854.

(General, No. 52.)

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to
G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign
 Department, Fort William.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter, No. 31, under date the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council, a brief summary of events since that date.

2. The inclemency of the weather during last month tended rather to delay our proceedings, and the dusserah and mohurram following closely in the breaking up of the monsoon, rendered it impossible to make much progress until after the close of these holidays.

3. But little occurred here deserving of special note previous to the dusserah. The sale of the animals was continued from time to time as opportunity offered, and annexed is a memorandum of the number disposed of, and the prices they have realised. In this interval, beyond the vexations, and annoying system alluded to in my former despatch, no opposition or resistance was offered. No occasion was lost to point out to all concerned the folly and inutility of the course being pursued. On the evening of the 16th ultimo, a letter and protest were sent to me by the Baka Baie. The bearer was one Narrainjee, who declared he had received it from his hands. It is annexed, and will speak for itself. A letter with accompaniment from a Mr. Marston (an attorney, I imagine, located at Poonah) addressed to the Baka Baie, is also attached, together with a communication addressed to her Highness by the person styling himself Baba Sahib Shumshere Bund. Translations in Oordoo are attached; the first was received on the 14th, and the other on the 25th September 1854.

4. The holidays here were over on the 5th, and on the following day I received the Government letter, No. 4302, of the 29th ultimo, transmitting for information the petitions and memorials presented to Government of one Humoonut Rao, styling himself the vakeel on the part of the Baka Baie and the other ranees. The contents of the letter were duly translated, and presented by Major Spence on the 9th instant, as already reported in letter No 45 of the 13th instant.

5. On the following day Captain Crichton, in pursuance of instructions, made his arrangements for commencing the removal of the "silah khaneh," &c. from the palace to Seetabuldee, for a reduction of the khasgee establishments appeared to be impossible until some such measure should be carried out. During the day an angry message was sent to him by the Baka Baie, to the effect that, if the removal of anything were attempted, she would set the palace on fire; but, on its being reported to me, I contented myself with requesting Captain Crichton to be cautious, but to continue his arrangements. Late in the evening the accounts were more favourable, but during the night messages were sent to summon various parties, resulting however, to all outward appearance, in nothing of any consequence. In fact, at the last moment, it was announced to Captain Crichton there would be no opposition or hinderance to the execution of his orders.

6. Up to between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, matters remained in this state until the completion of the precautionary arrangements, when Jumal-ool-deen, on a message received from Purbut Rao, that he was with the Baees, &c., proceeded to the silah khaneh in his palanquin, which was to be sent back for Captain Crichton; Jumal-ool-deen was admitted inside the outer courtyard of the palace, known as the Chandnee Chouk, the entrance to the silah khaneh being on the furthest face of the enclosure. Here he was not admitted; and, seeing that something was wrong, he commenced to retrace his steps by the way he had come, but in reaching the outer gate he was hustled, his palanquin destroyed, and himself beaten. This outrage was committed by parties inside the square, the guards on duty, if not assisting, at any rate not affording that protection and assistance they were bound to do; for, setting aside
 Jumal-ool-deen's

Jumal-ool-deen's rank, position, and employment; he was married, and is somewhat lame. Captain Crichton, who was close at hand, was speedily informed of what had occurred. His promptitude and firmness at a very critical moment are deserving of the highest commendation; and even admitting that those on duty may have been partially tampered with, it could have been to no very great extent, and was of but short duration, for on Captain Crichton's visiting them, and speaking to each guard in succession, they were brought to a proper sense of their duty, and performed it, during the subsequent proceedings, satisfactorily. At the moment it was not easy to say to what extent disaffection or bad feeling might have spread, or be spreading. It was uncertain also to what extent opposition inside the palace might not have been organised. There was clearly great excitement in the city, in and about the palace, and large crowds of people had assembled and were assembling. As soon as I heard of what was going on, and the first message reached me before nine o'clock, I sent off Lieutenant Ashe, who happened to be with me, to the officer commanding at Setabuldee for a wing of his corps, to move at once into the town in support of peace and order.

7. Major Spence, who was most fortunately at Nagpore, was requested to accompany the detachment, and instruct them according to circumstances; a second message, telling me that Captain Crichton had been made a prisoner, I got the detachment increased to 500 men, and sent off for a heavy gun to be equipped and got ready in case of being needed. This last was subsequently countermanded, Captain Crichton being in perfect safety; but I may mention that it was ready to start in a very short space of time.

8. An express was also sent off to Kamptee to reinforce Sitterbuldee with a corps of infantry, with cavalry, and guns, but later in the day these last were countermanded, matters after 12 o'clock taking a favourable turn, and smoothing down. The regiment I allowed to come as originally asked for. It arrived here in the evening, and will be detained until everything has been finally and satisfactorily settled. Its encampment at Setabuldee entails but little inconvenience at this season.

9. The celerity with which Colonel Wright had 500 men from the force under his command ready to start, and the rapidity with which they reached the city, cannot be too highly praised. Major Spence's admirable arrangements soon showed the evil-disposed the utter folly of all opposition, and the excitement rapidly subsided. The ready aid afforded from the Seetabuldee cantonment I would specially advert to, for had there been any delay, the consequences might have been most serious. I regret having to report that Mr. Hislop, a missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, who happened to be abroad at the time, was much ill-treated by the mob. He is doing well, and in due course an investigation will be instituted with a view to the punishment of those by whom he was assaulted. He was rescued by Manajee, Major, the officer commanding the troops at Sonagaon, who behaved, as he ever has done, very well on the occasion.

10. Before the evening set in, 13 cases of arms, &c. from the armoury, were removed from the palace to Setabuldee, and on the following day, the 12th, twenty-nine more cases were also removed. It appeared expedient to show all concerned that orders, when once issued, were not to be disobeyed or departed from. Annexed are abstracts of what occurred on the 11th, as drawn up by Major Spence, Captain Crichton, and Jumal-ool-deen. The latter is nearly recovered, and I am happy to think he has escaped so well.

11. The events as above detailed having proved beyond a doubt the existence, on the part of the palace inmates or their advisers, of a desire to oppose our measures, without the power to effect anything like an organized resistance, it has occurred to me that it may be better to defer for a few days the removal of any more of the property, the more so as the opportune arrival of Captain Shakespear will enable me materially to strengthen our position.

12. Whatever attempt may have been made to induce the local troops or their officers to swerve from their allegiance, the result has satisfactorily shown that, as a body, the force may be depended on, and it seems prudent to expedite, by every possible means, the establishment of Captain Shakespear in his new command. To this end a durbar of all the officers and non-commissioned officers

off duty has been called. Captain Shakespear has been formally introduced to them as their future chief, and on Monday the 10th he will establish his head quarters at Paldee.

The arrangements to enable him to commence the organization of the force to be embodied, will be reported separately for the approval and confirmation of the Governor-general in Council.

13. I trust the proceedings here reported will meet the approval of his Lordship, and in conclusion, I beg specially to record my acknowledgment for the very able and valuable assistance I have received from Major Spence and Captain Crichton, Lieutenant T. E. Bell, whose departure for Chindnarra has been temporarily suspended under the circumstances herein narrated, has been employed at Nagpore, and I propose to retain him a short time longer. Both he and Lieutenant Ashe have performed the various duties imposed upon them to my entire satisfaction, and to the zealous assistance afforded to me by all the officers of the Commission now at Nagpore may be attributed in a great measure the ease and facility with which our difficulties have hitherto been, and are still being, overcome

Nagpore, Commissioner's Office,
14 October 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

No. 47.

MEMORANDUM of Sales by Auction at Seetabuldee of the Live Stock of the late Raja of Nagpore, commencing on the 4th September 1854.

DATE.		DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK SOLD.	— — —			
			Co's.	Rs.	a.	p.
September	4	47 Bullocks - - - - -	343	-	-	-
"	5	135 Ditto - - - - -	1,675	8	-	-
"	6	54 Horses and Ponies, and 10 Bullocks - - -	1,398	4	-	-
"	7	50 Horses and Ponies - - - - -	642	4	-	-
"	8	50 Camels - - - - -	1,362	-	-	-
"	9	50 Ditto - - - - -	1,776	-	-	-
"	11	6 Elephants and Howdahs - - - - -	843	4	-	-
"	13	49 Ponies - - - - -	678	-	-	-
"	19	4 Elephants - - - - -	1,255	-	-	-
"	22	9 Ditto - - - - -	1,290	-	-	-
"	23	46 Horses and Ponies - - - - -	809	-	-	-
"	28	4 Elephants - - - - -	785	-	-	-
October -	9	3 Ditto - - - - -	295	-	-	-
		TOTAL NAGPORE RUPEES - - -	13,152	4	-	-

(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

No. 48.

To Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner, Nagpore.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned princesses and successive legal heiresses of the late Maharaja Ruggojee Bohsla Seenah Soobah, have to bring to your notice that having been given to understand that the jewellery, &c. belonging to our domestic and hereditary possession is to be removed by forcible and illegal means from our palace on the 17th instant, we protest against this proceeding of your predecessors, who have endeavoured to gain baronetage and exaltation in rank by reporting to the Governor-general that the late Raja was destitute of heirs to succeed him, with a view to his Lordship being pleased to order the annexation of the territories belonging to the Nagpore state to that of the Honourable Company's while we are in existence.

We have sufficient reason to believe that you have determined to dispossess us of the jewellery, &c., in question by forcible and unlawful means, from your
having

having sent for a detachment of sepoys from the Kamptee force on that account, but we are quite far from acting against your proceedings.

We therefore protest, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen Victoria, against the unjust and illegal confiscation of our properties and territories pending the receipt of Her Majesty's decision to our appeal.

Should you think it justifiable to you in persisting upon taking the forcible possession of our property, under the instruction of the Governor-general, which may have been furnished to you upon the incorrect suggestion of Mr. Mansel, we are helpless, but you are to be aware that you, in company with Mr. Mansel, together with his Lordship the Governor-general, are answerable for our properties, &c.

In conclusion, we trust that you will forward this letter, with your kind recommendation for the favourable consideration and reply of the Governor-general, informing us at the same time whether you will comply with our request.

(signs)

(signed)

Ampoornabaye Sib.

Baka Baye Sib.

Ammundabarye Sib.

Duryabaye Sib.

Kummabyabaye Sib.

ABSTRACT TRANSLATION.

No. 49.

BE it known by this ishtahur namur to all Jagheerdars, Inamdars, Bankers, &c. &c., that I, Daniel Marston, have taken my residence on the south side of the Sudder Bazar, near the bridge, and close by the cantonments of Poona, and shall give legal advice to all who may come to me for the same on the following subjects, viz. :

Jagheers, property, grants, houses, debts, &c., and the said Marston will act as a mooktear on behalf of any individual; translate into English the Mahratta papers; give legal opinion; perform any business in which he may be engaged; and charge fees according to the nature of suits.

Another establishment will be issued on this subject, on the occasion of his changing his present residence.

(True Translation.)

Secretary to the Government
of India.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mr. *Daniel Marston* to the Address of *Banka Bae*, dated Poonah.

After Compliments.

It is now two or three months since I sent to your address a letter, together with a copy of an ishtaharnamah; but as I received no reply, I doubt that it has reached you. In the meantime Karbaree Baba Saheb Ranakar has arrived here and held a conference with me, in which he communicated to me that he was sent for by the Baree Saheb of Nagpore, and that a sum of 100 rupees was also sent to him for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the way. But this amount Baba Saheb told, was already expended on some other account. He stated, further, that he would soon make some arrangements to proceed to the state of Nagpore, and that on his return from that place he would communicate to me the results of his visit. This is, I beg to assure you, not a proper way of transacting business, and you should not depend on his assertions that he has left Poona for Nagpore. Be that as it may, I beg to request that you will be pleased to send me a hoondce of 1,000 rupees, to enable me to proceed to Nagpore, when I shall present myself before you, and relate the ways how to proceed in your views; your confidence in me will then firmly be established. It is true that I am unknown to you, and you will hesitate to send me the money for which I ask; but my sahooear in Poona, who may be known to you, will stand a surety for me. I now send you my man, whom you may detain, and

remit the amount I ask. I will also take with me to you the aforesaid karbaree, and in the course of one year obtain orders (from Government) to place the adopted son on the guddee. Until I see you, the doubts regarding my character will not be removed. As it is an affair of some moment, you must expend a certain amount of money, and appoint me your mooktear. Such appointment will enable me to proceed to England, and to obtain orders from the authorities thereof to place the adopted son on the guddee within one year. A reply to this letter may be sent, together with a hoondee of 100 rupees. I am inclined to act according to your views, and I am well versed how to carry on the cases of the native princes. I would not have asked any money had it not been that Nagpore is situated at a great distance. You may also make inquiries with regard to my character; but, at the same time, I beg to say that it is quite unnecessary to make inquiries about me. The business in which I am now going to engage is important, and the fact that it is important will be established by inquiries among the sirdars of Poona. Don't you, now, delay; for if you lose time your views will not be realized. Send an early reply to this letter. I again send copy of an ishtarnamah, from which you will perceive how I will act. On the occasion of Dusseerah holidays, I will go to Sattara, for the purpose of taking steps to make an application for a pension for a Junglee Raja, named Cassypursu, who is a descendant of the Maharaja Chutterputty. Should I be engaged there, I would not be able to act as agent on your behalf, even if you promise to present me a sum of 10,000 rupees. I am not very avaricious, nor do I make an unreasonable demand, like other gentlemen; I only want to act with a view to establish my reputation. Many will endeavour to give you such advices as will serve to estrange me from your heart, but none will be able to realize your views. I am very anxious to serve you, and I inform you that this sum of 1,000 rupees will not go to my pocket; for, independent of other charges for dieting, &c., 300 rupees will be alone required to cover the expenses of the dak. I am agent of Balajeepunt, Munoopunt, and others of Poona. I will soon cause the guddee to be restored to you; should now send a writing to the effect that you would make me a present of 10,000 rupees when the guddee will be restored to you; besides this, you should send to me certain amount of money to meet the necessary expenses.

(Translated in English by Mr. Daniel Marston.)

7 September 1854.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India.

Nagpore.

1. The officiating Commissioner reports a tumult which took place in the palace at Nagpore, in opposition to the removal of the property which is to be sold in behalf of the family.

The native official, who was employed on the part of this Government, was maltreated, assaulted, and wounded, and the imminent probability of a serious disturbance was averted only by the prompt measures taken by the Commissioner, and by the coolness and good conduct of Captain Crichton. Tranquillity was speedily restored, and a private letter from the Commissioner, dated four days later, on the 18th, informs me that all uneasiness and chance of uproar are apparently at an end.

2. I think that the thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioner for his successful suppression of this threatened tumult, and that full approval may be conveyed to him of the measures which he took for that purpose.

The Government may fitly acknowledge also the service rendered by Major Spence, and by the other officers attached to the Commission; but most especially to Captain Crichton, whose judgment, firmness, and prompt action entitle him to the highest credit.

The Government must regret also the ill usage to which Jumal-oodeen was subjected. An expression of this regret may be conveyed to him, together with full approval of his conduct, by the Governor-general in Council.

3. It does not appear that Captain Elliot has taken any measures for the punishment of those who were the authors of, or the actors in this outrage.

However,

However the Baka Baie may repudiate having authorised or approved of the conduct of persons within the palace, it is impossible to resist the conviction which the narrative is calculated to produce, that a plan of resistance was organized by the Baka Baie in the night before these events occurred. It is equally impossible to believe that the soldiers had not been tampered with, or that they, or the servants of the palace, would have ventured upon the acts of violence which they committed, unless they had had good reason for believing that their conduct would be countenanced and supported by the ranees.

Wherefore, I think that the Commissioner should be directed to wait upon the ranees collectively, for the purpose of intimating to them that the Governor-general in Council regards with great displeasure the outrage which has been committed, and that, as such things could not be done within this palace if they were displeasing to its inmates, he cannot acquit the ranees of blame in the matter. The Commissioners should again remind the ranees that, while the Governor-general in Council has had, and still has, every disposition to treat them with consideration and forbearance, they will incur an imminent risk of forfeiting that consideration, if there be any repetition of such scenes as those which have brought down upon them now the displeasure of the Government.

4. It does not appear that the Commissioner has taken any measures for punishing the sepoy and the rifle guards, whose conduct was shown to be scandalous by the narrative of Jumal-ood-deen.

I think this is to be regretted; much time has now elapsed, and as the men appear to have returned to their duty at once, perhaps it may not be expedient now to punish their misconduct. But I should have entirely approved of the act of the Commissioner, if he had summarily dismissed these sepoy from the service, and had refused to them the re-enlistment which has been promised to their comrades.

5. I have only further to observe, that while I think it is good policy to exhibit confidence in the irregular force, it may not be wise to expose their fidelity to their new masters to an undue degree of temptation. I have, therefore, had much satisfaction in learning from the Commissioner's private letter of the 18th, that he has subsequently placed a company of our regular troops in the outer court, where they occupy a position which commands the palace.

6. With respect to the letters enclosed, I have only to say that I think they are not worth notice.

28 October 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

I concur, though in my opinion the officiating Commissioner has erred on the side of leniency. I should have been glad to see more decisive measures taken for the punishment of those concerned in the riot, and think a little severity would have been attended with a safe effect.

30 October.

(signed) *J. Dorin.*

I concur in the sentiments above recorded by the Most Noble the Governor-general, only that I should have been more fully satisfied that tranquillity will be preserved in the city of Nagpore, if at least three companies of our own regular troops, instead of one company only, had been posted in the outer court of the palace.

31 October 1854.

(signed) *J. Low.*

I concur in the Minute of the Governor-general.

31 October 1854.

(signed) *J. P. Grant.*

No. 54.

No. 4,723.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Captain
E. K. Elliot, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Governor-general in Council your despatch, dated the 24th ultimo, No. 47, reporting a tumult which took place in the palace with a view of preventing the removal of the property which is to be sold in behalf of the late Raja's family, and the measures adopted by you for restoring tranquillity.

2. In reply, I am directed to communicate to you the thanks of the Government for your successful suppression of this threatened tumult, and its full approval of the measures which you took for that purpose.

3. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to Major Spence, and to the other officers attached to the Commission, for their services on the occasion, but most especially to Captain Crichton, whose judgment, firmness, and prompt action entitle him to the highest credit.

4. The Government regret the ill-usage to which Jumal-ood-deen was subjected. I am directed to request that you will convey the expression of this regret to him, and acquaint him with the full approval of his conduct by the Governor-general.

5. It does not appear that you have taken any measures for the punishment of those who were the authors of, or the actors in, this outrage; nor does it appear that you have taken any measures for punishing the sepoys and the rifle guard, whose conduct was shown to be scandalous by the narrative of Jumal-ood-deen. His Lordship in Council thinks this is to be regretted; much time has now elapsed; and as the men appear to have returned to their duty at once, his Lordship in Council does not deem it expedient now to punish their misconduct; but his Lordship in Council would have entirely approved of your act if you had summarily dismissed these sepoys from the service, and had refused to them the re-enlistment which has been promised to their comrades.

6. With respect to the Baka Bae, his Lordship in Council observes, that however she may repudiate having authorised or approved of the conduct of persons within the palace, it is impossible to resist the conviction which the narrative is calculated to produce, that a plan of resistance was organised by the Baka Bae in the night before these events occurred. It is equally impossible to believe that the soldiers had not been tampered with, or that they or the servants of the palace would have ventured upon the acts of violence which they committed, unless they had had good reason for believing that their conduct would be countenanced and supported by the ranees.

7. Wherefore, I am directed by his Lordship in Council to request that you will wait upon the ranees collectively, for the purpose of intimating to them that the Governor-general in Council regards with great displeasure the outrage which has been committed; and that, as such things could not be done within the palace if they were displeasing to its inmates, he cannot acquit the ranees of blame in the matter. You will again remind them that, while the Governor-general in Council has had, and still has, every disposition to treat them with consideration and forbearance, they will incur an imminent risk of forfeiting that consideration if there be any repetition of such scenes as those which have brought down upon them now the displeasure of the Government.

8. I am only further directed to observe to you, that while the Government thinks it is good policy to exhibit confidence in the irregular force, it may not be wise to expose their fidelity to their new masters to an undue degree of temptation. His Lordship in Council has, therefore, had much satisfaction in learning that you have subsequently placed a company of our regular troops in the outer court, where they occupy a position which commands the palace.

I have, &c.

Fort William, 2 November 1854.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

EXTRACT, Fort William, Foreign Consultation, dated 17 November 1854.

No. 91.

No. 49 of 1854.

(General, No. 54.)

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to
G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign
 Department, Fort William.

Sir,

WITH reference to the 4th paragraph of your letter, No. 4,350, under date the 4th instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council, that on the 13th instant I sent for Madho Rao, and told him to give in a written explanation respecting the journey of his agent, Bijee Shunkur, to Nepal. On the following day Madho Rao sent me the statement in question, together with a rough draft of a letter, said to have been addressed by him to Major Ramsay, the Resident at Nepal, and sent by the hands of the said Bijee Shunkur.

2. Copies of these documents, with translations, are annexed to this communication; you will observe that Madho Rao states that the letter actually sent to Nepal may possibly differ in some respect from the rough draft, which may not contain all that was written in the fair copy. A reference, however, to Major Ramsay at Nepal, if considered necessary, will at once show if there is any, and what difference, between the missive really sent and the rough draft herewith transmitted.

3. As Bijee Shunker's journey to Nepal appears to have been undertaken solely with a view to communication with Major Ramsay, from his former connexion with Nagpore, and not with any desire to hold intercourse with the Nepal durbar, I have thought it better to refrain for the present from saying anything to the Baka Bae on the subject.

4. It is scarcely necessary to say much about the statement given by Madho Rao, or the letter sent by the hands of Bijee Shunkur; its incorrectness will be obvious to the Governor-general in Council, who will readily understand the nature of the remark said to have been made by Mr. Mansel to Madho Rao, and by myself to Purbut Rao. The death of the late ruler without heirs having left it quite optional with the British Government, either to permit adoption, or to incorporate the province with the British dominions in the East, the manner in which the Government was conducted during the latter years of the late Raja's lifetime may have been pointed out in the course of conversation with Madho Rao and others, as one of the many objections to a perpetration of that which had been so unproductive of good to the country and its inhabitants.

5. Pending the receipt of further instructions, I have directed Madho Rao and Gunput Rao to remain in Nagpore, and have placed them under surveillance. They were anxious for permission to quit the province, but I have demurred to their leaving for the present.

I may have to address you separately on the subject of the 6th para. of your letter, No. 4,350, of the 4th instant.

Nagpore, Commissioner's Office,
 23 October 1854.

I have, &c.
 (signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
 Officiating Commissioner.

TRANSLATIONS of a Statement on Petitions from *Gunput Rao Narrain* and
Madho Rao Narrain, dated 13 October 1854.

No. 92.

A. C. THIS day the officiating Commissioner sent for me, and told me that he had received the order of the Most Noble the Governor-general to call upon Gunput Rao Narrain and Madho Rao Narrain for a statement as to why they had sent Bijee Shunkur to Nepal. My Lord, I have to state that Bijee Shunkur was my servant, but the Banka Bae sent for him, and ordered him to take service with her, as his ancestors had eaten her salt; she then directed him to wait upon Major Ramsay, and to represent that the Governor-general seemed to have become less favourably inclined towards her; that Mr. Mansell, the late

Resident, had told Madho Rao that this was owing to Major Ramsay, and that Captain Elliot, the officiating Commissioner, had repeated this speech of Mr. Mansell's to Purtub Rao Goojur; therefore he (Bijee Shunker) was to go and state that any decrease of favour on his (Major Ramsay's) part towards the widows was owing to their ill luck, and to beg of him to continue the same kindness and protection to the family as had always been shown to them from the olden time. Bijee Shunker then told me that he had become the Baiee's servant; said that his ancestors had always received favour from the family, and that he was going to Major Ramsay. I answered that it was right, he should do as he pleased; and I also gave him a letter for Major Ramsay, a copy of which accompanies this statement; but when that letter was written there were some things mentioned therein which are not perhaps entered in the rough draft; at least, I think so. The officiating Commissioner asked me if I had provided Bijee Shunker with funds for his journey, and I said that I had not done so. What is correct has been stated.

TRANSLATION of the Letter from *Madho Rao Narrain* to Major Ramsay,
dated 21 August 1854.

A. C. Her Highness the Banka Bae sent for me, and said that the sovereignty (ryasut) must be maintained as heretofore, and that if it was not, the blame should rest with me, as my ancestors had done faithful service both to the British Government and this Government, whereby they had obtained good repute, and that they had made a treaty between the two Governments, by which this State should never sustain detriment, and that now, when no serious fault had been committed, the ruin that was taking place in her old age was very ignominious. I answered that I had frequently represented their matter to Mr. Mansell, the Resident, who told me that from the day when dissensions sprung up between the deceased Maha Raja and Major Ramsay, from that time the ryasut had sustained detriment, and for that reason it could not be maintained. Purbut Rao Goojur had also represented the same thing to Captain Elliot, who likewise stated that you (Major Ramsay) were the cause, and told him to give up all idea of the ryasut, and to accept whatever might be assigned by the Government (Sirkar Company) as a provision. In consequence of this, the Bae Sahibs being very anxious and much afflicted, has sent Bijee Shunker to wait upon you, and has written you a letter, so the above-mentioned individual will present himself before you and make his petition. Please to attend to what he says: his Highness the Baiee Sahib states that she is much distressed, because she never gave you cause for displeasure, and frequently forbade the Maharaja to do so; indeed, it was at her bidding that he (the Maharaja) had dismissed men whom the sahibs wished to have turned out, and that she would have done other things according to your orders, but in the interim, in consequence of Mr. Davidson having come, the Maharaja would not listen to her advice or admonition, and that the admonition, which she gave was in accordance with what she heard from others, had been said by the Sahib himself; she therefore supposes that the sahibs cannot be in any way displeased with her, and she is quite confident that he will arrange every thing to her satisfaction as heretofore, for every one knows that she did nothing to cause your displeasure; and her own heart is also witness to this. Neither has there ever before been such a breach of contract, nor such oppression exercised against widowed females on your part, nor will there be for the future, though variance has existed for some time owing to her bad fortune. The above is what the Bae Sahib said. My Lord, that you should thus bear the blame without reason is highly displeasing to me, as I have up to this time been advanced by your favour and kindness, and I have no other patron or protector than you. I therefore desire the honour (nek-namee) of both Governments to continue, and that you should have the credit, and that, as Mr. Jenkins formerly maintained the ryasut, and thereby gained high reputation, so in like manner the ryasut should now be upheld by you, whereby you will earn fame throughout the whole of Hindoostan. Your honour knows that I and my ancestors have been the faithful servants of the British Government, and that we have always been favoured by both the Governments. Whatever respect and honour I have gained has been through your
kindness;

kindness; and this will never be forgotten by me as long as I live; every Resident who has come has shown me favour, which was entirely owing to your recommendation. Now, the gentlemen order me to advise the Baee Sahibs to be satisfied with what they say, and agreeably to their orders I have communicated this to the Baie Sahibs, who replies that my ancestors had maintained the riyasut, and that if I now wished to destroy it I might do so; this is what she stated, and I repeated the same to the gentlemen; but they appeared to consider that we were instructing and instigating the Baie Sahibs, and upon this suspicion the gentleman has dismissed me and my brothers from the collectorship and the vikalut, and we are now in consequence sitting in our houses; whenever the Baie Sahibs summons me, I go to her presence, and she nightly and daily tells me to write to Ramsay Sahib, and get the ruyasut established on its former footing. I have therefore detailed everything to your Honour, and solicit that of your condescension and kindness you will favour me with a reply.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. K. Spence,*
Deputy Commissioner.

On the 14th October 1854 this rough draft of my letter (mushkooks), *i. e.* with erasures and corrections, is sent with my petition to the Commissioner.

(True translation.)

(signed) *J. K. Spence,*
Deputy Commissioner.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India (concurred in by the Members of Council).

No. 93.

It now appears that the vakeel sent by the ranees of Nagpore to Nepal was intended, not for the durbar, but for Major Ramsay, the Resident there.

Nagpore.

Major Ramsay, when officiating Resident at Nagpore, was compelled to bring the late Raja to order. The Raja complained of him to me in 1848. The officiating Resident was in the right, and of course was supported.

It seems that these ladies now imagine that Major Ramsay's supposed hostility has influenced me, and that his intercession, if obtained, might personally move me.

The folly of these notions need not be noticed.

The vakeel not having been sent to the durbar, nothing more need be said about the matter.

6 November 1854.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

9 November 1854.

J. Dorin.

10 November 1854.

J. Low.

13 November 1854.

J. P. Grant.

13 November 1854.

B. Peacock.

EXTRACT Fort William Foreign Consultation, dated 5 January 1855.

No. 76.

No. 58 of 1854.

(No. 64.)

From Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Sir,

WITH reference to the instructions contained in the 6th and 7th paragraphs of your letter, No. 4,723, under date the 2d ultimo, I have now the honour to report as follows, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council.

2. At the very close of October, 136 bags of treasure, found buried in the inner apartments of the palace, were transferred to the Seetabuldee treasury. The removal was effected quietly, and with the consent of her highness the Banka Baie. Though but little assistance was afforded to Captain Crichton on the occasion, yet there was nothing in the shape of opposition. The treasure was found loose in tankas; it consisted of silver, and on being counted, was found to amount to 3,99,294 rupees, with 59 rupees short weight and base metal.

3. The Government are aware of the difficulties that have been in the way of getting this treasure of the late ruler, given over by the inmates of the palace. The amount in silver supposed to have been buried, and indeed notified to be in these tankas, at the period of the late ruler's death, was 26,000 rupees, but I have reason to believe there was a much larger sum, as it has been reported to me that from 70,000 to 80,000 rupees have been made away with during the last few months. From some accounts this last sum, stated to be 78,000 rupees, was not in the tankas, but in a separate box in the inner apartments; and if this really was the case, the deficiency in the silver amounts to upwards of a lac of rupees. Inquiries are being made on the subject, and eventually I have no doubt that I shall be enabled to report to Government the exact amount made away with, and the manner of its disbursement.

4. Your letter under acknowledgment reached me on the 10th ultimo, and as at the time there appeared to be an inclination to listen to reason, and to permit of the transfer of the remainder of the treasure known to be buried in the apartments occupied by her highness Unpoorna Baie, I deferred for a few days intimating to the palace that I had received any orders to be communicated to the Banka Baie, and the other ranees; for it seemed desirable not to disturb what I trusted might prove to be a favourable turn in the aspect of palace affairs. At the end of a week, however, finding matters fast reverting to the old system of delay, and passive resistance to all one's instructions and wishes, I sent a message through Captain Crichton, on the 17th ultimo, to her highness the Banka Baie, to fix a day for receiving me, as I had a communication to make from the Supreme Government, relative to the occurrences of the 11th of October. This was on Friday; and as Monday was a holiday, the day fixed on for the interview was Tuesday the 21st. Intermediately, however, a message was sent to Captain Crichton by her highness the Banka Baie. The parties* noted marginally were the bearers of the message, which, in substance, set forth that the gold mohurs were entirely at our disposal, whenever we chose to ask for them; that it was her highness' desire that all our wishes and orders should be obeyed; that the gold would have been made over long before, but for the continued severe illness of Unpoorna Baie; and in short, as far as words went, the message was everything that could be desired. It was repeated to me in due form on the same afternoon (Sunday the 19th November) by Jumal-ood-deen and Purbut Rao, deputed for the purpose.

5. On a previous occasion, after intimating to the palace inmates the orders of Government, as conveyed in your communication No. 4,302 of the 29th September last (*vide* my reply No. 45, dated 13th October), it was explained to all concerned, that any proper representation the ranees might desire to make to Government should receive at my hands due consideration. The question relative to the State itself, had been finally disposed of, and could not on any account be re-opened; but any other matters unconnected with succession to the raj, or the adoption of an heir, having reference to their future comfort or convenience, should have every proper attention and support. Opportunity was at the same time taken to point out to the ranees, through their advisers, that the best mode of securing attention to any request they might have to prefer, would be to take care that no further delay took place in completing the orders of Government, as conveyed to them through the Commissioner; and further, that however indifferent the Supreme Government might be to the nomination of the numerous vakeels employed by the ranees to advocate their cause, and misrepresent the real state of affairs at Nagpore, yet if they really contemplated the solicitation of any indulgence at the hands of the British Government, they could scarcely expect a compliance so long as such persons are employed or kept in pay for a hostile purpose.

6. When

* Dalea Luken,
Trimbuckjee
Nava.

6. When the state jewels had all been sent up to Seetabuldee, I requested Captain Crichton to ascertain whether there were any in particular the Banka Baee or the other ranees desired specially to be set aside for them. I also wished to find out whether any of the other articles of value would in particular be preferred by the ranees, intending to meet their wishes in this respect as far as practicable when selecting the jewels, furniture, and other personal property suitable to their rank, as laid down in the Government despatch of the 30th of June last.

7. Some of the articles sent up from the palace I wished to be retained there, but the ranees themselves desired that, in the first instance, all should be given up without reservation, and that a selection of those to be retained should be made subsequently. However, as it seemed to me they might be acting under a wrong impression, or that a latent hope might still exist, that by a prompt compliance with the Commissioner's instructions, and by giving up the whole of the valuables in their possession the Government might be induced to yield points altogether closed to discussion, I felt bound to demur. Their mode of reasoning appeared to be thus: "If, by a prompt obedience the Government can be induced to alter their decision with respect to the question of succession or adoption, all these things will doubtless be restored, so why reserve any portion of them?" Acting on this impression, I directed a silver table, some silver chairs, couches, and footstools to be returned to the palace of residence. I have also been careful to have it pointed out to them that no time must be lost in submitting a list of any things they may wish especially to retain; for, as the time approaches when the bulk of the valuables must be made ready for despatch, the packing up cannot long be delayed.

8. On the Sunday above alluded to, Jumal-ood-deen and Purbut Rao assured me, amongst other things, that the vakeels were to be withdrawn and dismissed, as her Highness intended leaving everything in the hands of the British Government.

9. On the Tuesday (November the 21st) I proceeded to the palace by appointment. I was accompanied by Major Spence, Captains Snow and Crichton, and Lieutenant Ashe; many were present on the occasion, I note some of them in the margin. The orders of Government, as contained in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of your letter under acknowledgment, were fully and thoroughly explained to the assembled ranees. A vernacular transcript of the extracts from your letter, read and explained to the Banka Baie and the other ranees, accompanies this letter. A copy was left at the palace, and I took the opportunity to explain in most unmistakable language the evil consequences that would ensue should there be a recurrence of the scenes of the 11th of October. Much good advice was offered on the occasion, and her Highness appeared to understand most thoroughly everything that was said. She expressed her sorrow and regret at what had happened, and her resolve to rely in future on the British Government, and no one else. She assured me that all our wishes and orders should be attended to, and said all, as far as words go, that could be desired. Unpoornee Baie was present, though apparently very ill.

Balajee-Googur,
Tumbuckjee Nana,
Dadba Sirkia, Sheo
Rao, Purbut Rao,
Jamal-ood-deen.

10. That very evening an assurance was sent to the effect that the gold mohurs would be transferred to Seetabuldee on the day but one following, and I have deferred reporting the completion of the Government order as conveyed in your letter of the 2d ultimo, in the hope of being able at the same time to report not only that some attention has been paid to the orders so often issued, but that the promises so repeatedly made had at length been fulfilled.

11. Thus have matters been going on since the date of the interview, nearly three weeks ago, and each succeeding day has brought some fresh excuse for the non-compliance with the orders issued. The continued sickness of Unpoorna Baie, and of her kamdar, and her great unwillingness that the treasure should be removed at all, were stated to have been the chief drawbacks. The whole of the ranees are said to have been all along more or less willing to let the treasure be moved; and, as fast as the consent of one could be obtained, a fresh obstacle was put forth by another, and so on. The Banka Baie has for some time past, however, been in favour of the removal of the gold; and, had the matter rested with herself alone, there would have been far less delay.

12. The place in which the treasure was supposed to be hidden rendered its removal a delicate task, unless with the consent and assistance of the ranees themselves. Indeed I was unwilling that Captain Crichton should go upstairs on this occasion, or take any active part in this matter. It was better to avoid a scene, and I have all along been endeavouring to persuade the palace inmates of the propriety of transferring the treasure of their own accord. To use force would have been objectionable in every way; and, failing all other means, the last resource appeared to be simple, writing off the amount known to be buried to the debit of the ranees, deducting the same from their annual allowance, and telling them the same was at their disposal, and in their own possession.

13. I am glad that I can report a somewhat more successful termination to negotiations; yesterday evening 10 bags of gold mohurs were sent to Captain Crichton by the hands of Dada Sukea and Trimback Rao. These have been counted, and found to consist of 9,998, or at 18 rupees each (the average value, or thereabouts) to nearly 1,80,000 rupees. It is now stated that the remaining 10,000 (the number of mohurs originally reported was 20,000) have been expended. This is perhaps one of the chief reasons for the delay, as not unnaturally the consequences, on our discovery of the defalcation, may have been apprehended.

14. On more than one occasion it has been brought to my notice that the existence of these 20,000 gold mohurs at the time of the late ruler's death, was made known by the inmates of the palace themselves, and this point the Banka Baie herself has more than once urged in proof of her desire, that from the commencement nothing should be concealed from the British Government. This is so far true; and, on the understanding that the gold mohurs were to be forthcoming whenever asked for, Mr. Mansell dispensed with Captain Crichton's personally ascertaining their exact position and number, in consideration of their being in the inner apartments of the palace.

15. Inquiries are being made as to what may have become of these missing gold mohurs, and I have insisted on an exact account being rendered as to how they have been disposed of, and to whom given. There is reason to believe that very large sums of money have been expended on vakeels and mookhtars, though I am sure that none are now in existence, or, at any rate, recognised by the ranees. This is to be doubted, but an early occasion will be taken to have the correctness or otherwise of this point ascertained beyond the possibility of mistake.

16. In conclusion, I have the honour to state that copies of the 2d and 3d paragraphs of your letter under acknowledgment have been furnished to Major Spence, Captain Crichton, and the other officers concerned. Jamoo Ooddeen has also been made acquainted with the regret expressed by the Government on hearing of the ill-treatment he experienced on the 11th of October, and also of their full approval of his conduct on the occasion in question. He desires to assure the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council of the sense he entertains of the great honour conferred upon him by this special expression of the approbation of the Supreme Government.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. K. Elliot*,
Officiating Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Nagpore,
13 December 1854.

No. 77.

MINUTE by the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council.

Nagpore.

THE proceedings of the Commissioner of Napore reported in this letter may be approved.

It will be satisfactory if the treasure withheld improperly in the palace should be obtained by persuasion, or voluntarily given up.

Under

Under any circumstances, I think that the Commissioner should closely adhere to the resolution passed in the 12th paragraph, that he would on no account use force for the recovery of the gold mohurs.

It would indeed be desirable rather to fail in obtaining them, than to enter the palace apartments for that purpose.

28 December 1854.	(signed)	<i>Dalhousie.</i>
29 December 1854.		<i>J. Dorian.</i>
30 December 1854.		<i>J. Low.</i>
30 December 1854.		<i>J. P. Grant.</i>
1 January 1855.		<i>B. Peacock.</i>

No. 71.—Foreign Department.

No. 178.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
Captain *E. K. Elliot*, Officiating Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 13th ultimo, No. 58, reporting events at Nagpore, and in reply to acquaint you that his Lordship in Council approves of your proceedings as therein reported.

2. It will be satisfactory to the Government if the treasure withheld improperly in the palace should be obtained by persuasion or voluntarily given up.

3. Under any circumstances the Governor-general in Council is of opinion that you should closely adhere to the resolution expressed in your 12th paragraph, that you would on no account use force for the recovery of the gold mohurs. It would indeed be desirable, his Lordship in Council observes, rather to fail in obtaining them, than to enter the palace apartment for that purpose.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 5 January 1855.

From Major *G. Ramsay*, Resident at Nipal, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort
William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 394, dated the 16th ultimo, containing an extract from a report submitted to the Government by the late Resident at Nagpore, Mr. C. G. Mansel, as quoted in the margin,* referring to the period during which I represented the Indian Government, at the court of the late Raja of Nagpore.

2. I feel very grateful to his Lordship, the Governor-general in Council, for having given me this opportunity of explaining away what I consider to be a most incorrect and injurious representation, calculated to induce a belief that my policy during the period I conducted the duties of the Nagpore Residency was diametrically opposite to what it really was, and to the spirit of my reports to the Supreme Government.

3. I will detail as briefly as may be consistent with clearness, a statement of facts connected with my incumbency of the Nagpore Residency, and trust that
his

* "Major Ramsay pursued a course of uncompromising interference, and, in a state of almost chronic disease, attempted a perfect restoration of health." And again,
"I was gradually driven to adopt the radical reform of Major Ramsay."

his Lordship in Council may consider that they satisfactorily confirm my disavowal of the course of policy which has been so erroneously imputed to me by Mr. Mansel.

4. From that officer's high character and position in the service, I cannot suppose that he intended to convey to the Government impressions that he did not entertain; but he must have been deceived into adopting them, by persons who knew better, and had probably some object to gain by their misrepresentations.

5. I assumed charge of the Residency at Nagpore on the 26th of February 1847, on the departure towards Bombay, on medical certificate, of the then incumbent, Colonel Speirs, who shortly afterwards died at Jaulnah, having been seriously ill for many weeks, and incapable of active mental exertion.

6. The Raja's affairs were then in an unpromising state. He had lately made large and expensive, though useless additions to his army; his troops and the civil establishments were much in arrears; the courts of justice were closed to the poorer classes; and the Raja had for some time past been paying into his private hoards sums which ought to have been carried to the public accounts; vexatious and unjust fines were imposed, which found their way into his private purse; public officers possessing but little influence at the court were turned out of their situations on the most frivolous pretexts, and large nuzzurs were taken from their successors; in other words, their appointments were sold to the highest bidders; corruption was rife in all departments of the State; the Maharaja was lavishing large sums of money upon worthless objects, and taking advantage of what he appeared to consider an interregnum, during which he might without fear of check indulge in all kinds of irregularities, plundering his subjects on the one hand, and on the other, indulging in every kind of personal extravagance and debauchery.

7. For the first few months after I received charge of the Residency, I contented myself with mildly remonstrating with the Maharaja's vakeels, and pointing out the injurious results that would spring from the Maharaja's course of conduct; but I did no more.

8. During the whole of the year 1847, my time was fully occupied in the various details of my office, and in preparing the numerous financial and other statements which were in that year called for from the different departments of which I had charge. I was also much engaged in police and dakoitty duties, having but lately discovered the haunts of gangs of the Sansee or Kunjur dakoits, of whom I committed for trial a large number early in 1848, and in the following seasons. I occasionally, however, at intervals throughout the year, repeated my remonstrances to the Maharaja through the medium of his vakeels, who, according to long established custom, daily paid me a visit; but I scrupulously avoided all interference with the Maharaja's government, or doing anything that I considered might embarrass the new Resident on his arrival, should his ideas and mine of the policy which ought to be adopted towards the Nagpore government happen to differ.

9. In June, or early in July of 1847, I forget which, Mr. Davidson, who had been appointed to the court in succession to the late Colonel Speirs, was seized with a paralytic attack at Mirzapore, whilst *en route* to join the Residency, and was consequently compelled to proceed to the hills. As he at first applied for relief for only a short period, I fully expected that he would take up his appointment during the cold weather, and therefore abstained from bringing to the notice of the Government, in the belief that I should be considered presumptuous in doing so, the position of the Maharaja's affairs.

10. The moment, however, I found that Mr. Davidson did not intend to join at Nagpore until after the monsoon of 1848, I determined upon reporting to the Governor-general that his Highness the Maharaja's finances were in an impaired condition, and that his debt had much increased during the past three or four years. I also brought to his Lordship's notice the following extract from an article of the treaty with the Nagpore government of 1829.

"It is competent to the British Government, through its local representative, to offer advice to the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, on all important matters, whether

whether relating to the internal administration of the Nagpore territory or to external concerns, and his Highness shall be bound to act in conformity thereto."

And I at the same time requested permission, as had hitherto been frequently done, to call upon the Maharaja for a statement of his financial circumstances.* My request was acceded to, and on the 10th of April 1848, I submitted my report to the Supreme Government,† with several tables, showing an increase to the debts of the State during the preceding four years, of nearly 18 lacs of rupees, whilst the assets had decreased by upwards of 4 lacs, making a total deficit of Rs. 21,87,034. 15 a. 9½ p.

11. I adverted in my report to the corruption prevailing in the courts of justice, named several individuals who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people by their extortionate practices, and in observing that the Maharaja had given himself up almost entirely to the influence of evil councillors, I remarked as follows:

"As long as the Maharaja allows himself to be guided by these parties, for so long will his government be regarded with dissatisfaction and discontent by his people, and fail to reflect credit upon himself. His jealousy, however, of interference is so great that he prefers entrusting his affairs to his evil councillors, to seeking the advice and assistance of the Resident, from whom a great deal that passes at the durbar is concealed, there being no communication between the Resident or any one of the members of the Raja's family or court, except through the vakeels, who will of course never divulge anything that his Highness does not wish should be made known."

12. In May 1848,‡ my report was acknowledged, and I was directed "to take every opportunity of warning the Maharaja of the disastrous consequences which must ensue, unless he speedily checks the prodigality which has been wasting the resources of the State, and applies himself with vigour to the reform of his administration, directing his object to a reduction of the expenditure, so as to bring it below the revenue, and appointing the honestest and ablest men to responsible situations, instead of those who can pay the highest nuzzurs for them," &c. &c.

13. Upon the receipt of the instructions I have just quoted, I repeated, but in stronger terms than I had hitherto done, my advice to the Maharaja; mentioned the names of several of the most influential and the most corrupt and dreaded of his ill advisers, and urged him, in general terms, to act upon the advice, which, as a friend, I tendered to him on behalf of the British Government. My remonstrances were for a time most unsuccessful, and upon one occasion, as reported in my letter to Mr. H. M. Elliot, No. 19, of the 8th of July 1848, the Maharaja, at an interview solicited by myself, asked, in a loud and ironical manner, to see the signature of the Governor-general, or, in other words, my "credentials," hinting that I had no authority whatever to advise him; and defending the abuses prevailing in his government, the most glaring of which are detailed in my letter descriptive of that interview, in which letter I also commented at some length upon the condition of affairs in general at the court of Nagpore, and the proved delinquencies of several of the highest officers of the State, who then, totally unswayed by the Maharaja, held the reins of Government, perverting its revenues, but duping his Highness by paying from time to time into his coffers portions of their ill-acquired gains, the plunder of his people. I particularly beg that reference may be made to that letter.

14. On the 29th of July 1848§, his Lordship addressed a khurecta to the Raja of Nagpore, in which, amongst other matters, his Highness was told; "I am informed by Captain Ramsay that upon a visit he lately paid to your Highness, you expressed a doubt regarding his authority to give advice to you, and demanded to see his credentials, with the signature of the Governor-general, I have therefore addressed you myself, reiterating the admonitions which have already been given to you by Captain Ramsay, and begging you to understand that

* *Vide* my letter to Mr. Elliot, Secretary to Government, No. 7, dated 2 March 1848.

† Ditto, ditto, No. 11, dated 10 April 1848.

‡ Letter from H. M. Elliot, Esq., Secretary to Government, No. 1,142, dated 6 May 1848.

§ *Vide* Mr. H. M. Elliot's letter, No. 1,857, dated 29 July 1848.

that that officer has my confidence ; that he is acting under my instructions ; and that I expect you to treat him as the representative of the British Government ought to be treated ; I shall hope ere long to hear from him that your Highness has given heed to the advice which, as a friend, I have now tendered to you."

15. When I presented his Lordship's letter to the Maharaja on the 18th of August (I was prevented doing so before by his Highness's indisposition), the disorganization of his government had reached its climax ; the public creditors were clamorous for payment ; the courts of justice held their sittings at night (if sittings they could be called) ; and the Raja had been fully persuaded by those about his court, that he had gained a victory over the acting Resident, who would never again be able to intrude his advice upon him, or concern himself in any way with his affairs. The letter therefore took his Highness much by surprise, and for some time had a most marked effect upon him ; his grandmother, the old Banka Baie Sahib, the former regent of the State during his minority, who had before frequently remonstrated with him, and urged his attending to my advice, took the opportunity of again entreating him to be guided by what I had said to him, and to dismiss several of the leading officials of his government, but her advice was for a time disregarded.

16. In my letter to Mr. Secretary Elliot's address, No. 34, dated the 15th of December 1848, I reported that after I had delivered the Governor-general's letter, I determined not to press upon his Highness the subject of it, "until he had had time to reflect well upon its contents, and I made no allusion whatever to it for nearly three weeks, except by casually mentioning to the vakeels my earnest hope that his Highness was maturely considering the matter, and that he would soon be prepared to act up to the advice which had been tendered to him by the Governor-general, and make some decided arrangements for the improvement of his government, and for the liquidation of the very heavy debts which are now pressing so severely upon it."

17. I cannot describe my policy at that period in less space than will be occupied by further quotations from the same letter, the last one embracing any long details connected with the Nagpore State, which I had the honour to address to the Supreme Government before I was relieved of my temporary duties by the arrival at Nagpore, of Mr. Davidson, the Resident, on the 5th of March 1849. I will therefore continue to cite such further passages in that letter, as will convey to his Lordship the Governor-general in Council a true account of what passed between the Maharaja and myself during that most interesting, and not unimportant time.

"3. On first receiving his Lordship's letter, his Highness appeared to give himself up to repining and complaint ; at one time shutting himself up in his private apartments, at another, upbraiding the members of his court, and endeavouring to drown the recollection of his difficulties by indulging in all kinds of dissipation."

"4. At length, when I found that his Highness neither appeared inclined to seek my advice, nor to make any mention whatever to me of his affairs, I considered it my duty to call his serious attention to his Lordship's letter. I told his vakeels that that letter was not one of mere form, but that the Governor-general expected that it would be acted up to, and that in my capacity of his Lordship's representative at this court, I was bound to urge that some steps might be taken without delay to give effect to his Lordship's wishes ; I also begged that his highness would either reply to that khureeta personally, or that he would communicate to me what were his intentions for the future, that I might be able to apprise his Lordship of the probable results of his advice, which had been given solely for his highness's benefit ; I was told in reply that the Maharaja would hereafter consider the reduction of the expenditure, and that when the necessary measures had been taken for the settlement of his debts, he would make inquiries regarding the character of his ministers, and dismiss from their offices such persons as could be proved unfit for their situations. I recommended his highness first to appoint honest men as the heads of the principal departments of the State, and said that when that was done, pecuniary reductions would be comparatively easy of accomplishment."

"5. After this, several weeks passed in useless delays ; no steps were taken
either

either to remove corrupt persons from office, or even to inquire into the numerous complaints which were made against them, and the old system continued in full force. The Maharaja now withdrew more than ever from public durbars, and the common routine business at the court was conducted in rooms from which my news-writers were excluded; many persons who had formerly the entrée of the inner apartments were now forbidden to enter them, and all that passed at the durbar was concealed from me, and kept as secret as possible. I did not allow myself to be deterred by this state of affairs, and by his Highness's reluctance to receive my advice, from continuing to press upon him the necessity of my sending some definite reply to his Lordship's letter. I told the vakeels that his Lordship expected soon to hear from me that his advice had been followed, and that if his Highness would not authorise me to say that it should be attended to, it would be my duty to report that it had been disregarded. About a week after this occurred, his Highness sent me a message by the vakeels to say that he regarded my advice as an order, and that it should be obeyed. He desired that I would name the persons that I required should be dismissed from office, and also that I would nominate their successors. His Highness said that he looked upon all the members of his government as good and trustworthy men, and that if any of them were removed, he knew of no others who were fit to succeed them; but he said, that any persons that I might select should be put into office, and the present incumbents removed. I declined complying with either of their suggestions, and said that I should content myself with mentioning the names of the public officers against whom the most frequent complaints of bribery and corruption were made, and that if his Highness would strictly and impartially investigate these complaints, he would soon ascertain who were fit to remain in situations of trust and responsibility, and who were not. In answer to several messages on these points, I repeated that the Governor-general only expected that I should bring to the Maharaja's notice, the load of complaints that were universally made against his officers by the people of the country, and that it was for his Highness to inquire if they were true or not. I said that if I were to name what persons were to be summarily deprived of office, I might condemn innocent men, and if I were to take upon myself to recommend others for employment, of whose characters and capabilities I must necessarily be entirely ignorant, I should probably occasion much confusion, and do serious injury to the country, besides lowering the Maharaja himself in the estimation of his people, who would soon cease to respect his authority, if they found that the appointment to high offices about his court rested with the British Resident. I added that I should incur the censure of my own Government were I to attempt such an interference with the details of the government of this State."

"7. I have frequently pointed out the persons named in my letters to your address, No. 11, of the 10th of April, and No. 17, of the 30th of June last, as persons whose names are most constantly used by the people in terms of reproach and complaint, more particularly Madoo Rao, one of the Residency vakeels, Dada Phurnaveese, and Nana Chitnaveese; the last of these individuals, with one of his assistants, "Bundojee Chitnaveese," and two or three others of less importance, against whom complaints have of late been very frequent, soon received orders to absent themselves from the cutcherries. I received no communication to this effect through the vakeels, nor did they allude to the subject until I inquired if the report were true, as it had been publicly talked of for several days. I have not yet been able to elicit whether these persons have been absolutely removed from their appointments or not. It is generally believed that they have only been put aside for a time, and that they still receive their pay, and have as much secret influence as ever at the durbar."

"8. With the view of partially remedying the inconvenience which the absence from their duties of the abovementioned individuals would occasion, were no provision made for filling their places, a temporary arrangement, and in my humble opinion, a very unsatisfactory one, has been effected by introducing into the Aghl Council, the highest court of justice in the State, Chitkojee Yoojur, the Raja's nephew, a dissipated character, who has never before held any office, and Purbut Rao Goojur, who has for a length of time been the superintendent of the shikar khana, or sporting department; these two persons, in conjunction with a shastri and a pundit, who have long been attached to the court, conduct its important duties; hitherto their presence has been an inter-

ruption rather than assistance to their coadjutors, and their attendance is very irregular. Several minor offices yet remain vacant, and I cannot learn that any steps are being taken to fill them."

"9. On the 25th of September, Luchman Toophur, one of the Residency vakeels, came to me alone. I had previously learnt through the intelligence department, that Mado Rao had been directed to discontinue coming to my house. He told me that he had been desired by the Maharaja to express his particular wish to be on cordial and friendly terms with me. He said that his Highness hoped that for the future everything would go on well, for that the business of this durbar could not be properly transacted if any bad feeling (runj) existed between the Raja and the Resident. He said that during the time Major Wilkinson conducted the duties at this court, matters went on in a most unsatisfactory manner for about two and a half years, but that afterwards the utmost good feeling prevailed, and a close friendship commenced which lasted until that officer left Nagpore. I desired the vakeel to communicate to his Highness my gratification at the message he had sent me, and my anxious desire to be on friendly terms with him. I admitted the extreme inconvenience of a want of real cordiality between his Highness and myself, but I remarked, that such a happy state of things could not exist unless his Highness paid some attention to the advice tendered to him through me by the British Government. I observed that Major Wilkinson, when he first arrived here, found himself in nearly the same position as I am placed, and that it then became his duty, as it has now become mine, to exhort the Maharaja to improve his administration, reduce his expenditure, and attend personally to the details of his government. I reminded the vakeel that in those days the debts of the State were only 15 lacs, and that there was then a large sum of money in the treasury to meet emergencies, whereas now the treasury is empty, and the debt has been considerably more than doubled. I said that so long as the Maharaja gave no heed to Major Wilkinson's advice there was no cordiality between the two, but when he turned his serious attention to reform existing abuses, and pay off his debts, the best understanding prevailed between them. I requested the vakeels particularly to impress upon his Highness, that however anxious I might feel to be on terms of personal friendship with him, I was a servant of the British Government, and that I could never lose sight of their orders, by neglecting to urge the Maharaja to grapple with his difficulties, and to exert himself to form some plan for the liquidation of his debts, and appoint honest and able men to responsible situations about his court. I desired the vakeel to tell his Highness that real cordiality could only exist between us if he took this my advice in good part; but that if he looked upon me as his enemy, and showed himself vexed and displeased, when I entreat him to follow a course which I know to be conducive to his personal welfare and to the prosperity of his country, and is at the same time in strict accordance with the orders of my own Government, I must look to the approbation of my own superiors and the voice of the people, in preference to his friendship."

18. Again, in paragraph 11 of the same letter, after remarking upon the appearance in the Maharaja's suite, on the state occasion of the Dussevah, of several of the officials who had lately been removed from office, I observed,

"They are protected by those of their party who are still in office, and the hopes which their first withdrawal from the durbar excited in the minds of the people generally, that some arrangements would now be made for their welfare and protection, have quite vanished. It is confidently believed that they are all to be reinstated in their old offices, if I will not consent to point out persons to succeed them, a measure which, in my opinion, would be fraught with such evil consequences, and be productive of so much embarrassment, that I feel assured his Lordship would not wish me to attempt it."

19. I further reported, that I had "lately addressed a short note to his Highness, requesting that he will take into his consideration the necessity of paying his troops at Paldee, who are now nearly twelve months in arrears, and are in great distress for want of money, which they cannot now borrow, except from his Highness' own dokaun, or from sowcars, and at a very exorbitant rate of interest. The troops at Sonegaon are also very much in arrears, and the khasgee departments in the city have not been paid for about twenty months. I have frequently

frequently pointed out the evils which this system entails, and have reminded his Highness of the advice which he received from the late Resident, by order of the Governor-general in 1845, on the occasion of the mutiny of some of his sowars, and of his own written promises and engagements to pay his troops more regularly than he has been doing. I have reason to believe that the discontent prevailing at Paldee is somewhat serious, and that the officers commanding rissalas there, have of late had no little difficulty in keeping their men quiet. His Highness has promised me that after the claims of some men who are to be reduced have been settled, he will then give orders for an issue of pay to the troops at that station."

20. The rest of my letter chiefly relates to certain promised reductions in the expenditure, and how they were to be effected.

21. I continued from time to time to encourage his Highness the Raja to pay off his public debts, and on the 24th February 1849, in my letter, No. 6, to Mr. Secretary Elliot, I had the gratification of being able to report as follows:—

"On the 17th instant, the intelligence peons reported to me that his Highness had been closeted for some hours with one of his principal ministers, Dada Phurnavese, and that he had shortly afterwards taken out of his private treasury twelve lacs of rupees. On the following day, the vakeel told me that his Highness had desired him to communicate to me that he was determined to liquidate his debts, and had called his creditors together, and would pay them from two to three per diem for several days. Up to this time, about ten lacs have been paid, principally to sowcars, from whom his Highness has borrowed money at heavy interest, also to tradesmen and bunmahs, who have supplied miscellaneous articles of consumption, and of clothing to the khassgee departments, and to merchants who have supplied shawls, cloth, &c., to the tamdar khana. I need hardly say that this step has occasioned much delight and satisfaction." "In reply to the vakeel's communication, I assured him that I should not fail to communicate forthwith to his Lordship his Highness' highly commendable conduct, which I knew would give the Governor-general much pleasure," and I concluded my letter, the last which I had occasion to address to the Supreme Government upon Nagpore affairs, with the following paragraph: "I regret to be obliged, in conclusion of this letter, to mention that his Highness has lately summarily dismissed the soobahs of Chanda and Bandarra, two of his best and most respectable officers, prompted, I have no doubt, by the ill advice of those about the durbar, who find that they will not join with them in plundering the ryots, and making their officers subservient to their united private interests. I have remonstrated with his Highness for having taken this step, having such important bearing on the interests of his government, without having consulted with or communicated it to myself, and I have recommended him to suspend his orders for the removal of the soobahs until the arrival of Mr. Davidson, whose advice I have told him that he ought, in my opinion, to consult."

22. In the foregoing statement and quotations I have endeavoured to describe, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, my exact position with respect to the Nagpore durbar and its affairs, during the period I represented the Government there.

23. It will be seen that, for the first year, I almost altogether abstained from adopting any particular line of policy, in the constant belief that the Resident would join his appointment at the expiration of two or three months, and that my Government would prefer my leaving to him the important duty of checking the Raja in his career of his misgovernment; but that, when I found that Mr. Davidson had extended his leave, I considered it to be my duty forcibly to represent to the Governor-general the very unsatisfactory condition of the durbar.

24. After I had received his Lordship's permission to call for a statement of the finances and to urge his Highness, the Raja, to reduce his expenditure, and to reform the abuses that were gradually undermining the prosperity of his government, I took every opportunity of doing so, and continued steadily to remind the Maharaja of the advantage he would derive from personally superintending the affairs of his country, and of the injurious results that would follow if he made no efforts to disentangle it from its embarrassments. I urged, on every occasion

upon which I thought I could do so with advantage, the necessity of his stopping the corruption which prevailed in his courts of justice, and of throwing them open (for they were before virtually closed) to the public. My advice was occasionally given to his Highness in person, but generally through the medium of his vakeels. I had no communication with other officials, or did I, directly or indirectly, except in the manner I have represented, interfere with them, or attempt to alter any of the details of their respective systems.

25. Beyond calling upon the Maharaja as the ruler of the State, to effect his own reforms of the glaring defects of his government, by his own men and by his own measures, I took no cognizance of what was passing at his court. So far from "pursuing a course of uncompromising interference, and in a state of almost chronic disease, attempting a perfect restoration of health," I pursued the most rigid system of non-interference with any of the details of the local government, in any one of its branches. I held no official communication, either verbally or in writing, with any one of the heads of departments, civil or military, or ever recommended for adoption any measure connected with the details of their respective duties that would interfere with the Raja's prerogative. In the case of the soobahs alluded to in para. 21 of this letter, the only one in which I ever attempted to interpose to save an individual from dismissal, the Maharaja did not follow my advice, and they remained out of employ until after Mr. Mansell joined the Nagpore Residency in 1852, when they were both appointed to other situations of responsibility; nor did I ever interest myself in the nomination of an individual to any inferior situation, even to the appointment of a police peon, or the enlistment of a sepahee into the ranks of the army.

26. I acted upon principle. I have always considered, and do still consider, that a Resident at a foreign court, although having the power of giving advice to the head of the State, as he had at Nagpore, on all important matters, could never meddle with the executive government without occasioning serious mischief. His doing so would be grievous and offensive to the ruler of the country, and lower his position in the estimation of his subjects. Such a measure would either cripple the ruler's power entirely, and render him an utter non-entity were he inclined to submit to it, which the Raja of Nagpore certainly would not have been, or it would throw him into a league against the Resident, by which no stone would be left unturned to deceive the latter, and undermine his authority. In either case, it would transfer from the recognised and *bonâ fide* ruler of the State, and saddle upon the shoulders of the Resident, the whole of the responsibilities of the government, which, from his anomalous position, he would be utterly powerless to carry on with any prospect of success, opposed as he would be by every official in the country, except, perhaps, by a few interested parties immediately about the Residency.

27. For these reasons, I uniformly avoided advising the Maharaja of Nagpore on matters of detail during the period I was connected with his court, and I scrupulously declined naming persons whom I thought fitted for employment, knowing that, were I to do so, a cabal would immediately be raised against them, which would be injurious to the public interests, and, sooner or later, cause their expulsion from office. As I have before stated, I held no personal communication with any of the heads of departments on the business of their respective offices, feeling that unless I could so influence the Raja's own mind as to make it appear that all measures for the amelioration of his country were proceeding actually from himself, or, at all events, had received his hearty concurrence, I should be doing no good; but I confined myself literally and truly to urging the Maharaja, in general terms, to make arrangements for the liquidation of his debts; to prevent the sale of justice; to enable poor suitors to obtain access to the courts in the city; to inquire into the numerous complaints against, and, if necessary, to dismiss notoriously corrupt officials from his councils, and to discontinue making useless and expensive additions to his military establishments. If this can be called "uncompromising interference" with the Nagpore Government, or even with the Nagpore Raja, I must certainly confess to the course of policy ascribed to me by Mr. Mansell, a system that he states he was gradually led to adopt, or, in his own words, "the radical reform of Major Ramsay."

28. If my recollection and my interpretation of the ukhbars of the Nagpore Residency be correct (they were formerly furnished to me at this place, but I unfortunately

unfortunately destroyed them when I made my arrangements to return to that court, to officiate as Resident, in the cold season of 1853-54), Mr. Mansell, very shortly after he arrived there, appointed, or caused the appointment, of several individuals to responsible offices in the Nagpore government, and set apart particular days in the week on which the heads of departments waited upon him at the Residency and submitted their reports and proceedings; a course of policy as radically opposed to mine as it were possible to be.

29. My despatches to the Supreme Government upon the affairs of Nagpore, afford a correct account of my position and policy during the period I had the honour to represent the Government at that court, and from them will be seen the exact degree of influence I attempted to exercise upon the government of the country; an interference, if such a term can be applied to it, strictly in accordance with the orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the Government of India, and with the approved practice of my predecessors.

Katmandoo, 5 February 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Ramsay*, Major,
Resident at Nepal.

No. 60 of 1855.

From *G. Plowden*, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore, to *Cecil Beadon*, Esq.,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort
William.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honourable the President in Council, a copy of the correspondence specified on the margin*.

Commissioner's Office, Nagpore,
17 November 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Commissioner.

To the Commissioner, Nagpore.

Sir,

WE, the undersigned vakeels of the Maharanees of Nagpore, acting as such by power of attorney, have the honour respectfully to request that you will have the goodness to forward the enclosed sealed letter to their highnesses, as we are given to understand that some hinderance is experienced in the receipt of letters by the maharanees, which must be our excuse for troubling you on the occasion.

We have, &c.
(signed) *E. N. Langley*, } Vakeels to their High-
Gulam Kacem, } nesses the Maharanees
Syud Ibrahim, } of Nagpore.

East India Army Agency, 63 Cornhill, London,
10 October 1855.

(True copy).

(signed) *C. M. Shakespear*,
Personal Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

* Letter from *E. Langley*, *Gulam Kacem*, and *Syud Ibrahim*, styling themselves vakeels of the Maharanees of Nagpore, to the Commissioner, dated from London, the 10th ultimo. Translation of the letter to the Ranees, enclosed in the above. Personal Assistant to the Commissioner in reply, No. 395, of this date.

TRANSLATION of an Urzee from *Syud Ibrahim* to the Maharanees of Nagpore.

MANY days have elapsed since any letters have reached us from you or your kamdars, which has caused us some anxiety.

We have lately heard from a respectable gentleman that the Commissioner has confined in the jail at Nagpore, Sheo Rao and eight other gentlemen, in all nine, simply because they are suspected of being favourably disposed towards you, and that four companies of sepoys with officers, are at the palace, and that they remain there day and night, and that they will not allow your servants to have access to you, and that you receive annoyance from them in other ways; perhaps this is the cause of your not having written. If all this is the case, it is a great piece of injustice on the part of the Commissioner; but do not allow these things to annoy you, for we, your vakeels, now in London, are appointed by you expressly to look after these matters. Immediately we received this intelligence, we adopted such measures as were necessary to obtain redress, and are still employed in this business; for instance, we have transmitted a petition to the Honourable the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and on the assembly of Parliament we will represent the matter there, and the whole of the circumstances will appear in the papers published in London, Paris (the capital of France), and other cities and countries, and we will see if, under Providence, justice can be obtained or not.

Colonel Sykes, the Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, told us that the petition should be transmitted here, through the Governor-general. We have, therefore, forwarded three petitions bearing our signatures, to the Commissioner, with a letter to him and the Secretary to Government of Bengal, and we have strong hopes that the Commissioner will forward the petition through the proper channel to the Governor-general, and that the Governor-general will transmit it to the Court of Directors. Should any obstacle arise, we will devise such other plans as may be expedient.

We have been informed that the gentlemen in question were, by order of the Commissioner, confined on the 20th of August. There is to be an immediate meeting held about this matter, the result of which we will communicate to you. We also learn that there is no way of getting a letter delivered to you, because the Commissioner has ordered that all letters to your address are to be brought to him; hence the cause of our transmitting this urzee through the Commissioner.

What more can we say?

London, 10 October 1855. (signed) *Syud Ibrahim*.

P.S.—By the advice of those who are well disposed towards you, we recommend you on no account to sign any paper. You need not be uneasy about your case. We have had conversations on this matter with several members of Parliament, who were surprised, and would not credit that the Company could be guilty of such harsh tyranny, and stated that if such were the case some notice would be taken of it on the meeting of Parliament. We went to the office of the Indian Reform Association; the gentlemen of that office are willing to discuss the matter; however, whatever may happen, you must have patience, and keep us acquainted with all that takes place there, that we may be relieved from all anxiety.

(signed) *Gulam Kaeem*.
Syud Ibrahim.

10 October 1855.

(True translation.)

(signed) *C. M. Shakespear*,
Personal Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

No. 395 of 1855.

From Captain *C. M. Shakespear*, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner,
Nagpore, to *E. Langley, Esq., Gulam Kaeem, Syud Ibrahim.*

Sirs,

I AM desired by Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of the Province of Nagpore, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated from London, the 10th of October, in which you style yourselves the vakeels of the Maharanees of Nagpore, and request the Commissioner to forward to their Highnesses an unsealed letter enclosed in your communication, pleading as your excuse for forwarding the said document through the Commissioner, that you "are given to understand that some hinderance is experienced in the receipt of letters by the Maharanees."

2. In reply, the Commissioner desires me to inform you that, as your letter in question to the ranees misrepresents his acts in a certain case, imputes to him gross injustice and oppression, and accuses him of having ordered all papers to the address of the ranees to be brought to him, besides signifying to the ranees that the Honourable Company have treated them with unheard of tyranny, the Commissioner might well have declined to be made the channel of communicating such a document, and would have felt himself quite justified in returning it to you; but, in courtesy to the ranees, to whom the letter was addressed, he has refrained from that course, and has delivered your letter to them by the hands of his assistant, Captain Crichton, who is in immediate charge of the affairs of the palace. You could not, of course, expect that the Commissioner would pass on any letter from you to the ranees in ignorance of its contents; and, if the letter had not been transmitted unsealed, and so open to his perusal, he would unquestionably have returned it to you.

3. The Commissioner desires to concern himself no further with the misrepresentations and imputations conveyed in your letter to the ranees; but he begs to inform you that the allegation in your letter to himself "that some hinderance is experienced in the receipt of letters by the maharanees" is, as far as the Commissioner and the civil authorities of the province are concerned, entirely devoid of truth, in common with the numerous other calumnies set on foot against the Government and the civil authorities of the province, not by the ranees, but by the crowd of intriguers and adventurers who beset their highnesses for their own ends, and not to benefit, but to rob them. The authorities here, I am to acquaint you, are perfectly indifferent to the correspondence of the ranees, and scrupulously abstain from even an appearance of interference with their appeals to England. Their simple concern is to preserve the peace of the province entrusted to their administration, and in pursuance, even of this object, the Commissioner would not permit any violation of the privacy of the post-office, supposing he had any control over that department, which he has not.

4. Any letters which may be received from you by the Commissioner for the ranees, intermediately until this reply can reach you, will be delivered to their highnesses, provided they contain only the usual quantum of reflections upon the authorities, and no more serious matter; but I am desired to apprise you, that the Commissioner will not consent to continue to be the channel of communication between you and your alleged clients after the mail which conveys this intimation reaches England. The post-office is open to you, as to other people, and if you find that your clients experience any hinderance in the receipt of your communications, you are at liberty, like the rest of the public, to seek enquiry and redress from the post-office authorities, over whom the Commissioner is vested with no manner of control.

I have, &c.

Nagpore, 17 Nov. 1855.

(signed) *C. M. Shakespear*,
Personal Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

(True copy).

(signed) *C. M. Shakespear*,
Personal Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

No. 4,449.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
G. Plowden, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 17th ultimo, No. 60, forwarding a copy of your correspondence with E. Langley and others, styling themselves the vakeels of the Maharanees of Nagpore, and in reply to intimate that the Governor-general in Council approves of your having delivered to the ranees the letter sent to them, through you, by the parties in question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 19 December 1855.

No. 81 of 1855.

From *G. Plowden*, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore, to *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William.

Sir,

IN continuation of my letter, (No. 60), dated the 17th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, a copy of an Oordoo letter to my address, received this day from her highness the Baka Baie, together with a copy of the Oordoo letter inclosed in it, to the address of Moulavee Gulam Kaeem and Syud Ibrahim, her highness's vakeels in England.

2. His Lordship in Council will perceive that her highness requests me to forward to her vakeels the letter addressed to them, as her reply to their letter of the 10th of October last, which they forwarded to her through me.

3. Her highness, it will be seen, censures her vakeels for publishing false statements in the newspapers, representing that she is oppressed by the authorities here. She tells them they were sent to England to plead her claims respectfully, and not for the purpose of calumniating the authorities; and she orders them, on receipt of her communication, to return from England without delay and without excuse, giving them to understand very distinctly that they are not to act for her any longer in any way, either of themselves or through the agency of any other person, and that she will recognise no act done by them on her behalf from the 1st of November last.

4. The Baka Baie has not addressed the letter to Mr. Langley also, because he was not employed, she says, by her, but by her two native vakeels; and their withdrawal, therefore, includes his withdrawal, the more especially as in her communication to them she has expressly prohibited them from continuing the employment of any one.

5. In compliance with her highness' request, I propose to register and despatch the letter by to-day's post, *via* Bombay, it being in acknowledgment of the one which her highness' vakeels sent to her through me.

6. I take this opportunity of stating, for the information of his Lordship in Council, that the authorities here have always scrupulously abstained from interfering in any way in the matter of the appeal of the ranees to England. So far from dissuading them from appealing, they have taken every opportunity of assuring them that there is no objection to their seeking redress from the Home authorities if they consider that they have been aggrieved; and so far from throwing any obstruction in their way, the authorities here have, whenever it has depended on them, facilitated the receipt of communications addressed to them.

7. In now withdrawing her vakeels from England, the Baka Baie has acted entirely of her own free-will. Neither Captain Crichton, my assistant in charge
of

of the affairs of the palace, nor myself, have ever expressed the slightest wish that she should withdraw them; on the contrary, we have always assured her that it was quite a matter of indifference to the British Government whether she did so or not. Her highness has repeatedly requested me to recall her vakeels on her behalf; but I have always declined to interfere, telling her that as she had appointed them without my intervention, so she might withdraw them without my aid; nor should I have even forwarded her present communication, except as a reply to the letter which her vakeels sent to me for delivery to her.

8. Captain Crichton being sent for by the Baka Baie to see her sign the letter, and earnestly requested to witness her signature, did so, adding, under my instructions, a certificate to that effect, to leave no room for future cavil.

9. Lest the vakeels should continue to act in spite of the Baka Baie's prohibitions, and as this is the last safe date for the mail, *via* Bombay, I have taken the liberty, by way of precaution, to forward a copy of the Baka Baie's Oordoo letter to me, and of her Oordoo letter to her vakeels in England enclosed therein, together with a copy of this letter to the Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors.

10. I have the honour to annex a copy of my letter to the Chairman, and also of my letter to the vakeels giving cover to the Baka Baie's letter to them.

11. I beg his Lordship in Council will be pleased to excuse any imperfections of this communication, as I write hurriedly to save the English mail, the Baka Baie's letter having been received only at the last moment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Commissioner.

Commissioner's Office, Nagpore,
13 December 1855.

(No. 407.)

From *G. Plowden*, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore, to *Elliot Macnaghten*, Esq.,
Chairman of the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Honourable Court, a copy of an Oordoo letter to my address from her highness the Baka Baie, and a copy of the Oordoo communication, inclosed in it, to the address of Moulavee Gulam Kaen and Syud Ibrahim, her highness' vakeels in England; also a copy of my letter, No. 406, of this date to her highness' vakeels, together with a copy of my letter, No. 81, of this date, to the Secretary to the Government of India,* on the subject of the above-mentioned communications.

* Foreign Department.

2. The particulars of the case, and my reasons for having taken the liberty of addressing the Honourable Court direct on this occasion, will appear from my letter to the Government of India.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Commissioner.

Nagpore, 13 December 1855.

(No. 406.)

To *E. Langley*, Esq., *Golam Kaem*, *Syud Ibrahim*.

Sir,

IN continuation of my personal assistant's letter, No. 395, dated the 17th ultimo, I have now, at the request of her highness the Baka Baie, to transmit to you her reply to the letter which you enclosed in your letter to me of the 10th of October last, for delivery to her highness.

2. I have transmitted a copy of her highness' present letter to you, and also a copy of her letter to me, requesting me to forward the letter to your address, to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company.

3. I have taken the precaution to have the envelope giving cover to the present enclosures registered at the post-office, the better to ensure their reaching you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Plowden*,
Commissioner.

Nagpoor, 13 December 1855.

(True copies.)

(signed) *C. M. Shakespear*,
Personal Assistant Commissioner in Charge.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Banka Baie to the Commissioner of Nagpoor.

To *George Plowden, Esq.*, Commissioner.

I BEG to enclose herewith a letter recalling the vakeels who have been sent to London on my behalf, and who are still there, and to state that this letter is a reply to the one received from them. I also beg you will have the goodness to forward it to them by dāk.

12 December 1855.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Banka Baie to her Vakeels in London.

To *Moulvee Gholam Kaeem* and *Syud Ibrahim*.

YOUR letter in Oordoo, dated 10th October 1855, reached me on the 2d Rabeoo Sawul 1271 A.H. In this letter you have mentioned that you have learned from a gentleman that the Commissioner of Nagpoor has kept in custody Seoram Pandorung, and nine other individuals, for their attachment to the raj of Nagpoor, and placed four companies of sepoys as a guard, to prevent egress from, and ingress into the palace. You tell me not to be anxious, because, being in London, you will soon adopt measures to remove all these troubles. You have further stated that you have presented a petition to the Court of Directors on the subject, and that you will submit one to the Parliament on the occasion of the next Session. It is also your intention, you say, to consult others on the matter, and to publish it in the newspapers. You have moreover intimated to me that Colonel Sykes has remarked that the petition which you submitted to the court, should have been forwarded there through the Governor-general.

In reply, I inform you that I have fully become acquainted with all the particulars which you have described in the letter under acknowledgment. Unpoorna Baie, departed this life on the 14th November last; well, what has happened, has happened. I have recently received a newspaper, in which it is stated that the British officers of this place, under instructions from the Commissioner, have oppressed me, and I think that this intelligence must have been communicated by you to the press. This act of yours appears to me to be very injudicious, for you are aware that I have all along acted up to the directions of the Governor-general, and I now depend on his Lordship only for my welfare, and of this you must have been well aware. I am now at a loss to conceive what led you to publish such a statement in the newspapers against the British officers. I sent you to London with express orders to lay my case before the authorities in a supplicating way, that my honour and humble dignity might be upheld, and not with a view that you should use calumnious expressions against the British officers. In committing these acts, you have displayed a great deal of imprudence, and you are hereby informed that you must consider yourselves dismissed from my service, and you are further directed to depart from London without loss of time. From the 1st of November, you are prohibited to submit any petition, or to answer any question on my behalf. You should not enter into any engagement with any officer or vakeel on my behalf; if you do so, I will not recognise it. Should you now, yourselves, submit any representation on my part, it will be considered null and void, and I will not be answerable for the evils which you may thereby bring upon yourselves.

2 December 1855.

No. 13.—Foreign Department.

From *G. F. Edmonstone*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to
G. Plowden, Esq., Commissioner of Nagpore.

Sir,

IN reply to your letter dated the 13th ultimo, No. 81, reporting your proceedings consequent upon the receipt of a communication from the Baka Bae, enclosing a letter to the address of her highness's vakeels in England, ordering their return from thence, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-general in Council is pleased to approve of your proceedings in the matter, as reported in your letter under acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Fort William, 4 January 1856.

(True copies.)

(signed) *T. L. Peacock*,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 4 March 1856.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of the CORRESPONDENCE
which has taken place between the Government
of India and the Commissioner of *Nagpore*, rela-
tive to the ANNEXATION of the BERAR TERRI-
TORY to the BRITISH TERRITORY (in continu-
ation of former Returns.)

(*Mr. Otway.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 March 1856.*

[*Price 8d.*]

E A S T I N D I A.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 4 March 1856 ;—for,

A RETURN “ enumerating the several TERRITORIES which have been ANNEXED, or have been PROPOSED to be ANNEXED, to the *British* Dominions, by the Governor-General of *India* since the Close of the *Punjab* War, stating the Grounds of Annexation, or Proposed Annexation, with the Cases in which the Assent of the Court of Directors has been withheld, and stating the Area, Population, Gross and Net Revenues of such Territories, so far as the same have been estimated or ascertained : ”

“ And, like RETURN giving an Abstract of the REVENUES and CHARGES of *India*, including the Charges disbursed in *England*, for the Years comprised in the First Return, and showing the Surplus or Deficit in each Year, so far as the same has been estimated or ascertained.”

East India House, }
2 April 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1856.

RETURN enumerating the several TERRITORIES which have been ANNEXED or have been Proposed to be Annexed, to the *British* Dominions by the Governor-General of *India*, since the Close of the *Punjab* War, stating the Grounds of Annexation, or proposed Annexation, with the Cases in which the Assent of the Court of Directors has been withheld, and stating the Area, Population, Gross and Net Revenues of such Territories, so far as the same have been estimated or ascertained.

	Date of Annexation.	Reasons.	Area.	Population.	Gross Revenue.	Net Revenue.	REMARKS.
					<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	
Jeitpore (Bundelcund)	1849	Failure of Heirs -	165 square miles.	16,000	64,130	not known.	
Sumbulpore (South West Frontier, Bengal).	"	" " " "	4,693	2,74,000	73,000	"	
Bughat (Cis-Sutlej Hill States).	1850	" " " "	30	3,420	7,000	"	- - The Court of Directors having left it to the discretion of the Government of India to annex Bughat, or to grant the Estate to a cousin of the Chief, that Government decided on the former course. (See Parliamentary Paper, No. 188 of Session 1854.)
Part of Sikkim (North Eastern India).	"	- - Insult to the British Government in seizing the person of its representative.	1,670	61,766	32,037		
Oodeypore (South West Frontier of Bengal).	1852	Failure of Heirs -	2,306	1,33,000	16,480	"	
Pegu - - -	"	- - Conquered from the Burmese during the last war.	20,000	10,00,000	not known	"	
Territory resumed from Meer Ali Morad, one of the Ameers of Sind.	"	- - Forgery of a Treaty whereby he acquired certain districts which belonged to the British Government.	5,412	not known	4,83,658	2,61,043	- - See Parliamentary Paper, No. 73 of Session 1852.
County of Tularam Sonaputtee in Northern Cachar.	1853	- - Misconduct and breach of engagements with the British Government.	2,160	5,015	1,208	1,017	-
Nagpore Territory -	1854	Failure of Heirs -	80,000	40,00,000	40,00,000	not known	- - See Parliamentary Paper, No. 416 of Session 1854.
Jhansi (Bundelcund) -	"	" " " "	2,532	2,00,000	6,13,889	"	- - See Parliamentary Paper, No. 431 of Session 1845.
Boodawul (Candeish) -	1855	" " " "	- -	910	2,727	"	

CASES in which ANNEXATION has been Proposed by the Government in *India*.

	—	Area.	Population.	Revenues.	REMARKS.
				<i>Rupees.</i>	
Kerowlee (Rajpootana)	1852	1,800 square miles -	- " "	5,11,402	- - On the Rajah's death without heirs, the Government of India recommended that this Estate should be held to have lapsed; but the Court of Directors decided on its continuance under a Native Ruler, and permitted an adoption. The Government of India subsequently withdrew their recommendation. See Parliamentary Paper, No. 455 of Session 1855.
Adjyghur (Bundelcund)	1855	340 "	45,000	1,75,000	- - The Government of India proposed to annex Adjyghur on failure of heirs, but the Court have directed that the subject should be reconsidered.
Inchulkurunjee (Colapore).	1856	800 "	43,547	15,000	- - The Chief of Inchulkurunjee, a feudatory of the Colapore State, having died, leaving no heir, and the territory having, therefore, lapsed to Colapore, it is proposed that Colapore shall cede the Estate in payment of a debt due to the British Government. The subject is under consideration.
Tanjore, Fort and Ground adjacent.	1856	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - Under the Treaty of 1799 the Rajah was left in possession of the Fort as a place of residence, but yielding no revenue. The Rajah having died, leaving no heir, the Government of India considers the fort to have lapsed. The decision of the Court of Directors has not yet been communicated to that Government.

AN ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of *India*, including the Charges Disbursed in *England*, for the Years 1849-50 to 1854-55, (the last Year partly estimated), showing the Surplus or Deficit in each Year, converted into Sterling Money at the established rate of 2 s. the Sicca Rupee.

	Gross Revenues.	Allowances and Assignments Payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Net Revenues.	Charges of Collection, and other Revenue Charges.	Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine Charges, including Interest on Debt.	Total Charges in India.	Charges Disbursed in England.	Total Charges, including Charges in England.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1849-50 - - -	25,698,046	2,309,207	23,388,839	3,242,236	17,041,329	20,283,565	2,750,937	23,034,502	354,337	-
1850-51 - - -	25,833,150	2,532,083	23,301,067	3,360,015	16,808,000	20,168,015	2,717,186	22,885,201	415,866	-
1851-52 - - -	26,092,718	2,447,565	23,645,153	3,817,657	16,789,854	20,607,511	2,506,377	23,113,888	531,265	-
1852-53 - - -	26,821,038	2,365,603	24,455,435	4,104,156	17,229,534	21,333,690	2,697,488	24,031,178	424,257	-
1853-54 - - -	26,375,197	2,426,131	23,949,066	4,243,986	18,486,903	22,730,894	3,262,289	25,993,183	-	2,044,117
1854-55 - - - (Partly estimated.)	26,654,071	2,412,593	24,241,478	4,507,466	19,258,875	23,766,341	3,018,847	26,785,188	-	2,543,710

East India House,
2 April 1856. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA.

RETURN, showing the TERRITORIES which have been Annexed, or Proposed to be Annexed, to the *British Dominions* by the Governor-General of *India*, since the close of the Punjab War; and ABSTRACT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of *India*, including the Charges Disbursed in *England*, in the same Period.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
3 April 1856.

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CIVIL SERVICE (EAST INDIA).

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE respecting the REGULATIONS framed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for Appointment to the Civil Service of the East India Company (in continuation of the Parliamentary Paper, No. 34, of 1855).

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Secretary of the India Board to the Secretary of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 30 May 1856.

“CIRCUMSTANCES have induced the President of the Board to recur to the consideration of the advice which had been previously given to him by a majority of the gentlemen upon whose report the scheme for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company was founded,—that it would be well to dispense with any second examination of the selected candidates. It appeared that, on further deliberation, the opinion of those gentlemen had undergone some change since they made their first report, which was printed for Parliament, and I am directed to forward a copy of the letter on that subject, addressed to them by the President of this Board.

“In these circumstances, the President has determined to waive the second examination, so far at least as concerns the candidates selected in July last, and those to be selected next July, and to require that the former shall embark for India before the end of August, and the latter before the end of October.”

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. *R. Vernon Smith*, M. P., President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, to the Right Hon. *Thomas B. Macaulay*, &c. &c. &c., dated 22 May 1856.

My dear Mr. Macaulay,

IN August last you intimated to me, that you and Mr. Lefevre had talked and corresponded on an important point connected with the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of the East India Company, and had come to a conclusion which you announced to me in the following words:

“In the report of last year we took it for granted that there were to be two examinations, and an interval of probation between them; but on full consideration, and after communicating with several persons whose knowledge of India is much greater than mine, I have come to the conclusion that there ought to be only one examination, and no period of probation. The question, like most questions of policy, is not a simple one. There would, no doubt, be some advantages in detaining these young men a year or two in England, but the disadvantages seem to me decidedly to preponderate. It would therefore give me great pleasure to hear that you had determined to send out the successful candidates without delay.”

Mr. Lefevre expressed, in writing, his concurrence with you, in the following words:—

“To set against the obvious difficulties incidental to the probationary period, the only countervailing advantage of importance is the opportunity of some (little) legal training.

“As for the history and language of India, these subjects will be acquired better and faster there than here.

“Even as to legal training for the special objects of the East Indian Civil Service, I have not much faith as to the benefit to be derived by attending our

Courts

Courts here, as compared with the attending and practically assisting subordina-
tely in judicial proceedings in India.

"I therefore most willingly concur in your proposed note."

Lord Ashburton signified his assent in conversation.

At that time I was unwilling to alter the scheme which had been promulgated, and I determined to give it a trial. Now, however, there has been received an urgent request from the Government of India, that there may be sent to them, in order to supply the want occasioned by various circumstances, a larger number of new members for the Civil Service than had been intended. I do not see any means of complying with this request, except by the suspension, for the present, of the double examination, in so far as concerns the candidates who were selected in July last, and those who may be selected in July next, and by requiring them to proceed to India as early as may be practicable.

Acting, then, under the pressure of this requisition, and in the full assurance (unless I hear from you to the contrary) that I am also acting in concurrence with the opinion of the majority at least of the gentlemen who took so much trouble on the subject of these examinations; I have made up my mind to announce, that there will not be a second examination either in this or in the following year.

I am, &c.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

CIVIL SERVICE (EAST INDIA).

COPY of further CORRESPONDENCE respecting
the REGULATIONS framed by the Commissioners
for the Affairs of India, for the EXAMINATION
of CANDIDATES for Appointment to the Civil
Service of the East India Company (in conti-
nuation of the Parliamentary Paper, No. 34, of
1855).

(Printed pursuant to the Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 95.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 June 1856.*

10/

E A S T I N D I A.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 30 May 1856 ;—for,

COPY “ of a MINUTE by the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, dated the 28th day of
February 1856, reviewing his Administration in *India*, from January 1848
to March 1856.”

India Board, }
30 May 1856. }

HENRY DANBY SEYMOUR.

(*Mr. Danby Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1856.

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MINUTE by the Most Noble the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA, dated
28 February 1856.

REVIEW OF THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY 1848 TO MARCH 1856.

Design of the
Minute.

1. THE time has nearly come when my administration of the government of India, prolonged through more than eight years, will reach its final close. It would seem that some few hours may be profitably devoted to a short review of those eventful years, not for the purpose of justifying disputed measures, or of setting forth a retrospective defence of the policy which may, on every several occasion, have been adopted, but for the purpose of recalling the political events that have occurred, the measures that have been taken, and the progress that has been made, during the course of the administration which is about to close. I enter on that review with the single hope that the Honourable Court of Directors may derive from the retrospect some degree of satisfaction with the past, and a still larger measure of encouragement for the future.

Second Sikh
War.

2. When I sailed from England in the winter of 1847, to assume the government of India, there prevailed universal conviction among public men at home that permanent peace had at length been secured in the East. Before the summer came, we were already involved in the second Sikh war.

That we were so, was due to no precipitation or fault of ours. The murder of the British officers at Mooltan, and the open rebellion of the Dewan Moolraj, were not made pretext for quarrel with the Government of Lahore. On the contrary, the offence of the Dewan Moolraj was sedulously distinguished from national wrong. The Sikhs themselves were called upon to punish Moolraj as a rebel against their own sovereign, and to exact reparation for the British Government, whose protection they had previously invoked.

But when it was seen that the spirit of the whole Sikh people was inflamed by the bitterest animosity against us; when chief after chief deserted our cause, until nearly their whole army, led by sirdars who had signed the treaties, and by members of the Council of Regency itself, was openly arrayed against us; when, above all, it was seen that the Sikhs, in their eagerness for our destruction, had even combined in unnatural alliance with Dost Mahomed Khan and his Mahomedan tribes; it became manifest that there was no alternative left. The question for us was no longer one of policy or of expediency, but one of national safety.

Accordingly, the Government put forth its power. After a prolonged campaign, and a struggle severe and anxious, the Sikhs were utterly defeated and subdued; the Afghans were driven with ignominy through the mountains, and the Punjab became a British province.

Second Burmese
War.

3. When little more than two years had passed, the Government of India again was suddenly engaged in hostilities with Burmah.

Certain British traders in the port of Rangoon had been subjected to gross outrage by the officers of the King of Ava, in direct violation of the treaty of Yandaboo.

Holding to the wisdom of Lord Wellesley's maxim, that an insult offered to the British flag at the mouth of the Ganges should be resented as promptly and as fully as an insult offered at the mouth of the Thames, I should, under any circumstances, have regarded it as sound policy to exact reparation for wrong done to British subjects from any native state. But our relations with the Burmese Court, and the policy it had long pursued towards us, imposed upon the Government of India, at the time to which I refer, the absolute necessity of exacting from it reparation for the systematic violation of treaty, of which British traders had now made formal complaint.

Of all the Eastern nations with which the Government of India has had to do, the Burmese were the most arrogant and overbearing.

During

During the years since the treaty with them had been concluded, they had treated it with disregard, and had been allowed to disregard it with impunity. They had been permitted to worry away our envoys by petty annoyances from their court; and their insolence had even been tolerated, when at last they vexed our Commercial Agent at Rangoon into silent departure from their port. Inflated by such indirect concessions as these, the Burmans had assumed again the tone they used before the war of 1825. On more than one occasion they had threatened recommencement of hostilities against us, and always at the most untoward time.

However contemptible the Burman race may seem to critics in Europe, they have ever been regarded in the East as formidable in the extreme. Only five and twenty years before, the news of their march towards Chittagong had raised a panic in the bazars of Calcutta itself; and even in the late war a rumour of their supposed approach spread consternation in the British districts of Assam and Arracan.

If deliberate and gross wrong should be tamely borne from such a people as this, without vindication of our rights or exaction of reparation for the wrong,—whether the motive of our inaction were desire of peace or contempt for the Burman power,—it was felt that the policy would be full of danger. For, the Government of India could never, consistently with its own safety, permit itself to stand for a single day in an attitude of inferiority towards a native power, and least of all towards the Court of Ava.

Every effort was made to obtain reparation by friendly means. The reparation required was no more than compensation for the actual loss incurred. But every effort was vain. Our demands were evaded; our officers were insulted. The warnings which we gave were treated with disregard; and the period of grace which we allowed was employed by the Burmese in strengthening their fortifications, and in making every preparation for resistance.

Thereupon the Government of India despatched a powerful expedition to Pegu; and within a few weeks the whole of the coast of Burmah, with all its defences, was in our possession.

Even then the Government of India abstained from further operations for several months, in the hope that, profiting by experience, the King of Ava would yet accede to our just demands.

But our forbearance was fruitless. Accordingly, in the end of 1852, the British troops took possession of the kingdom of Pegu, and the territory was retained, in order that the Government of India might hold from the Burman state, both adequate compensation for past injury and the best security against future danger.

4. Since hostilities with Burmah ceased, the Indian empire has been at peace. Foreign relations of India.

No prudent man, who has any knowledge of Eastern affairs, would ever venture to predict the maintenance of continued peace within our Eastern possessions. Experience, frequent hard and recent experience, has taught us, that war from without, or rebellion from within, may at any time be raised against us, in quarters where they were the least to be expected, and by the most feeble and unlikely instruments. No man, therefore, can ever prudently hold forth assurance of continued peace in India.

But, having regard to the relation in which the Government of India stands towards each of the several foreign powers around it, I think it may be safely said that there seems to be no quarter from which formidable war can reasonably be apprehended at present.

5. Although the mission, which lately proceeded to the Court of Ava, with the primary object of reciprocating the friendly feeling which the King of Ava had previously shown by voluntarily despatching an embassy to the Governor-general of India, has brought back with it no treaty of alliance or of commerce, I nevertheless regard the continuance of peace between the states as being not less secure than the most formal instrument could have made it. When the Honourable Court recalls to mind that, from the very first, in 1852, I deprecated the reconstruction of any treaty relations with the Court of Ava at all, it will not be surprised to find me add, that I still consider peace with Ava as even more likely to be maintained in the absence of all commercial or friendly treaties, than if those conventions had been renewed as before. Burmah.

It is admitted, on all sides, that the desire of the King of Ava for lasting peace is genuine and sincere. It is admitted that his will is supreme, and his authority without dispute, among his chiefs and people. A sense of inferiority has penetrated at last to the convictions of the nation. The Burman Court and the Burman people alike have shown that they now dread our power; and, in that dread, is the only real security we can ever have, or ever could have had, for stable peace with the Burman state.

Nipal.

6. For nearly 40 years, Nipal has faithfully observed the peace she bought so dearly. Her minister, sagacious and able, has himself been witness of the vast resources of our power, during his recent visit to Europe. He has been for some time engaged in a war with Thibet, which has been productive of heavy charge, while it has brought neither power nor profit to Nipal, and must have given umbrage to China, whose tributary she is. From Nipal, therefore, there is even less probability of hostility now, than in any one of the 40 years, during which she has in good faith observed the peace which she solemnly bound herself to maintain, and which her obvious interests recommend.

Maharajah Golab Sing.

7. Maharajah Golab Sing, of Jummoo and Cashmere, so long as he lives, will never depart from the submissive policy he announced, with unmistakable sincerity in his air, when in Durbar at Wuzerabad he caught my dress in his hands, and cried aloud, "Thus I grasp the skirts of the British Government, and I will never let go my hold."

And when, as must soon be, the Maharajah shall pass away, his son, Meean Rumbeer Sing, will have enough to do to maintain his ground against rivals of his own blood, without giving any cause of offence to a powerful neighbour, which he well knows can crush him at his will.

Kelat.

8. On the western border, a treaty has been made with the Khan of Kelat; whereby he becomes the friend of our friends, and the enemy of our enemies; and engages to give us temporary possession of such positions within his territory as we may at any time require for purposes of defence.

Cabool.

9. Lastly, a treaty was concluded during the past year with the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabool. It bound him to be the friend of our friends and the enemy of our enemies, while it imposed no corresponding obligation upon us, from which inconvenience or embarrassment could arise. The Ameer himself sought our friendship, and he has already shown that he regards it as a tower of strength.

Thus the enmity which existed through many years, and which was aggravated by the Afghan policy of 1849, has happily been removed, without any sacrifice upon our part, and to our manifest advantage. An alliance has been timely formed with the leading Afghan state, upon the solid basis of common interest against a common enemy. Already, the consequences of the treaty have developed themselves in the conquest of Candahar by the Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan; an event which has largely increased the Ameer's power; while it has brought to pass, for us, that every portion of our western frontier, from the Himalayas even to the sea, is now covered against hostile attack by the barrier of a treaty with a friendly power.

I venture to think that the Court of Directors will see in this brief summary ample reason to be content with the condition in which I leave the relations of the Honourable East India Company with every foreign state around its borders.

Internal condition of India.

10. As regards the internal tranquillity of the empire, I have already observed that no man can presume to warrant its continuance, with certainty, for a day. In territories and among a population so vast, occasional disturbance must needs prevail. Raids and forays are, and will still be, reported from the western frontier. From time to time marauding expeditions will descend into the plains, and again expeditions to punish the marauders will penetrate the hills. Nor can it be expected but that, among races so various and multitudes so innumerable, local outbreaks will from time to time occur, as little looked for as that of the Sonthal tribe in the Damun-i-koh.

But the rising of the Sonthal tribe has been repressed; and measures of precaution have been taken, such as may be expected to prevent all risk of its recurrence.

With

With respect to the frontier raids, they are and must for the present be viewed as events inseparable from the state of society which for centuries past has existed among the mountain tribes. They are no more to be regarded as interruptions of the general peace in India, than the street brawls which appear among the every-day proceedings of a police court in London, are regarded as indications of the existence of civil war in England.

11. I trust, therefore, that I am guilty of no presumption in saying, that I shall leave the Indian empire in peace, without and within.

12. During the eight years over which we now look back, the British territories in the East have been largely increased. Within that time four kingdoms have passed under the sceptre of the Queen of England; and various chiefships and separate tracts have been brought under her sway. Acquisition of territory.

13. The kingdom of the Punjab and the kingdom of Pegu were the fruits of conquest, which followed upon the wars whose origin and issue have been already stated. Punjab and Pegu.

14. The kingdom of Nagpore became British territory by simple lapse, in the absence of all legal heirs. The kingdom, which had been granted to the reigning Rajah by the British Government when it had become forfeited by the treachery of Appa Sahib, was left without a claimant when the Rajah died. No son had been born to his highness; none had been adopted by him; none, as they have themselves admitted, was adopted at the Rajah's death by the Ranees his widows. There remained no one male of the line, who descended from the stock and bore the name of Bhonslah. Nagpore.

The British Government, therefore, refused to bestow the territory in free gift upon a stranger, and wisely incorporated it with its own dominions.

15. Lastly, the kingdom of Oude has been assumed in perpetual government for the Honourable East India Company; in pursuance of a policy which has so recently been under the consideration of the Honourable Court, that I deem it unnecessary to refer to it more particularly here. Oude.

16. The principality of Sattara was included in the British territories in 1849, by right of lapse, the Rajah having died without male heir. Sattara.

17. In like manner the chiefship of Jhansie has reverted to the possession of the Indian Government. Jhansie.

18. Lastly, by a treaty concluded in 1853, his Highness the Nizam has assigned in perpetual government to the Honourable East India Company the province of Berar and other districts of his state; for the permanent maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, for the payment of certain debts which he had incurred, and for the termination of those transactions which for many years had been the fruitful source of dispute, and had even endangered the continuance of friendly relations between the states. Assigned districts of Hyderabad.

19. By the several territorial acquisitions which have just been enumerated, a revenue of not less than (4,000,000*l.*) four millions sterling has been added to the annual income of the Indian empire.* Revenue from territorial acquisitions.

20. Stated in general terms, the revenue of India has increased from 26,000,000*l.*, in 1847-48, to 30,000,000*l.* in 1854-55; and the income of the present year, exclusive of Oude, has been estimated at the same amount of 30,000,000*l.* sterling. General revenue of India.

Without

* Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£.1,500,000
Pegu (1856)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270,000
Nagpore (less tribute)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000
Oude	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450,000
Sattara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
Jhansie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
									£.4,330,000

(From Returns and from Parliamentary Papers.)

Without entering into any close detail, it may be stated that the main sources of revenue are not less productive than before; while the revenue derived from opium has increased from 2,730,000*l.* in 1847-48, to 4,700,000*l.* in 1854-55, and is estimated at upwards of 5,000,000*l.* for the present year.

Trade of India.

21. The increase which has gradually and rapidly taken place in the external trade of India may be fairly estimated by the shipping returns of its principal port, Calcutta.

In 1847-48 there arrived in the Hooghly 625 vessels (exclusive of native craft), amounting to 274,000 tons. In 1854-55 the number of vessels had increased to 866, and the tonnage to 481,000 tons; while in the first ten months of the present year there have already arrived 1,010 vessels of 556,000 tons. Thus in these eight years the tonnage which sought the port of Calcutta has more than doubled in amount.

Conversion of the Five per Cent. Debt.

22. The facts which have been briefly stated above would seem to promise well for the financial prosperity of the country.

A measure which was carried into effect in 1853-54 was calculated to contribute further to that end. During those years the five per cent. debt of India was entirely extinguished. Excepting the payment of a comparatively small sum in cash, the whole of the five per cent. debt was either converted into a four per cent. debt, or replaced in the open four per cent. loan. The saving of interest which was effected by this operation amounted to upwards of 300,000*l.* per annum.

At a later period, by a combination of many unfavourable circumstances, which could not have been anticipated, and which were not foreseen in England any more than by us in India, the Government has again been obliged to borrow at the high rate of five per cent. But the operation of 1853-54 was not the less politic or less successful in itself, while the financial relief it afforded was timely and effectual.

Surplus and deficiency of general revenue.

23. During the years 1847-48 and 1848-49 the annual deficiency which had long existed still continued to appear in the accounts. But in each of the four following years the deficiency was converted into a surplus, varying from 360,000*l.* to nearly 580,000*l.*

During the years 1853-54 and 1854-55 there has again been a heavy deficiency, and the deficiency of the present year is estimated at not less than 1,850,000*l.*

But these apparent deficiencies are caused by the enormous expenditure which the Government is now annually making upon public works, designed for the general improvement of the several provinces of the Indian empire.

Wherefore, a large annual deficiency must and will continue to appear, unless the Government shall unhappily change its present policy, and abandon the duty which I humbly conceive it owes to the territories intrusted to its charge. The ordinary revenues of the Indian empire are amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to meet all its ordinary charges; but they are not sufficient to provide for the innumerable and gigantic works which are necessary to its due improvement. It is impracticable to effect, and absurd to attempt, the material improvement of a great empire by an expenditure which shall not exceed the limits of its ordinary annual income.

Administrative progress.

24. It is impossible, within the narrow bounds of a single minute, to describe all the various changes that have been made, and the improvements that have been introduced, in the system of Indian administration and its several subordinate departments during the long period which is now being passed under review. A few leading facts can alone be recalled and marshalled in their order.

Punjab.

25. The several new provinces, whose government we have assumed, have been administered in tranquillity and with success.

The remarkable results which have attended the labours of the able and eminent men, to whom was committed the charge of the province of the Punjab, are now familiar to Parliament and to the country. I feel it to be unnecessary to add even a single word to the Punjab reports already submitted to the Honourable Court, which explain how "internal peace has been guarded, how the various establishments of the state have been organised, how violent crime been repressed, the penal law executed, and prison discipline enforced, how civil justice has been administered, how the taxation has been fixed and the revenues collected, how commerce

commerce has been set free, agriculture fostered, and the national resources developed, how plans for future improvement have been projected, and, lastly, how the finances have been managed.”*

26. In the province of Pegu the results of our administration have been satisfactory in a high degree, though they have neither the brilliancy nor the interest which attaches to the labours of the local officers in the Punjab. Pegu.

But in Pegu also we have the satisfaction of knowing that, in spite of the peculiar discouragements and heavy difficulties with which our officers have had to contend, complete tranquillity has long since been established. The people, lightly taxed and well to do, are highly contented with our rule. Order and quiet prevail throughout the districts. Even in Tharrawaddy, which, under the Burman rule, was the permanent refuge of rebellion and crime, all outrage has ceased. The rivers, the great highways of the country, watched by an effective police, are traversed in safety by all. Trade is rapidly increasing. A new port has been founded for the new European trade which has at once sprung up; and, light as taxation is, the revenue has already exceeded the amount at which I estimated its probable measure; for it is expected that 27 lakhs will be collected this year.

Population alone is wanting. When that deficiency shall have been supplied, the province of Pegu will equal Bengal in fertility of production, and will surpass it in every other respect.

27. The anticipations of those who believed that the renewal of British authority in Nagpore would be hailed with lively satisfaction by the whole population of the province have been more than fulfilled by the event. Nagpore.

The Raj was transferred by a simple order to the possession of the British Crown. Not one additional soldier was moved into the province. Our civil administration has been introduced into every district. Such portion of the army as was required has been embodied and disciplined in our pay; while the rest have been pensioned, or discharged with a handsome gratuity. Perfect contentment and quiet prevail. Beyond the palace walls not a murmur has been heard; and in no single instance throughout the districts has the public peace been disturbed.

28. Equally happy results have attended the assignment which the Nizam was persuaded to make of the districts belonging to the state of Hyderabad. Hyderabad.

In the possession of Berar and the neighbouring districts of Nagpore, the British Government, it deserves to be remembered, has secured the finest cotton tracts which are known to exist in all the continent of India; and thus has opened up a great additional channel of supply, through which to make good a felt deficiency in the staple of one great branch of its manufacturing industry.

Since the assignment was made, all disputes with the Nizam have ceased.

Though the districts assigned were covered with places of defence, the famous fortress of Gawilghur among the rest, and although they were garrisoned by Arabs or Rohillas, yet all were delivered over submissively and at once, and not a single shot was fired in anger.

There also the civil administration has been introduced. Crime—especially the violent crime of dacoity—has already much diminished. The revenue is already rapidly increasing. The public tranquillity has not been disturbed by even a single popular tumult; and the admirable little army, which was formerly the Nizam's Contingent, but which is now a British force, is available for any service for which it may be required.

29. The assumption of the government of Oude is an event too recent to admit of any record being given of the progress that has been made towards the organization of its future administration. The government of the province was assumed on the 7th of this month. Up to the present time no resistance has been attempted, no disturbance of the public peace has occurred. The troops of the king are contentedly taking service in our pay; and thus far at least no zemindar or chief has refused submission to our authority. Oude.

A complete civil administration had been prepared, and the military force which it was intended to retain had been fully organised, before negotiations were opened with the King. Officers had been named to every appointment. The best

* First Punjab Report, p. 452.

best men that could be found available were selected from the civil and military services for the new offices in Oude, and the Government has every reason to anticipate that they will achieve an equal degree of success, as those to whom similar tasks have previously been committed.

Changes made by statute.

30. It is not, however, in the new provinces alone that great changes have been brought to pass. When the Statute of 1833 expired, material and important changes were made by the hand of Parliament upon the frame of the administration itself. Of these, two principal measures are worthy of note.

Government of Bengal.

31. Until that time the local government of Bengal had been placed in the hands of the Governor-general of India. But in the year 1853 the system, by which the officer charged with the responsibility of controlling the government of all India was further burdened with local duties of vast extent and importance, was happily abandoned. The Governor-general was finally liberated from the obligation of performing an impossible task, and a Lieutenant-Governor was appointed to the charge of Bengal alone.

The importance of this measure cannot be overrated.

Legislative Council of India.

32. At the same time another great change was introduced, equally novel in its character, and not less important.

A Council was appointed as the Legislature of India, which was no longer identical with the Supreme Council, but included divers other members, and exercised its functions by separate and distinct proceedings of its own.

The organization of the Legislative Council proved to be a work which involved great labour, and was attended with many difficulties. The proceedings of the Council, however, were speedily reduced to form. The duties of legislation have subsequently been laboriously and faithfully performed. The public has long since had access to its deliberations. Its debates and papers are printed and published; and I trust, and believe, that Parliament and the public will each year see reason to be more and more content with the manner in which the Legislative Council of India will fulfil the purposes for which it was established.

Minor political events.

33. Before proceeding to enumerate the measures that have been framed and carried into effect in connexion with the internal administration of the country, I am desirous of referring to some political incidents, which are not unworthy of note, although they did not seem to be of sufficient importance to find a place in the paragraphs allotted to the foreign relations of the Honourable Company.

Ungool.

34. Early in 1848, the Rajah of Ungool, a petty chieftain in the Jungle Mehals, resisted the authority of the Government. His raj was taken from him, and he has since died in exile.

Sikkim.

35. The Rajah of Sikkim, a hill chieftain on the borders of Nipal, in order to enforce certain claims which he alleged against the Government of India, had the audacity to seize the person of the political officer at Darjeeling, when travelling under the Rajah's safeguard within his dominions. Military preparations were made. The Agent was released; and all the territories which the Rajah possessed within the plains were confiscated, and have been retained.

Khyrpore.

36. In Scinde, Meer Ali Morad of Khyrpore was accused of having forged a clause in a treaty, whereby he had wrongfully obtained possession of lands which of right belonged to the British Government. A full and fair investigation was made. The Ameer had every opportunity afforded to him of defending himself; but his guilt was proved beyond a doubt. The lands were taken from him, and his power and influence were reduced to insignificance.

Bhawulpore.

37. Upon the death of the Nawab of Bhawulpore, who had faithfully supported us in the contest with Moolraj, and to whom a pension of a lakh of rupees was granted as a reward, his second son was acknowledged as his successor, in accordance with the Nawab's request. Before very long, rebellion was raised against the new Nawab, and appeal was made to the British Government.

Nothing would have been easier for that Government than to have made terms by which direct and prospective advantage would have been gained for itself. The Government, however, refrained from all endeavour to aggrandise itself. It left to the Daoodpootras themselves to determine who should be their ruler, and when they had decided in favour of the eldest brother, the natural heir, the

Government

Government at once recognised him as Nawab, stipulating only for the safety of the deposed ruler, and accepting the custody of his person.

38. In like manner, when Jung Bahadoor had begged from the Nipalese Durbar the lives of his own brother and of the brother of the Rajah of Nipal, who had conspired for the assassination of the minister, and when he had obtained their lives only on condition that the British Government would undertake for their safe custody, the Government, acting in the interest of humanity, accepted the trust, though it was a dubious and responsible one. Nipalese sirdars.

39. When, not long since, Rajah Jowahir Sing was engaged in open resistance to his uncle, Maharajah Golab Sing, the Government of India maintained a rigid neutrality. Jummoo.

Nothing would have been more easy than that the Government of India, while acting strictly within the obligations of treaty, should have so framed its policy on this occasion as to place itself in a favourable position for drawing its own advantages from the contest which one day or other will probably arise between the members of the Jummoo family; and for perhaps recovering the fertile and unhappy province of Cashmere, which, in 1846, we unwittingly handed over to a chief who has proved himself a veritable tyrant, and who already appears to be the founder of a race of tyrants. But the Government of India was loyal both to the spirit and to the letter of its obligations, and stood wholly aloof from both contending parties.

40. Very lately the Nawab of Mumdot, who derived his independent powers from our gift, was accused of the grossest tyranny, and of many personal atrocities. Full investigation was made; and the Nawab has been removed from power, and his territory will be administered in trust for his family. Mumdot.

41. Seven years ago the heir apparent to the King of Delhie died. He was the last of the race who had been born in the purple. The Court of Directors was accordingly advised to decline to recognise any other heir apparent, and to permit the kingly title to fall into abeyance upon the death of the present King, who even then was a very aged man. The Honourable Court accordingly conveyed to the Government of India authority to terminate the dynasty of Timour, whenever the reigning King should die. But as it was found that, although the Honourable Court had consented to the measure, it had given its consent with great reluctance, I abstained from making use of the authority which had been given to me. The grandson of the King was recognised as heir apparent; but only on condition that he should quit the palace in Delhie in order to reside in the palace at the Kootub; and that he should, as King, receive the Governor-general of India at all times on terms of perfect equality. King of Delhie.

42. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal having permitted a cruel murder, by the infliction of bastinado, to be committed within his jurisdiction, and almost at the door of his tent, his Highness's peculiar jurisdiction and legal exemption were taken away from him; and he was subjected to the disgrace of losing a large portion of the salute of honour which he has previously received. Nawab Nazim of Bengal.

43. During the last autumn the Nawab of the Carnatic very suddenly died. Nawab of the Carnatic.
As the treaty by which the Musnud of the Carnatic was conferred on his Highness's predecessor was exclusively a personal one; as the Nawab had left no male heir; and as both he and his family had disreputably abused the dignity of their position, and the large share of public revenue which had been allotted to them; the Court of Directors has been advised to place the title of Nawab in abeyance, granting fitting pensions to the several members of the Carnatic family.

44. Very shortly after the death of the Nawab of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore deceased. He left no son, and no male heir, direct or indirect, who bore his name. The Honourable Court was therefore advised to resume the large stipend which the Rajah had enjoyed, as a lapse to the Government, pensions being granted to the members of the family as in all similar cases. Rajah of Tanjore.

45. In consequence of the proved existence of Khutput (that is, of bribery and other undue influence), in connexion with the political affairs of Baroda at Bombay, the direction of the relations of his Highness the Guicowar with the British Government was transferred to the Governor-general in Council. Since that

that time his Highness's affairs have ceased to give trouble or anxiety ; and, so far as can be known, no attempt to exercise Khutput has ever been made by his Highness's agents, or by Guzeerattee intriguers at Calcutta.

All the states of Central India have been placed under the control of a Governor-general's agent for Central India, with the same advantage which attended a similar measure within Rajpootana.

Maharajah Duleep Sing and Princess of Coorg.

46. There are two incidents connected with the families of native princes which remarkably signalise the period we are now reviewing, though they may not be regarded as of political moment.

47. The first is the adoption of the Christian faith by Maharaja Duleep Sing, the last of the rulers of the Punjab. The act was voluntary on the part of the boy, and, under the guidance of God's hand, was the result of his own uninfluenced convictions. It is gratifying to be able to add that his life has hitherto been strictly consistent with the injunctions of the faith he professes.

48. The other incident is of a similar nature. I refer to the Christian baptism of the daughter of the ex-Rajah of Coorg, under the special protection of Her Majesty the Queen.

The desire for the baptism of the young princess proceeded from the Rajah himself, and was intimated to me so early as in 1848.

Improvements in civil administration.

49. The catalogue of the changes and improvements which have been effected, and of the measures that have been taken under various heads in the several branches of the civil administration, during the last eight years, is happily a long one.

It commences with the organization of the civil service itself.

Opening of the civil service.

50. By the statute which was passed in 1853 to provide for the government of India, admission to the Indian civil service was thrown open to all who, being natural-born subjects of the Queen, should offer themselves as candidates for examination and admission.

This change of system, comprehensive in its principle and momentous in its consequences for good or for ill, is still an experiment whose result remains to be seen.

Rules for young civil officers.

51. Before this large step was taken by the Imperial Parliament, new and stringent rules had been introduced by the Government of India, for increasing the efficiency of the officers of the civil service.

The unnecessarily protracted period which was allowed for study to every young civilian before he presented himself for the examination which was to test his fitness for entering on active duties, was curtailed. Instead of allowing for that purpose 22 months, during which the young gentlemen had usually idled and loitered at the Presidency, the Government now requires that every civilian shall pass an examination in two languages within six months after his arrival. If he should fail to do so, he is not allowed to remain at the Presidency, but is sent into the Mofussil to continue his studies there.

These rules have been extended to all the several governments.

Periodical examination of assistants.

52. Periodical examinations of the covenanted assistants in the several branches of the administration have been established. Every assistant is required to pass each of these successive examinations before he receives promotion to any higher grade in the civil service.

A similar system of examinations has been established for the uncovenanted officers whom the Government employs.

It is believed that the regulations just described have been productive of the best effect.

Abolition of the College of Fort William.

53. Simultaneously with those measures, the College of Fort William, which was established by the wisdom of Lord Wellesley, but which seemed no longer adapted to the purposes it was intended to serve, and which has indeed become a mere name, was abolished.

A Board of Examiners for conducting examinations and for superintending the studies of young civilians has been created in its stead.

Officers prohibited to take part in management of trading companies.

54. All officers of the Government have been prohibited from engaging or taking any part whatever in the management of banking and trading companies.

54a. It has been ordered by the Honourable Court, that in the event of any of their servants, civil or military, resorting for relief to the Insolvent Court, they shall be suspended until the pleasure of the Court shall be made known. Officers having recourse to Insolvent Court, to be suspended.

After several references and modifications, a complete set of Absentee rules has been substituted for those which were published in 1843. It is hoped that they will be found advantageous at once to the members of the civil service and to the interests of the Honourable Company.

55. The following are improvements that have been introduced into the frame of the administrative departments. Civil Absentee rules.

56. In the non-regulation provinces a principle has been established, whereby the whole body of civil officers is distributed into classes of varying size and numbers. The promotion from class to class is regulated by merit, not by seniority. Undoubted benefit has arisen from this change. Promotion in non-regulation provinces.

57. Effect has been given to this principle in the uncovenanted service of Government. Promotion in uncovenanted service.

The system of promotion from grade to grade was formerly regulated by length of service. It gave to each officer promotion, as a matter of course, after he had served a certain number of years. Promotion by merit is now the rule.

In Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces the uncovenanted officers in the opium department, the deputy collectors, the deputy magistrates, and abkaree superintendents, have been arranged in classes, on different rising salaries. Merit alone will now raise an officer from a lower to a higher, among these classes. The superiority of the new system must be obvious at a glance.

58. In addition to these improvements in the terms of service under which the large and valuable body of uncovenanted officers is employed in India, there are others which remain to be noticed. Improvement in condition of uncovenanted service.

The benefits of the pension rules have been conceded to the officers of the Education department. This boon has been extended to the uncovenanted officers of the Public Works department, and to those of the Bengal Steam Service.

Furthermore, a set of Absentee rules for the uncovenanted service has been prepared, and has been submitted for the confirmation of the Honourable Court.

59. Formerly in the Lower Provinces two separate boards, each consisting of two members, had the management, one of the revenue of customs, salt, and opium, the other of the general revenue. The effect of their peculiar constitution was to impose upon the Government the necessity and the labour of deciding in every one of the numerous cases in which the two members of each board might chance to differ in opinion. Abolition of Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

The separate boards were abolished; and one revenue board of three members was created in their room.

60. A scheme of reform of the secretariat and of the administrative departments at Bombay, which was submitted by the Government of that Presidency, has been sanctioned, with some temporary reservations. Secretariat at Bombay.

61. An Accountant-general has been appointed in immediate connexion with the Supreme Government. Accountant-General.

62. For some time past very earnest endeavours have been made to expedite the preparation and despatch of the reports on the sketch and regular estimates, and of the statements of actual receipts and disbursements, in each year. Expediting of financial accounts.

It is believed that in future years the wishes of the Home authorities will be completely met. The sketch estimate of 1855-56 was sent in on 26th October 1855. It is expected that the regular estimate of 1855-56 will be sent in May 1856; and that the actual statement of 1855-56 will be made up in December 1856.

63. It has, however, been long felt by the Supreme Government, that the information which was given as to the condition of the Indian finances in each year, by the reports which accompanied the estimates of the year, was cumbrous, obscure, and insufficient. Wherefore, in order to enable the Government of India to take a formal and clear review of its financial position at regular intervals, it was lately directed that, in addition to the reports which are annually prepared

Annual review of finances.

by the Financial Secretary to accompany the sketch and regular estimates, and the accounts of actual receipts and disbursements, the Secretary should in future once in each year, at the time of the submission of the regular estimate, prepare a separate Report, pointing the attention of the Government in this country and at home to any notable changes in the income from material sources of revenue, and affording such explanation of the cause as is to be given; noticing where and how any material increase or reduction of expenditure has been made; and submitting generally an exposition of the prospects of the coming year, founded upon an intelligible analysis of the results of the year under review.

Abolition of Government agency.

64. In the year 1854 it was represented to the Honourable Court of Directors, that, in the circumstances of the present day, it was unnecessary to maintain any longer the office of Government Agent. The business of the Government Agent (the whole of the property in whose hands was private property, not liable to the jurisdiction of the Government, and in cases of dispute tangible by law only) consisted in buying and selling Government securities for whoever thought proper to employ him. These and similar functions seemed no part of the duty of a Government officer, nor was there any reason why the Government of the country should continue to act any longer as a private agent.

Accordingly, the consent of the Honourable Court was given to the abolition of the Government Agency at the end of the present year.

Salaries of civil officers.

65. By the statute of 1853, the salary of each member of the Supreme Council was fixed at Rs. 80,000 per annum. The salary of each member of the Legislative Council was fixed at Rs. 50,000 per annum. Guided by this standard, the Government has ruled, that no salary in India shall exceed Rs. 50,000 a year, with some few and specified exceptions.

Revision of civil salaries.

66. Under the orders of the Honourable Court, a Special Commissioner has recently been appointed, for the purpose of executing the revision which the Honourable Court had required the Government to make of all civil salaries throughout the Indian territories.

Prison discipline.

67. Two great subjects, which command the deepest interest and attention in England, have received, during these years in India, a large measure of consideration and practical development,—I mean, Prison Discipline and Education.

It was in the North-west Provinces, under the administration of Mr. Thomason, that the first effectual effort was made for the improvement of prisons and prison discipline.

The appointment of an Inspector of Prisons within that jurisdiction was found to be so beneficial in all respects, that a similar office was created in Bengal. The Governments of Madras and Bombay have since been authorised to establish the office within their respective Presidencies. It has long since been found necessary to employ an officer in that capacity for the non-regulation province of the Punjab; and the advantage which would have been derived from possessing the control of such an officer there from its first annexation having been made apparent, the Government has profited by experience, and has included an Inspector of Prisons among the necessary administrative officers of the province of Oude.

In connexion with this subject, it may be added, that the punishment of transportation to the Colonies having been abolished in respect of all civil European prisoners, measures have been taken for preparing a general prison for persons of that class convicted in India.

Education.

68. Until of late years the progress of education in India, under the auspices of the several local Governments, must be admitted to have been languid and inconsiderable.

It received its first great impulse, as a general system, from the hand of the late Mr. Thomason, who obtained permission to establish a Government school in every Tehsildaree within eight districts in Hindoostan. The measure was declaredly experimental; but it was attended with such signal success, that in 1853 the Government of India very earnestly recommended that the system of vernacular education, which had proved so effectual, should be extended to the whole of the North-western Provinces. Not only was this large measure recommended for immediate adoption, but similar measures were advised for the lower provinces

provinces of Bengal, and for the Punjab; with such modifications as their various circumstances might be found to require.

The Supreme Government did not fail to give its attention to the subject of vernacular education in Bombay and Madras, in the former of which some progress has been made.

About the same period the Hindoo College and the Madrissa in Calcutta were revised and improved. In connection with them, the Honourable Court was requested to sanction the establishment of a Presidency College at Calcutta, which should be open to all classes of the community, and which should furnish a higher scale of education, especially of English education, to the youth of Bengal, than was supplied by any existing institutions.

The establishment of the College has since been sanctioned.

While the proposals for that institution, and for the extension of vernacular education, were still before the home authorities, the Honourable Court addressed to the Government of India their great education despatch, dated 19th July 1854. It contained a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the local or the Supreme Governments could ever have ventured to suggest. It left nothing to be desired, if, indeed, it did not authorise and direct that more should be done than is within our present grasp.

Vernacular Schools throughout the districts, Government Colleges of a higher grade, and a University in each of the three Presidencies of India, were the main features of this great plan.

The bestowal of grants-in-aid on all educational institutions was also sanctioned, subject to certain rules, and on the condition of Government inspection being at all times and fully admitted.

Immediate steps were taken in India for giving effect to the orders of the Honourable Court.

A distinct department for the superintendence of education was constituted. A Director-general of Public Instruction has been appointed by each Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and in the Punjab; and suitable aid by inspectors and others has been allotted to each of them.

Provisional rules for regulating grants in aid have been sanctioned, for the guidance of the several local Governments.

Lastly, a committee has been appointed for the purpose of framing a scheme for the establishment of Universities at the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. It is still engaged on its difficult task.

69. In its general educational projects, the Government has not lost sight of a collateral object, full of peculiar interest—namely, the education of the females of India. Female education.

In 1850, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Bethune, then the President of the Council of Education, that body was instructed by the Government of Bengal to consider their functions as henceforth extending to the superintendence of native female education; and that wherever any disposition was shown by the natives to establish Female Schools, it would be their duty to give them all possible encouragement.

The Court of Directors, in their despatch already referred to, observed, that the importance of Female Education cannot be overrated; and they expressed their cordial sympathy with the efforts which had been made for its encouragement and extension.

It is well known that among the many difficulties which have stood in the way of educating the females of India, none has been more obstructive than the reluctance which has always been shown by the higher classes of natives to consent to permit the attendance of their daughters in schools. The late Mr. Bethune endeavoured to meet this difficulty at the capital by founding a school for the especial instruction of the female children of natives of wealth and rank. It began with very small beginnings. But the influence, the liberality, and the perseverance of its founder, enabled him to achieve and to witness a certain success in his labours.

His unexpected and lamented death in 1851 seemed likely to be fatal to the benevolent and novel undertaking in which he had engaged. Unwilling that any chance of success in so desirable an object should be lost, I adopted and have myself supported the school from the time of Mr. Bethune's death until now.

Though it has struggled on but slowly, its progress has been steady, and still continues. The attendance has gone on increasing, until there are now more than fifty scholars attached to the school.

By means of funds which were left by Mr. Bethune, an excellent school-house and all requisite buildings have been constructed in Cornwallis Square. Everything, as I leave it, promises well; and as the Honourable Court has been pleased to take upon itself the pecuniary maintenance of the school in future, I trust that such special interest will be shown in the undertaking by those of rank and influence on the spot, that its future progress will be insured, until it shall have acquired an extent and stability which will enable it to fulfil the high purposes for which its founder, Mr. Bethune, designed it.

Great measures of
material improve-
ment.

70. While it is gratifying to me to be thus able to state that the moral and social questions which are engaging attention in Europe have not been neglected in India during the last eight years, it is doubly gratifying to record, that those years have also witnessed the first introduction into the Indian empire of three great engines of social improvement, which the sagacity and science of recent times had previously given to the Western nations,—I mean Railways, uniform Postage, and the Electric Telegraph.

I propose to advert to each of them briefly, in their order.

Railways.

71. The subject of railway communication in India was first laid before the Supreme Government by Mr. Rowland Stephenson in 1843.

In 1849, the Honourable Company engaged in a contract with the East-Indian Railway Company, for the construction of an experimental line, at a cost not exceeding one million sterling. The line was to be selected with a view to its forming a portion of a future trunk line to the North-west Provinces.

On that ground the section from Howrah towards Rajmahal was chosen, with a branch to the coal-field at Raneegunge.

In the cold weather of 1851, a line was surveyed between Burdwan and Rajmahal. In the following season that survey was continued to Allahabad.

In the spring of 1853, the Government of India submitted to the Court of Directors its views upon the general question of railways for the Indian empire. The Honourable Court was respectfully advised to encourage the formation of railways in India to the utmost. It was urged not to hesitate to engage in the enterprise upon a scale commensurate to the vast extent of the territories which had been placed under its Government, and to the great political and commercial interests which were involved.

It was specifically recommended that, in the first instance, a system of trunk lines should be formed, connecting the interior of each Presidency with its principal port, and connecting the several Presidencies with each other.

The trunk lines which were proposed, and of which the general direction could alone be given, were,—

1st. A line from Calcutta to Lahore.

2d. A line from Agra, or some point in Hindoostan, to Bombay; or, alternatively, a line from Bombay by the Nerbudda valley, to meet at some point the line from Calcutta to Lahore.

3d. A line uniting Bombay and Madras.

4th. A line from Madras to the Malabar coast.

The Honourable Court was pleased to give its approval to the general plan which the Supreme Government had sketched.

Some progress has already been made in the construction of most of these lines; and measures have been taken for the construction of them all in due course of time.

In the Bengal Presidency the line from Calcutta to Raneegunge, a distance of 120 miles, was opened on 3d February 1855.

The Court of Directors has sanctioned the construction of a line from Burdwan to Delhie, on a capital of 10,000,000*l.* sterling.

The direction of the line from Burdwan to Allahabad having been previously approved, that from Allahabad to Cawnpore was sanctioned in June 1854; from Cawnpore to near Agra in December 1854; and thence *viâ* Agra and Muttra to Delhie in November 1855.

Surveys

Surveys of two alternative lines from Delhie or Agra to Lahore were executed in 1854-55. Additional surveys have been authorised from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, and from Cawnpore to Bhilsa.

It has been stated above that the trunk line from Calcutta to Burdwan, with a branch to Raneegunge, has already been opened.

It is expected that the section of this trunk line which lies between Mirzapore and Agra (except the bridge over the Jumna at Allahabad) will be completed by the end of 1857; and arrangements are in progress for opening this portion of the line separately.

It is further expected that the section between Burdwan and Rajmahal will be completed in 1858, and the remainder probably not till 1859.

In the Bombay Presidency the Honourable East India Company has recognised and made engagements with two railway companies for executing the several lines proposed—the first, the Great India Peninsula Railway Company; the second, the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

In 1849 a contract was entered into with the former, for constructing an experimental line from Bombay towards the Ghats.

The first section of the Bombay line, which was the first line of railway employed for public traffic in India, was opened on 16th April 1853.

A length of fifty-one miles on this line, from Bombay to Wasindra, has been open since October 1855.

After much discussion, and many surveys, in regard to the competing lines for the traffic between Candeish and Bombay (the one proposed by the Great India Peninsula Railway Company, direct, by the Thull Ghat in the Syhadree Range; the other proposed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, circuitous, by way of the Taptee Valley), the Government of India was enabled to form a well-founded conclusion in the autumn of 1855. The Supreme Government recommended that the line from Bombay to Candeish by way of the Thull Ghat should be sanctioned by the Honourable Court as a highly-important local line.

At the end of the year, the Supreme Government recommended further, that an extension of this line from Candeish to Nagpore should receive the sanction of the Honourable Court.

Thus, direct and easy and cheap conveyance will be afforded to the magnificent port of Bombay, not only for the produce of the rich province of Candeish, but for all the raw cotton of the famous districts of Berar and Nagpore, to whose value allusion has already been made in a previous paragraph of this Minute.

Surveys have also been executed for this company from Candeish to the iron and coal districts on the Nerbudda, and as far as Jubbulpore, where they will meet the survey, already mentioned, from Mirzapore.

In December 1854, the Supreme Government recommended to the Honourable Court to give its sanction to the line from Bombay by the Bhore Ghat to Poona, as the first section of the trunk line from Bombay to Madras.

In the autumn of 1855, the Honourable Court was advised to sanction the prolongation of this line from Poona as far as the River Kristna, where it is intended to meet the trunk line from Madras.

In November 1854, the Government of India resolved to recommend to the Court of Directors to give its sanction to the line which had been surveyed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, from Bombay to Baroda and Ahmedabad, and which was intended to form the first section of a trunk line from the western coast of India to Hindoostan.

The Honourable Court was pleased to approve of the section from Surat to Ahmedabad; but it withheld for the time its sanction to the section between Surat and Bombay.

The line of junction which should be selected between the Presidency of Bombay and Hindoostan has been found beset with difficulties. But in the very last hours of my administration, I have had the satisfaction of receiving plans and sections which appear to show that a very practicable and eligible line may be found from Baroda over the Ghats to Indore, and thence by Bhilsa and Gwalior to Agra. I trust that this line, forming an excellent junction between Bombay and Hindoostan, and giving easy access to the rich products and important trade of Central India, may ultimately be adopted.

In the Madras Presidency, all the railway engagements of the Honourable East India Company have been formed with the Madras Railway Company.

A line from Madras through Variembaddy, Salem and Coimbatore to Poonany, on the Malabar coast, was sanctioned by the Honourable Court.

No portion of this line had been opened as yet for public traffic. But I had the satisfaction of travelling upon it for about fifty miles in November last, and I saw every reason to approve of the execution of the line, and of the vigour with which the works were being carried on.

Sanction has also been given by the Honourable Court to a branch line from Variembaddy to Bangalore.

Two plans have been proposed for the trunk line which is to unite the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

The one line would proceed by Cuddapah and Bellary to the River Kristna. The other would form a continuation of the line first mentioned, and would be carried from Bangalore to Bellary, and thence to the River Kristna.

The Supreme Government has given the preference to the trunk line by way of Cuddapah, and has referred the question for the final decision of the Honourable Court.

It seems to me that the Honourable Court have every reason to be satisfied with the progress that has been made in the construction of Indian railways since 1849, and with the prospect of future return.

Post-office.

72. The inferiority of the postal system in India, and the unsatisfactory manner in which the Post-office department had been found to work in every Presidency, induced the Supreme Government, in the year 1850, to appoint a commission, consisting of one member from each Presidency, to examine into the Post-office system, and to report on some scheme for its improvement.

The Report prepared by the commission was submitted for the consideration of the Honourable Court of Directors. It resulted ultimately in the adoption of the following principal changes and improvements in the Indian postal system:—

1st. The institution of the Post-office throughout India as a distinct department, superintended by the “Director-general,” under the immediate control of the Government of India.

2d. The establishment of an uniform single rate of postage, of half an anna ($\frac{3}{4}d.$) for letters, and of an anna ($1\frac{1}{2}d.$) for newspapers, irrespective of distance.

3d. The substitution of postage-stamps for cash payments.

4th. The restriction of the privilege of official franking to as few officers as possible.

Very recently Her Majesty's Government have consented to the adoption of an uniform rate of postage, payable in one sum, on letters between England and India. The rate has been fixed at 6*d.* per half-ounce.

As yet, it is too soon to form any correct estimate of the actual effect of these changes upon the amount of general correspondence, and upon the public revenue. So far as we may venture to form a conjecture, the increase in correspondence has already been at the rate of 25 per cent., while the loss of revenue has been less considerable than was expected.

On the other hand, it would be difficult to form any conception at all of the real magnitude of these changes, and of their social effects, unless by illustration and contrast. Two simple facts may, perhaps, enable a bystander to estimate in some degree the extent of our postal reform, and its value.

In England, a single letter is conveyed to any part of the British Isles for 1*d.*; in India, a single letter is conveyed over distances immeasurably greater—from Peshawur on the borders of Afghanistan, to the southernmost village of Cape Comorin, or from Debrooghur in Upper Assam, to Kurrachee at the mouth of the Indus—for no more than $\frac{3}{4}d.$ The postage chargeable on the same letter three years ago in India would not have been less than 1*s.*, or 16 times the present charge.

Again, since uniform rates of postage between England and India have been established, the Scotch recruit who joins his regiment on our furthest frontier at Peshawur may write to his mother at John o' Groat's House, and may send his letter to her free for 6*d.* Three years ago the same sum would not have carried his letter beyond Lahore.

It has rarely happened that a departmental revolution so complete, having consequences so wide-spread and so generally beneficial, could be recorded in so few lines as have now sufficed to exhibit the reform of our Indian Post-office, and its excellent results.

73. It was in the beginning of April 1852, that the report of Dr. W. O'Shaughnessy on the full completion and the successful working of the experimental line of electric telegraph, which had previously been authorised by the Honourable Court, was laid before the Government of Bengal. On the 14th of that month the Governor of Bengal strongly urged the Governor-General in Council to obtain the sanction of the Honourable Court to the immediate construction of lines of electric telegraph from Calcutta to Agra, to Bombay, to Peshawur, and to Madras. He also advised that Dr. O'Shaughnessy should be forthwith sent to England for the furtherance of the measure. On the 23d of the same month the Governor-general in Council recommended these measures to the Court of Directors, and Dr. O'Shaughnessy proceeded to England.

Electric telegraph.

The Honourable Court entered into the proposal with the utmost cordiality and promptitude, and on 23d June it signified its assent to the whole proposal of the Government of India. During the rest of that year, and through the greater part of the next year, Dr. O'Shaughnessy was employed in procuring and despatching from England the immense mass of materials which was required for the vast work which had been projected.

In November 1853, the construction of the telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra was commenced. On the 24th March 1854, a message was sent over the line from Agra to Calcutta, a distance of 800 miles, which had been completed in less than five months.

The vigour which was thus apparent at the commencement of the work was fully maintained throughout all its subsequent progress. On the 1st February 1855, 15 months after the commencement of the work, the superintendent was able to notify the opening of all the lines from Calcutta to Agra, and thence to Attock on the Indus, and again from Agra to Bombay, and thence to Madras. These lines included 41 offices, and were extended over 3,050 miles of space.

Nor is this all. Since the commencement of the past year, the line of electric telegraph has been completed to Peshawur; it has been extended from Bangalore to Ootacamund, and is nearly finished from Rangoon to Meeaday upon the Burmese frontier.

To sum up in a single sentence. The Superintendent has stated in his last report,* that 4,000 miles of electric telegraph have been laid down and placed in working order since the month of November 1853.

The difficulties which have been encountered in the construction of the Indian telegraph lines were such as have no existence in the civilised and cultivated countries of Europe.

Throughout Central India, for instance, Dr. O'Shaughnessy states,—“The country crossed opposes enormous difficulties to the maintenance of any line. There is no metalled road; there are few bridges; the jungles also in many places are deadly for at least half the year; there is no police for the protection of the lines. From the loose black cotton soil of Malwa to the rocky wastes of Gwalior, and the precipices of the Sindwa Ghats, every variety of obstacles has to be encountered.”†

On the lines that have been mentioned, about 70 principal rivers have been crossed, some by cables, others by wires extended between masts.

Some of these river-crossings have been of great extent. The cable across the Soane measures 15,840 feet; and the crossing of the Toonbuddra river is stated to be not less than two miles in length.

The cost of constructing the electric telegraph in India cannot yet be accurately calculated. The Superintendent, in his last report, has stated it as his belief that the “total cost of everything, construction of 4,000 miles as they at present stand, working of all the offices for two years, spare stores in hand, instruments, houses, &c.,” will not exceed 21 lakhs of rupees, or little more than Rs. 500 a mile.‡

It

* 9th February 1856.

† Report, 9th February 1856, para. 26.

‡ Ibid., para. 66.

It is to be observed, that the construction of the line, though rapid, is for the most part already substantial. The Superintendent states that the line, "for three-fourths of the distance from Madras to Calcutta, is superior in solidity to any ever erected elsewhere."* On some portions of its length it stands without a rival in the world. For instance, in the Madra Presidency, the line for 174 miles is borne on stone masonry pillars capped with granite, while for 332 miles it is sustained "on superb granite, 16 feet high above ground, in single slabs."†

It is satisfactory to be able to add, that the Superintendent has officially stated that the tariff of charges on the Indian lines "is now as cheap as that in use in any other country, having lines of such length as permit a fair comparison with ours."‡

Thus it is stated, that in England a message of 20 words sent 400 miles would be charged 5*s.* The charge in India for 24 words to Benares, 420 miles, is 3 *s.*||

Again, in the lines on the continent of Europe, a message of 24 words, sent from London to Trieste, would cost 22*s.* A similar message of 24 words, sent from Calcutta to Bombay (about the same distance, 1,600 miles, as from London to Trieste), would be 12*s.*§

For a comparison of the charges for greater distances than these, we must look to the United States of America.

The Superintendent states, that a message of 16 words, sent from New York to New Orleans, 2,000 miles, would cost 13*s.* 6*d.* A similar message of 16 words, sent from Calcutta to Bangalore, which is more than 2,000 miles, costs only 10*s.***

Allusion has been made to the physical difficulties which obstructed the formation of the telegraph lines in India; but these were by no means the most serious difficulty with which the Superintendent has had to contend. An entire establishment for the working of the lines was to be formed from the commencement, and the materials from which to form it were scanty, and by no means of the best description.

Hence the Superintendent states, even in his last report,†† that his "chief and almost insurmountable difficulty" has lain in the sudden and simultaneous training of some 300 persons, employed in 60 different offices. And while the Superintendent affirms that the signallers generally are expert, and capable of accurate manipulation, yet, in respect of steadiness and other requisite qualities, he records that there is both room and need for great improvement.

I could myself bear testimony to the accuracy and rapidity with which the telegraph is worked, but I prefer to quote the recorded statements of the Superintendent.

Referring to allegations of inaccuracy in the Telegraph department, the Superintendent observes, "I can further establish by facts and official records beyond dispute, that the Indian lines have already accomplished performances of rapidity in the transmission of intelligence, which equal that achieved on the American lines. We have repeatedly sent the first bulletin of overland news in 40 minutes from Bombay to Calcutta, 1,600 miles. We have delivered despatches from Calcutta to the Governor-general at Ootacamund, during the rainy season, in three hours, the distance being 200 miles greater than from London to Sebastopol. We have never failed for a whole year in delivering the mail news from England *via* Bombay within 12 hours."‡‡

The Superintendent has been permitted by the Honourable Court to proceed a second time to England and to America, to obtain the means of improving our present system, and of extending it still further.

Several new lines are in contemplation within India itself.

The Supreme Government has further expressed its readiness to co-operate with the Government of Ceylon in extending the Indian lines from the Presidency of Madras to Point de Gallé.

And as the Honourable Court has indicated its willingness to join in any practicable scheme for laying down a submarine telegraph across the Mediterranean

* Report, 9th February 1856, para. 81.

† Ibid., para. 68.

** Ibid., para. 76.

|| Ibid., para. 70.

†† Ibid., para. 100.

† Ibid., para. 32.

§ Ibid., para. 74.

‡‡ Ibid., para. 78.

anean and the Indian Seas, it may be hoped that the system of electric telegraphs in India may yet one day be united with those which envelope Europe, and which already seek to stretch across the Atlantic Ocean.

It is not the object of the Government of India to derive any surplus revenue from its telegraph establishment. If, therefore, mention is here made of the financial results of the year, it is only for the purpose of showing the important fact, that increasing resort is made to the telegraph for the transaction of private business throughout the country. The Superintendent states that the "monthly cash receipts have, even in the first year, very largely exceeded the sum anticipated (namely, Rs. 10,000), and that they exhibit a steady and constant increase from month to month." *

The political and the military advantages which the Government of the country derives from the possession of such an engine of power are too obvious to call for notice. But two remarkable instances of its efficacy, which have fallen within my own immediate knowledge, will afford an illustration of its political value, which will not be without interest.

When Her Majesty's 10th Hussars were ordered with all speed from Poona to the Crimea, a message requesting instructions regarding their despatch was one day received by me at Calcutta from the Government of Bombay, about nine o'clock in the morning. Instructions were forthwith sent off by the telegraph in reply; and an answer to that reply was again received at Calcutta from Bombay in the evening of the same day. A year before, the same communications for the despatch of speedy reinforcements to the seat of war, which occupied by the telegraph no more than twelve hours, could not have been made in less than 30 days.

The other instance was of a similar character.

When it was resolved to send Her Majesty's 12th Lancers from Bangalore to the Crimea, instead of Her Majesty's 14th Dragoons from Meerut, orders were forthwith despatched by telegraph direct to the regiment at Bangalore.

The corps was immediately got ready for service. It marched 200 miles, to Mangalore, and was there before the transports were ready to receive it.

In both cases the effect was the same. The electric telegraph enabled the authorities in India to give to Her Majesty's Government, in its hour of need, two magnificent cavalry corps of not less than 1,300 sabres; and to despatch them to the Crimea with a promptitude and timely alacrity which exceeded all expectations, and which in the circumstances of the previous year would have been utterly impracticable. †

I have now given a brief history of the construction, of the working, and of the results of the electric telegraph in India.

In the Minute in which, as Governor of Bengal, I first proposed the construction of a general system of telegraphs to the Governor-general in Council, it was observed, ‡ "Everything, all the world over, moves faster now-a-days than it used to do, except the transaction of Indian business."

Whoever shall peruse the paragraphs that have just been written, will be ready to admit, that, so far as the electric telegraph is concerned, the reproach of tardiness has been removed.

Furthermore, I make bold to say, that whether regard be had to promptitude of executive action, to speed and solidity of construction, to rapidity of organization, to liberality of charge, or to the early realisation and vast magnitude of increased political influence in the East, the achievement of the Honourable Company in the establishment of the electric telegraph in India may challenge comparison with any public enterprise which has been carried into execution in recent times, among the nations of Europe, or in America itself.

74. Although

* Report, 9th February 1856, para. 7.

† I venture to add another and a recent instance of the political value of the electric telegraph, which has occurred since this Minute was signed.

On the 7th February, as soon as the administration of Oude was assumed by the British Government, a branch electric telegraph from Cawnpore to Lucknow was forthwith commenced. In 18 working days it was completed, including the laying of a cable, 6,000 feet in length, across the River Ganges. On the morning on which I resigned the government of India, General Outram was asked by telegraph, "Is all well in Oude?" The answer, "All is well in Oude," was received soon after noon, and greeted Lord Canning on his first arrival.—(Signed) D.

‡ Minute, 14th April 1852, para. 9.

Other material improvements.

74. Although conspicuous place has been given to those great measures of public improvement, on which I have dwelt in the preceding paragraphs at a length which only their great importance and value will justify, many measures remain to be told which are well worthy of note, in connexion with the commerce, the resources, the products, the communications, and the general improvement of the country.

Commerce and navigation.

75. In connexion with commerce and navigation, it may be mentioned, that within the last eight years differential duties on foreign bottoms have been abolished.

The coasting-trade of India has been set entirely free.

An Act has been passed for the discouragement of crimps, and for the registry of British seamen.

The duties levied in the ports of India are already so light, that there has been little inducement to touch the tariff, unless it had been for the purpose of enhancing the rates, in justice to the general revenue of India.

The tariff, however, has been in some degree simplified, and its operation has been extended to the ports of the provinces of Tenasserim, Arracan and Pegu.

Restriction on the salt trade of the North-western Provinces has been removed.

Salt manufacture.

76. Early in 1854, a commissioner was appointed to investigate and report upon the whole question of the manufacture and sale of salt in India.

The appointment of the commissioner was made with especial reference to the question of the practicability of controlling the manufacture of salt in Bengal by means of a system of excise.

It has been a cause of just dissatisfaction to the Supreme Government, that the submission of the report on this subject has been so long delayed, and that it has only just been transmitted to the home authorities by the commissioner, Mr. Plowden, and even now in an imperfect state.

In the meantime, the sanction of the Supreme Government has been given to an experiment being made under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the manufacture of salt in one district within his jurisdiction under a system of excise. The experiment is still in progress.

Commerce.

77. A duty on the import of raw cotton into the North-western Provinces has been abolished.

The frontier customs duties in the Punjab having been found to be a cause of vexatious oppression to the population, while the sum they gave to the treasury was comparatively inconsiderable in amount, they were wholly abolished, and their place was supplied principally by a tax on salt from the mines.

At the same time, the duty on the salt taken from the Trans-Indus mines was made exceedingly light, the object there being not the realization of revenue, but the maintenance of tranquillity, and of an effectual control over the interests and the conduct of the hill tribes.

In like manner, and for similar reasons, all customs and all export duties upon the River Indus were abandoned; and ultimately the land frontier customs were abolished in Scinde, as they had previously been in the Punjab.

Upon the same principle, the land frontier customs between the territories of his Highness the Nizam and the British provinces which surround it, have been wholly given up, and are no longer levied upon any part of the frontier.

Resources of India.

78. While efforts have thus been made, in various provinces of the empire, to give full freedom to the course of trade, the Government of India has been sedulous in originating and encouraging endeavours to discover and bring to use the hidden resources of the Indian territories.

Cotton.

79. The great acquisition which has been made by the possession of the cotton districts of Berar and Nagpore has already been noticed.

Attention has also been given to the cotton which is produced in the Upper districts of Pegu. A gentleman having practical knowledge of the subject was deputed to examine the districts beyond Prome and Thayet Myo. His report, although meagre, was encouraging in a certain degree.

Tea.

80. The cultivation of tea in Assam has prospered in a remarkable degree.

The

The plant has also been largely introduced into the upper districts of the North-west Provinces. Some years ago, plantations were established in the Deyrah Dhoon, and in Kumaon and Gurhwal.

More recently Mr. Fortune has been employed to bring plants and seeds in large quantities from China, and to engage Chinese workmen for the manufacture of the tea.

The cultivation has extended along the Himalayas. Extensive plantations are now growing up on the heights towards Kangra; and an experimental plantation has been formed on the Murree Hills above Rawul Pindee. Further to the eastward, in Kumaon and Gurhwal, the zemindars have adopted the cultivation of the plant themselves.

Very large quantities of tea are now manufactured every year. It sells readily, at a high price. There is every reason to believe that the cultivation of the tea plant will be very widely spread in future years, and that the trade in tea produced in India will become considerable in extent.

81. An Agricultural and Horticultural Society having been established in the Punjab, the Government has given to it a liberal annual contribution, and constant support and aid. Agriculture.

Different kinds of seeds have been procured from Europe for the improvement of agriculture in that province.

The growth of flax has been largely encouraged, and the cultivation of it at once extended to very considerable dimensions.

An experiment for the growth of silk having been undertaken, workmen skilled in the business, mulberry plants, and every other requisite, were provided abundantly by the Government.

Measures also have been taken for preserving the breed of horses, which was formerly much prized in the Punjab.

And to aid the exertions of the Society for introducing a better breed of sheep into the country, Merino rams were procured by the Government, and application was made for the importation of a further supply from the Australian Colonies.

An experiment has been made of the practicability of introducing a breed of sheep into Pegu. The practicability had always previously been denied; but the success which has already attended the establishment of large flocks in Upper Pegu gives the strongest reason to believe that the animal will speedily be naturalised in those districts, and multiply. The natives show a strong desire to possess them; they thrive perfectly, and are singularly fruitful.

The object is one of great importance; for the absence of sheep leads to a privation in respect of food, which is severely felt not only by the European soldiers in the province, but also by all of every class who are employed therein.

Corresponding measures for the encouragement of agriculture have not been wanting in the elder provinces; and a large pecuniary grant was recently sanctioned by the Supreme Government, on the application of the Government of Madras, for the establishment of periodical agricultural shows within that Presidency.

82. The preservation and renewal of forests in different parts of India is an object of the highest public importance, which until lately had not received the attention it deserved. Rules have now been laid down, and appointments have been made, which, it is hoped, will for the future have the effect of preventing all unthrifty management of the forests, on which we must mainly depend for the supply of necessary timber; while the renewal of the trees, as well as their preservation, will be provided for. Forests.

With that view, a Conservator of Forests was appointed in Pegu, as soon as we obtained possession of the province. A similar officer has been appointed for Tenasserim and Martaban.

The principal forests from which our supply of timber for public purposes in Hindoostan was derived belonged to the Government of Oude. They have heretofore been beyond our control, but they will now be carefully regulated and preserved.

A transit duty was until lately levied on the export of timber grown on grants of land made to private persons in the Deyrah Dhoon. This transit duty has been relinquished. But for the proper conservancy of forests in the Dhoon, it has been deemed necessary to prevent the felling of timber without the sanction of a

Superintendent of Forests, who is appointed by the Government to insure due precaution being taken against the waste and injury to the forests, which had hitherto gone on unchecked.

Similar endeavours have been made for the preservation of the forests within the Hill States. But as most of these belong to Hill Chiefs, the attainment of the object at which the Government aims is beset with difficulties.

Regulations, however, have been laid down for the management and for the renewal of those forests over which the Government can exercise control.

A complete examination of all the forests upon the Sutlej and Beas has been made by an officer appointed by the Government of India; and every precaution has been taken for their future preservation and thrifty management, by leasing tracts of forest for our own use, by the prohibition of burning the hill-sides, and by the exercise of such influence as can be used with the improvident and ignorant petty potentates, to whom the forests for the most part belong.

Throughout the whole Punjab the Government, as well as private persons, is almost wholly dependent for a supply of timber upon the forests in Chumba, and in the territories of Maharajah Golab Sing. To facilitate the supply, and to prevent extortion, a Government agency has been established with wholesome effect.

The plains of the Punjab are wholly destitute of forest trees. Shortly after our occupation of the province, instructions were issued by the Government, with a view to the gradual removal of this great want. It is hoped that the measures which were enjoined, and which have been vigorously carried into effect, may in due time produce the results which the Government has had in view. But the process must needs be slow; and if success shall ultimately be attained, it must be the work of time.

Mineral resources
of India.

83. During the last eight years, persevering efforts have been made to render available the mineral wealth which this country is believed to possess.

At the present time two principal necessities which press upon the Government, and are felt to be essential to the interests of the community, are iron and coal. Every possible effort has been made, and is still making, to supply those great necessities.

Coal.

84. Immediately after the annexation of the Punjab, an examination of the Salt Range was made, with a view to determine the extent of the coal within it, of which seams had been found at Kalabagh.

The result of the examination unfortunately established, that the coal discovered at Kalabagh was a mere lignite, inconsiderable in quantity, and almost worthless in quality, and that the Salt Range contained no beds of real coal.

More recently, the hopes of the Government were raised by the announcement of the discovery of coal in Pegu. But here also the seam unfortunately proved to be of inconsiderable extent. There is, however, good reason to hope that workable seams of coal may yet be found in Pegu; where, as well as in the Tenasserim provinces, the mineral has been discovered at various points.

Mr. Oldham, a gentleman possessing scientific and practical knowledge of the subject, was appointed by the Court of Directors to make full examination of the districts in which coal might be present. Mr. Oldham has already examined the principal districts of Bengal, Sylhet, and Tenasserim; and he is now carrying on his investigations in the Nerbudda Valley.

There is no doubt of the existence in India of coal in abundance. But the great difficulty of access to it, and distance, are formidable impediments in the way of rendering it available for the purposes for which it is required.

Iron.

85. Inquiries regarding the capacity of the Indian territories as an iron-producing country were actively set on foot by the deputation of M. Marcadieu in 1853, as a geological surveyor, to examine and report upon the iron mines which were said to exist in the hills to the north of Simla. Reports were submitted by him on mines at various points. They proved the existence of rich iron ores at certain points; but from the situation of the mines, and the general scarcity of fuel and of water in the neighbourhood of them, it did not seem to the Court of Directors that the minerals in the Simla Hills held out sufficient inducement to the Government to undertake the working of them. M. Marcadieu was also employed to inquire into and report upon the supply of borax, which was said to be found in the inner Himalayas. The inquiry was urgently pressed by the

English

English manufactories of porcelain and pottery. The borax exists in great abundance in a very wild and remote country belonging to Maharajah Golab Sing, beyond Spiti and Kooloo. The difficulties of access are very great. The Maharajah has given assurance that he will not raise his duty on the article. The Government of India has promised its best aid. But the Chamber of Commerce in the Potteries seems now disinclined to pursue the trade in borax at so remote a point.

The Honourable Court deputed Mr. Henwood, a gentleman possessing practical experience as well as scientific knowledge of the subject, to survey the districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, where iron deposits were said to abound.

During the last year the researches of Colonel Drummond and those of Mr. Henwood appeared to the Government of India to establish the practicability and the expediency of commencing mining operations in the districts above mentioned. Accordingly, an experimental mining and smelting establishment at the foot of the Kumaon Hills has been sanctioned by the Government; and it is already in progress under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces.

Other investigations carried on simultaneously by different persons in various quarters have been equally successful in the discovery of iron ores.

In the Nerbudda Valley the existence of rich mines of iron have been ascertained by local examinations, conducted by the surveyors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, under the direction of Colonel Kennedy; and proposals for working the mineral at Poonassa have some time since been laid before the Honourable Court.

Iron has been found, and has been actually manufactured, very recently, in districts near Beerbhoom.

Lastly, proposals have, during the last few weeks, been submitted to the Government of India by Mr. Hunt, one of the contractors of the East Indian Railway, for leasing and working mines of iron and coal, which he has succeeded in finding in the districts not far from Jubbulpore.

On these encouraging facts fair hopes may be built that the present most urgent want of India in connexion with her material improvement, namely, an ample supply of good iron within her own bounds, may at no distant date be abundantly supplied.

86. Before proceeding to describe the various classes of public works which, Surveys. during the last eight years, have been undertaken by the Government for the material improvement of the country, it should be stated that steps have been taken for the execution of a topographical survey of all our recent territorial acquisitions, as a measure which is a necessary preliminary to all systematic improvement.

Thus, in the Punjab, surveys were very early established in different portions of the province, and on a large scale.

The northern boundary of Pegu has been very accurately laid down by Major Allan. It was a work of great difficulty and delicacy, and has been executed with much ability and with complete success.

A topographical survey of Pegu is already in progress; and a similar measure has been directed in the adjoining province of Martaban.

Measures have also been taken for obtaining as soon as may be practicable topographical surveys of Nagpore and Scinde, as well as of the assigned districts of Hyderabad.

In connexion with this part of the subject it may be mentioned, that in Central India the consent of all the native states has been obtained to the making of a topographical survey, and to a demarcation of all the boundaries between the several native states, and between the British territories and those of native states.

This measure is of great importance and value, not only with reference to the possible future improvement of those territories, but for the preservation of public tranquillity, which has heretofore been so frequently disturbed by feuds arising from disputed boundaries.

87. Of all the works of public improvement which can be applied to an Indian Ganges Canal. province, works of irrigation are the happiest in their effects upon the physical condition of the people. And foremost among all the works of irrigation that the world as yet has ever seen, stands the Ganges Canal, whose main stream was for the first time opened on the 8th April 1854.

When the opening of the canal was reported to the Honourable Court, the work was thus briefly described :*

“ Within eight years the main lines of the Ganges Canal, applicable to the double purpose of irrigation and navigation, have been designed, executed and opened.

“ Extending over 525 miles in length, measuring in its greatest depth 10 feet, and in its extreme breadth 170 feet, the main irrigation line of the Ganges Canal is justly described ‘ as a work which stands unequalled in its class and character among the efforts of civilized nations. ’—(Letter, Lieutenant-Governor, April 1854, para. 8.)

“ Its length is five-fold greater than that of all the main lines of Lombardy united, and more than twice the length of the aggregate irrigation lines of Lombardy and Egypt together—the only countries in the world whose works of irrigation rise above insignificance.

“ As a single work of navigation for purposes of commerce, the Ganges Canal has no competitor throughout the world. No single canal in Europe has attained to half the magnitude of this Indian work. It nearly equals the aggregate length of the four greatest canals in France. It greatly exceeds all the first-class canals of Holland put together ; and it is greater, by nearly one-third, than the greatest navigation canal in the United States of America.

“ I have spoken here of the main line alone. When the branches in progress shall have been completed, the extent and influence of the work will be vastly increased throughout all its gigantic proportions.

“ Wonderful and admirable in all respects as the Ganges Canal is felt to be, it has been well said, in the words which the Lieutenant-Governor has quoted, ‘ that there is no more striking fact in connexion with it, than that such a truly gigantic undertaking should have been in its design the work of a single intellect, and in its execution the work of a third part of one man’s professional life. ’ ”

All the plans for the prosecution of the works upon the canal had been formed before the Government of India was placed in my hands. But of the sum of 1,400,000*l.* which had been expended upon the canal at the time of its opening in 1854, all, excepting 170,000*l.*, has been granted since my administration commenced. No financial pressure, no exigencies of war, were suffered to interrupt the progress of that great work. Its main lines have now been opened for nearly two years ; the water has been admitted over their whole length ; the works have stood the test, during the last monsoon, of some of the severest floods that have ever been known ; and as yet the success has been in all respects complete.

When the branches shall be finished, the canal will extend to about 900 miles in length. It is estimated that the area which may be irrigated by its waters will not be less than 1,470,000 acres ; but none can estimate, in their full extent, the blessings which its fertilising influence will confer upon millions, whom it will place henceforth beyond the reach of those periodical calamities of season which from time to time, as in 1837, have brought upon the plains of Hindoostan the wide-spread desolation of famine and death.

I trust I shall not be thought vain-glorious if I say that the successful execution and completion of such a work as the Ganges Canal would, even if it stood alone, suffice to signalise an Indian administration.

I rejoice to know that the gracious favour of the Sovereign was promptly shown to the man whose genius designed and whose energy so rapidly completed this noble work, and that Sir Proby Cautley has been worthily decorated with high honours from the Crown.

88. Although the gigantic proportions of the Ganges Canal might appear at first sight to dwarf all other similar works into insignificance, the Government during these years has undertaken other irrigation projects, which must also be regarded as of great magnitude and importance.

Soon after the annexation of the Punjab, the sanction of the Government was given to the construction of a large canal with various branches, which should be fed by the waters of the River Ravee, and which should be applied to the irrigation

of

Baree Doab
Canals.

* Minute, Governor-General, 5th May 1854.

of the Manjha (the tract which was chiefly inhabited by the Sikhs), and of the rest of the Baree Doab.

The work has been carried on with vigour and success. The main line, with its branches, will extend over not less than 465 miles. Its stream will be at its head 120 feet in breadth, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, diminishing at its lower end to 16 feet in breadth and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth. Its course is intended to be navigable; and even during the dry season of the year the canal head will roll down a body of water amounting to not less than 3,000 cubic feet in each second.

The Report on the Punjab did not exaggerate the magnitude or the importance of the works in the Baree Doab, when it stated that the new canal would be "second in India only to the great Ganges Canal; and equal, if not superior, to the finest irrigation canals in Europe."*

89. In the Mooltan district, we found a vast number of smaller canals, fed by the periodical inundations from the rivers of the Punjab. They had been originally dug by the Pathan Governors, and had more recently been repaired by Sawun Mull, the father of Dewan Moolraj. Mooltan Canals.

An officer was appointed to supervise the clearance of the canals, and the distribution of the waters. "The canals," it is stated, "have been both enlarged and improved; and, as regards conservancy and subsidiary management, they are in more efficient order than they ever were, even in the palmy days of Sawun Mull."†

The aggregate length of the inundation canals in the district of Mooltan is upwards of 600 miles.

90. The inundation canals in the Derajat are of local importance; but the streams are troublesome, and the people have not been successful in their management of them. Derajat Canals.

A survey of all these canals was made, and the improvement of them is still in progress.

91. In the Cis-Sutlej province, where surveys for great irrigation works were completed several years ago, no commencement has yet been made, while the extensive works already mentioned more urgently demanded the attention of the Government. Cis-Sutlej Irrigation.

Some amendment, however, has been wrought in those arid regions by a proper distribution of the waters of the Guggur and Sursotee Rivers, which was effected some years ago by the exercise of the influence of the Government among the Chiefs of the Sikh Protected States.

92. Even the lower provinces of the Bengal Presidency, where the usual abundance of the annual rains diminishes the necessity and the call for works of irrigation, have received their due share of improvement under this head. A comprehensive project for the irrigation of the districts of Shahabad and Behar, by a canal from the River Soane, and by large reservoirs which are to be found by bunding up the streams where they issue from the hills, has been strongly recommended to the Honourable Court. Behar Canals.

93. Among many works which have been constructed in the Presidency of Madras during these years, for the supply of tanks, and for other modes of irrigation, I think it necessary to enumerate only a few. Godavery Irrigation works.

A magnificent work has been designed and executed by Colonel Cotton and his successors, in the construction of the great annicut across the River Godavery, whereby the means of irrigation will be given to very large tracts of country, to which such security against the constant risk of famine will be beyond all value.

94. For similar purposes of irrigation, sanction was given to the construction of a regulating dam across the Rivers Cavary and Venaar. Irrigation works in Madras.

In order to render the water of the Kristna available for purposes of irrigation, the formation of a great annicut across that river has been sanctioned.

A similar annicut was sanctioned on the River Pennair, which, while it answered the purposes of a bridge, has secured and extended the cultivation of a large tract of country besides.

When

* Second Punjab Report, p. 424.

† Ibid., p. 429.

When the annicut across the River Palar shall be finished, it will insure a supply of water to the tanks on both sides of the river in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput, and will confer substantial benefit on the whole country within its scope.

Irrigation works in
Bombay.

95. In the Presidency of Bombay proposals have been made by a joint stock company to undertake the execution of great works of irrigation throughout the various districts of the Presidency, on terms which are set forth in its proposals. The project has been submitted to the Honourable Court by the Government of Innia; and acceptance of the proposals of the company has been recommended, with certain large modifications which it is not necessary to specify.

Irrigation works in
Scinde.

96. In Scinde the construction of a Canal connecting the River Indus with the Nara stream has been approved. By this work the channel of the Nara will be annually and regularly supplied with water, which hitherto it has only received by extraordinary inundations once in 20 or 25 years.

The certain result will be immense benefit to the people of the province, and consequent increase to its revenue.

In Lower Scinde the channels of the Foolalie Canal have been cleared and improved, and in Upper Scinde similar and extensive measures of improvement have been executed on the channel of the Begarree Canal.

Internal naviga-
tion.

97. Next in order to works of irrigation stand works for improving the general communications of the country. Of these, works of internal navigation shall first be noticed.

River Ganges.

98. Already, before 1848, the Ganges had been covered with a flotilla of river steamers, provided as well by Government as by the enterprise of private companies, for conveying the great trade which sought passage upon its waters.

River Indus.

99. When the conquest of the Punjab gave the upper stream of the River Indus into our possession, the Government was in hopes that private enterprise would place river steamers upon its stream even more abundantly than upon the Ganges. That hope was disappointed. The Government, therefore, endeavoured by its own flotilla to establish a regular communication by steam between the sea and the rivers of the Punjab.

Accordingly, river steamers have for several years periodically made the passage from Kurrachee to Mooltan; and there seems no reason to doubt that if the steamers were more numerous, more certainly accessible to the public, and better adapted to the shallow waters on which they ply, their services would be of infinite benefit to the frontier trade.

In the meantime the channel of the Indus is becoming the great highway between Europe and the North-western Provinces of our possessions. Troops arrive and depart from England by that route. Recruits are sent out, and invalids sent home, each year by its stream; thus avoiding the long and weary march which must otherwise be made by Calcutta. Great quantities of heavy stores follow the same course, and passengers in large numbers now by preference seek by it a point of departure at Bombay.

A proposal has been made by the Government of Bombay for despatching two steamers on experimental trips from Kurrachee direct to Suez. The result, if it should prove successful, will add importance and value to steam communication upon the Indus.

Rivers of the
Punjab.

100. Surveys have been made of the principal rivers of the Punjab, with a view to the extension of river navigation still further into the interior of the province.

The Indus may certainly be navigated nearly as far as Kalabagh, and at no great expense it might be made navigable to Attock.

Occasional trips have been made by steamers in the rains as far as the military dépôt at Jhelum; and although the results of the surveys of the other streams cannot be said to be encouraging, there is no doubt that internal navigation may be extended much further within the Punjab than has yet been attempted.

Pegu Rivers and
Channels.

101. Immediately after the occupation of the province of Pegu, half of the steam flotilla upon the Ganges was transferred to the Irrawaddy; and it forms now the great vehicle for trade, and for the conveyance of supplies between the frontier and the sea.

This

This province is peculiarly adapted for the services of river steamers, and it is to be hoped that the flotilla will be largely increased.

Already a project has been laid before the Honourable Court for removing the obstacles which impede a free navigation between the Bassein River and the Irrawaddy.

Surveys have been made in the hopes of finding the means of opening a similarly free channel between the Pegu River and the River Sitang.

During last year there was discovered an excellent channel through the creeks, which gives a passage, perfectly safe and open at all times, between Bassein and Rangoon.

A creek already exists between the River Sitang and the River Salween, in the neighbourhood of Beling, which, it is stated, might at small expense be made navigable throughout the year.

If, therefore, the channel which has been surveyed between the Sitang and the Pegu Rivers should be formed, a continuous line of internal navigation, open at all seasons of the year, will be available for river steamers throughout the whole breadth of the Eastern Provinces, from the port at the mouth of the Bassein River to the anchorage at Moulmein.

102. The necessity for the employment of regular means of communication throughout the province of Assam upon the stream of the River Burrampooter, has long been increasingly felt. It has lately been resolved to place upon that river such portion of the Government flotilla upon the Ganges as can from time to time be spared from more urgent duties; and application has been made to the Honourable Court for additional steamers to be employed upon the Burrampooter. River Burrampooter.

103. Examination has been made of the stream of the River Nerbudda. The report, which has been published of the result of the examination, affords little hope that the Nerbudda will ever be rendered a navigable river for purposes of trade. River Nerbudda.

104. A survey of the River Godavery upon the opposite coast has given a result of much more hopeful aspect. River Godavery.

Although I do not concur with those who hold that, if the streams of the Godavery and of its tributary the Wyngunga should be made navigable at all seasons, the cotton trade of Berar and Nagpore would be transported by this channel to the sea, notwithstanding the construction of a railway between those districts and Bombay; yet I am fully alive to the importance of opening this great inland navigation, if it be possible, for general purposes of communication and trade. The Government of India, therefore, has given full sanction to the prosecution, with proper caution, of the extensive operations which the nature of the river channel, so far as it is yet known, seems to render indispensable, before the Godavery can be made a navigable stream.

105. Besides the measures which have been taken in regard to navigable rivers, the means of internal navigation have been considerably increased during the last eight years by the completion of various navigation canals. Navigable Canals.

The works of the great Ganges Canal and of the Baree Doab Canals, both of which will be available for navigation, have already been noticed.

In the Madras Presidency considerable improvements and extensions have been made in the channel of Cochrane's Canal.

A canal has been constructed to connect the ports of Porto Novo and Cuddalore in the district of South Arcot.

In connexion with this work, sanction has been given to the construction of a canal along the eastern coast between the Rivers Adyar and Palar. The general importance of this work to the country is very great. It is capable of being prolonged from Palar to Cuddalore, where it would join the new canal from Porto Novo, which again is connected with the line of water communication between Coimbatore and the sea coast through the province of Tanjore. Thus a long line of inland navigation would ultimately be established with great benefit to the country.

In the budget of the year 1855-56 further proposals were made for extending the several lines of internal navigation, at an expense of not less than 15 lakhs of rupees; and they have been recommended for the approval of the Honourable Court.

Improvement of
ports.

106. The value of all such channels of inland navigation as lead to the sea, must of course be greatly dependent upon the condition of the ports at which they respectively terminate. The public records will show that the improvement of ports of shipment has not been lost sight of.

Port of Calcutta.

107. The access to the port of Calcutta, for a great part of the immense trade which flows to it from Bengal and other provinces, lay through the Soonderbunds, which were connected with the Hooghly by two canals. These have been enlarged and deepened.

The accommodation in the port of Calcutta for the increasing number of ships which of late years have resorted to it, has been considerably augmented.

River Mutlah.

108. Some alarm having been generally felt that the navigation of the Hooghly was gradually and yearly deteriorating, and that there was some risk of the loss of the port of Calcutta by the silting up of the channel, an inquiry was directed to be made.

It was conducted with great deliberation and care, and the Report is now before the Government.

In order to meet the wishes of those who desired that precautions should be taken to meet the evil which they believed to be approaching, renewed examination was made of the River Mutlah, a channel in the Soonderbunds lying to the eastward, and navigable for the largest ships to within 25 miles of Calcutta. The result of the examination was satisfactory.

An experiment has lately been tried of lading a ship in the Mutlah. The stream has been buoyed by the Government; the advice of the Government officers has been given; and every other assistance has been afforded to those who have been turning their attention to the new channel.

It may be added that, before any steps were taken which could draw attention to the possible future importance of the Mutlah, I took the precaution of purchasing on behalf of Government, and for an inconsiderable sum, the large estate which occupied the site where the new port must be placed if the trade should be diverted to the Mutlah Channel.

As a further measure of improvement for the port of Calcutta, a project has been entertained for throwing a bridge across the River Hooghly. Boring operations have already been commenced; and the subject, in all its parts, is now under consideration.

Port of Bombay.

109. The accommodation of the harbour of Bombay has been improved by the addition and extension of piers, and by the recovery of Moodie Bay, at a large expense, from the sea; whereby ground for a railway terminus, a custom-house, basin, &c., will be obtained, and much additional space will be secured.

The works which have been sanctioned for bringing a supply of water into the island of Bombay, may properly be included among the improvements of its port. A lake is to be formed at Vehar, on the island of Salsette, by bunding up the stream which flows from the hills in that vicinity.

For this great work the Government has consented to advance 25 lakhs of rupees, secured by an increase of the house assessment in the island of Bombay.

Port of Kurachee.

110. The harbour of Kurachee has also been much improved. Until of late the harbour was supposed to be inaccessible during the monsoon. Its accessibility at that season has now been fully proved, and communication with Bombay and all other quarters will continue uninterrupted throughout the year.

Ports in Madras.

111. Measures have been recommended for the improvement of the harbours of Coringa and Coconada.

Port of Singapore.

112. Complaints having frequently been made of the unprotected state of the harbour of Singapore, heavy batteries have been constructed, to an extent which the military engineers have considered to be amply sufficient for the ordinary defence of the port.

Ports of Rangoon
and Dalhousie.

113. Lights, buoys and pilots have been provided for the port of Rangoon, and provision is now being made for the new port of Dalhousie, on the Bassein River.

Lighthouse on
Alguada Reef.

114. As a measure of the utmost importance to the trade with these ports and with Moulmein, the construction of a lighthouse upon the Alguada reef to the southward

southward of Cape Negrais has been strongly recommended to the Honourable Court.

The ports of the Indian territories are comparatively few in number, and for the most part of little natural value.

The statement now given will show that the Government of India, during these years, has at least endeavoured to turn them to the best account.

115. I have only to add, that a new code of rules for the regulation and conservancy of Indian ports has lately been passed into law. It was much required, and will be of great value to the interests of navigation and trade. Port rules.

116. It remains for me to advert to those works of improvement, by which the land communications of the country have during the last eight years been opened up and amended. Land communications in India.

117. The introduction into India of the greatest improvement which man's invention has yet applied to the means of movement and carriage by land, namely, the locomotive engine upon iron rails, has already been fully narrated. Railways.

118. It would be impossible to compress within the limits I wish to observe, an enumeration of all the works which have been executed or sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of inland communication by means of ordinary roads, during the past eight years. I shall notice merely a few of the leading lines. Roads.

119. The Grand Trunk Road, which had, speaking generally, been completed as far as Delhi, has been carried on without interruption. Grand trunk road in Hindoostan.

In the Lower Provinces many large bridges have been constructed; but it must unfortunately be added, that several have been destroyed by the force of floods; and their place must again be supplied.

Until a bridge shall be built across the River Soane, a formidable work, whose accomplishment must still be regarded as remote, the passage of the river will present vexatious difficulties, and cause excessive delay. To obviate these, as far as may be possible, the Government is engaged in laying down a causeway of stone across the river bed. This work, though but a temporary expedient, will be productive in the meantime of great public benefit.

Without imputing blame in any quarter, it must be observed, that during these years the progress that has been made in the Trunk Road between Delhi and the Sutlej appears to have been slow. The difficulties, however, have been great; and the road is now approaching to completion.

120. When the Punjab became a British province, the prolongation of the Grand Trunk Road across its breadth was seen to be an object of primary importance. Accordingly, the line has been carried from Loodianah by Jullunder to the Beas, and thence by Umritsur to Lahore; and from Lahore, by Wuzerabad, Jhelum, Rawulpindee, and Attock, to Peshawur. Grand trunk road in Punjab.

Every natural difficulty that can be conceived has been encountered. Vast expense has been incurred. But the road is rapidly approaching to completion, and by its usefulness will repay a thousand-fold the labour and the treasure it has cost.

121. Sanction has been given to the construction of a road from Patna by Gya to join the line of the Grand Trunk Road. This is perhaps the most important cross road in the Lower Provinces; and the traffic upon the line of country is said to be exceedingly great. The present line will form an essential branch of the Grand Trunk Road; and when the railway shall have been constructed on the Patna and Mirzapore line, the road will become of still greater importance as a feeder to the railway. Road to Patna and Gya.

122. A road, available at all seasons of the year, has been formed from Cuttack to Ungool and Sumbulpore, and has usefully opened up that wild tract of country. Road to Sumbulpore.

123. A line of the utmost importance has been constructed from Dacca to Akyab. Road from Dacca to Akyab.

An improved communication with the province of Arracan had long been much required. But when political necessity compelled the Government to take possession of Pegu, it became an object of vital importance to the Government

to be able to command the means of communicating with Pegu by land; so that it might have the power at all times of despatching troops from Bengal to Pegu, for reinforcement or in relief, without being obstructed by the sepoy's conditions of enlistment, which entitled him to refuse to proceed on service by sea.

The work has been very costly, and attended with serious difficulty from the pestilential climate of much of the country through which it passes.

Iron ferry-boats have been provided to facilitate the passage of troops across the rivers which lie in the way.

From Akyab to a point beyond the island of Ramree the troops will be conveyed by an inland creek navigation, which has been carefully examined and arranged. From this point the troops will cross the Tounghoop Pass into Pegu, by a road which will be particularly noticed hereafter.

Road from Calcutta to Dacca.

124. A project for a road from Calcutta to Dacca, there to join the Dacca and Akyab road, which has just been described, was called for. But the natural difficulties between Jessore and Dacca appeared, for the present at least, to be insuperable.

Bengal district roads.

125. With respect to district roads, the Government of India has consented that the ferry funds of the Lower Provinces and the tolls levied on the Nuddeea Rivers and in the Calcutta Canals, amounting in all to about 5 lakhs of rupees a year, should be thrown together as a fund for the construction and maintenance of district roads.

The distribution of the funds will be made by the local Government, on the principle that no district road shall be formed from the fund until due provision shall have been made for its maintenance by means of local resources.

Roads in Punjab.

126. In the province of the Punjab, besides the Great Trunk Road from Lahore to Peshawur, to which reference has already been made, a vast extent of road has been constructed during the last seven years, for every different purpose, military, commercial and local. To enumerate them would be tedious. A full description of them will be found in the First and Second Punjab Reports, and more especially in the Punjab Road Report, all of which have been printed.

Roads in Pegu.

127. In Pegu the difficulties which impede the formation of roads are similar to those which render the construction of them in a permanent form almost impossible in Bengal.

Excepting the road from Prome to Meeaday, no continuous line has yet been executed in the new province. But surveys have been executed for three great lines of road :

1st, from Rangoon to Prome.

2d, from Rangoon, by Pegu, to Tounghoo.

3d, from Martaban, by Sitang and Shoeygheen, to Tounghoo.

The impediments to be overcome on all these lines are very serious; the cost will be excessive. Nevertheless, it is to be hoped that they will be undertaken with vigour, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion. Their effect will be incalculably great.

Roads in Hyderabad and Nagpore.

128. In the new provinces of Nagpore and Hyderabad, the impossibility of providing a full establishment of engineers at present has prevented any general plan of public works being formed.

Roads in Scinde.

129. In Scinde a complete system of roads from Kurachee to the northern boundary was proposed by the Commissioner. They will be executed gradually, but as speedily as the necessary agency for their construction can be found.

Roads in Madras and Bombay.

130. The principal systems of roads which have been projected within our new provinces, and some other leading works, have now been enumerated. I abstain from mentioning in detail the roads which have been sanctioned in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. For, although the returns before me show that those roads are exceedingly numerous, and that, in the aggregate, their cost amounts to an enormous sum, the aggregate is made up of so many single items, which, though of great local importance, are of little general interest, that the recital of them would be tedious, and of no obvious profit for any purpose.

Hindoostan and Thibet Road.

131. Two important works have been reserved for separate notice, by reason of the peculiarity of their situation, and of the circumstances under which they have been

been carried on with singular success. I refer to the mountain roads in the Himalaya, and in the Yomah Range of Arracan.

The Hindoostan and Thibet road, when it shall have been completed, will (as its name imparts) connect the plains of Hindoostan with the frontier of Thibet. A full and most interesting report upon this road has been prepared by Lieutenant Briggs, the officer who has borne the chief part in constructing it. The report will shortly be published. All description of the road in this paper shall, therefore, be confined to the merest outline.

The work had its origin in the desire entertained by the Government to abolish, and to remove all pretext for defending, Begaree (or the system of employing the forced labour of coolies) in the hills. So far as the Government was concerned, that system had the sanction of treaties; for every chief was bound, whenever he should be called upon, to find upon his own part bands of labourers for the temporary service of the state.

The Government has always remunerated amply the coolies who were so employed, for the time they served. But the money was usually in great measure taken from them by their own chiefs on their return. They were forced to travel great distances; and in many ways they suffered oppression from the duty.

The abuse of the system by private individuals was believed to be great, though every endeavour upon the part of the Government was steadily made to check it.

Yet the evil of the system itself was unavoidable by any means. So long as the hill roads, even to the English settlements and military stations, continued to be little better than mountain paths, no other labour than that of men could transport whatever was to be carried, and no substitute for Begaree could be found. The first step, therefore, and the only step necessary for the abolition of Begaree, was to construct a system of roads which would admit of all articles being carried upon beasts of burden, or even dragged in wheeled conveyances of various kinds.

For the furtherance of this purpose, a road, first designed by Major Kennedy and executed by Lieutenant Briggs, has been constructed from the plains at Kalka to the hill station of Simla. It is about fifty miles in length. It is already 16 feet in breadth, and has nowhere a steeper gradient than 3 feet in 100, constituting a hardly perceptible rise.

From this road branches have been carried to the military stations at Kussowlee and Subathoo; and a branch is now being made to connect those stations with the plains towards the Sutlej.

Before long, the distance from Simla to Kalka will be considerably shortened by a tunnel which is now being formed, and wheeled carriages will be placed upon the road.

From Simla, the station most remote from the plains, the road towards Thibet, has been formed, as yet, on a smaller scale, and it is still incomplete.

In many portions of its length from Simla to the valley of Chini, which is its present terminus, the road is finished to a breadth of six feet, and is generally used. It is easy to conceive the obstacles which must be met and overcome among the valleys, and forests, and cliffs of the mighty ranges of the Himalayas, for the right formation through the midst of them of a road which is everywhere to conform to the gradient already mentioned of 3 in every 100 feet; nor can rapid progress be expected. But the difficulties are yielding one by one. The greatest difficulty of all, namely, scarcity of labour, admits of no remedy, for labour from the plains is, for such a purpose, of little value in the hills. Nevertheless a steady progress has been made.

Within a year I trust that the completion of the road to Chini will enable the Government to try an experiment which I have long had much at heart, but which, until the road should be completed, could not be carried into execution—I mean the establishment of a convalescent station for sick European soldiers in the valley of Chini.

Medical testimony and personal experience combine to encourage the belief to which I strongly hold, that such an institution would be productive of sanitary benefits for the European soldiers of the army in India, such as no hill station in the Himalayas has yet been found to give, and such as would indirectly produce essential advantage for the state.

When, too, the road shall be completed to Chini, and still more when it shall be carried as far as the frontier of Thibet, it may be expected that the form of

trade which now shows every article conveyed in a little pack upon the shoulders of a goat, will disappear, and that the commerce with Thibet will assume, both in quantity and value, the considerable proportions which all who are well informed upon the subject have anticipated for it.

Above all, I trust that, whenever the completion of the road shall afford the means of traversing the hills as readily as the plains, Begaree, both for public and private purposes, will be abolished; that recurrence to it under any pretext will be prohibited; and that the treaty right of the Government will be reserved solely for times of war, or for such great occasion of public emergency as, I trust, may never arise.

Thus the construction of this hill road will become a lasting blessing to the people of the hills, as it is even already a lasting honour to the government of the East India Company, by one of whose many able and energetic officers it has been mainly carried into execution.

Road over Yomah Range, in Arracan.

132. The construction of the hill road over the Tounghloop Pass from Arracan into Pegu, arose out of the necessity which occupation of the new province had created for direct military communication by land with the Presidency of Bengal.

With great difficulty and labour, a hundred and fifty elephants had forced their way over the mountains and through the forest in 1852, to aid the operations of the army at Prome. The natural obstacles were very great. The mountains were lofty, the forests dense, and the climate, for a large portion of the year, pestilential. There was little water to be found; and no labour was procurable except that of Burman villagers, disinclined to toil of any kind, and afraid to commit themselves to our service.

These difficulties seemed at first to make the formation within a reasonable time of a road across the Yomah Range almost a desperate hope. Nevertheless, the vigour and perseverance and remarkable tact of Lieutenant Forlong, the officer to whom the work was committed, overcame every obstacle with a speed which far outran our liveliest hopes.

The range was everywhere surveyed: a line of road was found: Burmese labourers were collected; were trained to the peculiar work; were induced to submit to organization, and even roused to emulation and effectual industry.

It was not until the end of December 1853 that the work was fairly commenced. In the spring of 1855, the Arracan Battalion, with all its baggage and followers, marched over the road from Prome to the sea.

The road is now rapidly approaching to completion.

In the Arracan section, 20 miles are opened for carts to 15 feet of breadth, and 30 miles to a breadth of from six to nine feet. In the Pegu section, 21 miles in the plains have been completed to a width of 24 feet, and 22 bridges have been built. In the mountains on the Pegu side, 20 miles have been opened for carts to a breadth of from 12 to 20 feet, and 24 miles from 6 to 10 feet.

Arrangements have been made for shelter and for water; and the 8th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry are just about to march over the road.

If due regard be had to the difficulties which stood in the way of such an undertaking, and which have already been adverted to; and if it be remembered that the working season in the Yomah Hills lasts only from December to April, if so long, and that consequently the working year is no more than five months in duration; the Honourable Court will feel that the construction of the Arracan hill road by Lieutenant Forlong, under the circumstances and with the speed and success that have been described, is an achievement which is highly honourable to himself and to the service of the East India Company.

Aggregate annual expenditure on public works in India.

133. Lest, in my anxiety to avoid an enumeration of single works which might prove tedious and uninteresting, I should create upon the minds of those who may read this Minute, an impression, that the attention and the revenue which have been devoted by the Supreme Government to the prosecution of public works in India of late years have been less in amount than has sometimes been supposed, I beg to recall to recollection the aggregate sum which has yearly, of late, been expended on public works in India.

The charges on account of public works in the year 1853-54 rose to 252½ lakhs, or 2,525,000 £.

The charges on account of public works for the year 1854-55 rose still higher, to 299½ lakhs, or very nearly 3,000,000 £ sterling.

Of this aggregate sum, in each year, a very large proportion was expended on new works.

The charge for extraordinary public works alone, in the year 1855-56, is estimated at 224½ lakhs, or nearly 2,250,000 l. sterling.

The simple statement of these figures affords the means to all of forming at once an estimate of the real extent to which the Government of India, in recent years, has carried the execution of public works, designed for the improvement of the Indian territories.

134. While the Government of India has thus been earnest in its endeavours to urge the prosecution of new works of public advantage, it has not neglected to take due measures for the preservation of the magnificent works of former times. Ancient works.

The attention of the Government having been drawn to the fact that the noble arches and other remains of ancient architecture in the immediate vicinity of the Kootub at Delhie were in such disrepair, that there was danger of their falling in, and of their being thus lost to the world, immediate orders were given for their preservation.

At the same time general instructions were issued to the officers of Government, declaring the desire of the Governor-general in Council that all such interesting and instructive monuments of former people and former days should be carefully preserved; and that the executive officers at Agra, Delhie, and wherever such remains are to be found, should consider it to be a part of their duty to see that they were upheld and sedulously cared for.

Similar orders have been issued in the Punjab, with especial reference to the buildings there, soon after our occupation of the province.

It is hoped that these injunctions, and the care of the civil authorities and of the departmental officers at each spot where architectural monuments remain, will be effectual for their preservation to still distant times.

135. For the proper superintendence and control of operations so extensive and so various as those which are required for the execution of public works in India, it is manifest that an organization of the highest order must be requisite. Reform of Department of Public Works.

The system of management which existed in 1848, and continued for some years afterwards, was altogether ineffective. It gave dissatisfaction to all alike; to the officers of the department, to the Government, and to the public. The same dissatisfaction was felt by the Honourable Court, who six years ago directed that a commission should be appointed at each Presidency to inquire into the whole subject.

The commission which was appointed in the Presidency of Bengal reported decidedly and unanimously against the system which had been pursued by the Military Board, and suggested the general outline of a scheme for the future management of the Department of Public Works.

The principal features of the scheme proposed were these:—

1st. That the control of the department should be taken from the Military Board, and should be vested in a chief engineer for each local government.

2d. That each local government should exercise control over public works, civil and military, within their respective jurisdictions, under certain prescribed limitations.

3d. That the chief engineers should be assisted, as at present, by executive engineers; and where the province was of sufficient extent, by superintending engineers also.

4th. That the executive officers should be relieved in respect to the departmental accounts by which they had been overwhelmed.

This system was ultimately adopted for the Presidency of Bengal and for its local governments. It was subsequently introduced into the Presidency of Madras and the Presidency of Bombay, with such modifications of detail as were necessary to adapt it to the peculiarities of each local government.

The experience which has been had as yet gives every encouragement to believe that, as a whole, the system now adopted is calculated to fulfil the purposes for which it was framed.

Annual Budget of
Public Works.

136. Under the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, each local government has been directed to prepare for the Government of India, at a fixed period in each year, a statement showing the public works which it proposes to commence or to carry on during the year to which the statement refers. This statement, which has insensibly acquired the designation of "Budget," is intended to show every class of public works which is proposed or in progress in each local jurisdiction. Its object is to impart method to the prosecution of public works, and to enable the Supreme Government and the Honourable Court to acquire an accurate knowledge of the extent to which public works are being carried on in the different divisions of the empire, to regulate the expense which is to be incurred, and to control the general management and progress of public works throughout the country.

The budgets, reviewed and decided upon by the Government of India so far as its authority extends, are to be annually submitted to the Honourable Court.

Local sanction to
Public Works.

137. With reference to the power of giving sanction to public works without reference to the Honourable Court, it may be observed, that the authority of the Governor-general in Council now extends to the sanction of any work whose cost will not exceed one lakh of rupees; and that the authority of Governors and Lieutenant-governors is extended to grants of 25,000 rupees.

Secretary in De-
partment of Public
Works.

138. The Government of India having thus been required to exercise a direct and vigilant control over the execution of public works in India, it became absolutely necessary that it should have professional assistance, to enable it fitly to perform that duty. Formerly it was wholly without any such aid. Latterly, and since the commencement of railways, it had become the practice for the Government to refer the engineering questions of every sort which came before it to its railway consulting engineer. This, however, was only a temporary expedient, hardly fair to the consulting engineer, and quite insufficient for the state of things which had now arisen.

Accordingly, a secretary for the department of public works, with two assistants, has been appointed in connexion with the Government of India.

The secretariat of public works has already become a charge of great labour and of the utmost public importance.

Establishment of
Department of
Public Works.

139. It will be readily perceived that when there has been so great an increase of public works of late years, there must have been by some means a great addition made to the agency by which those works were to be executed. This has been the case.

Military officers have been withdrawn for this purpose from their regimental duties in the artillery and in the line, in large and unprecedented numbers.

The expedient is advantageous to the present interests of the officers, and it affords a material relief to the present necessities of the Government; but there seems good reason for apprehending that it will after a time prove deeply injurious to the military efficiency of the army. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the experiment will be treated in all hands as a temporary one.

Her Majesty's Government gave, some time since, their consent to a certain small proportion of the officers of royal regiments in India being employed in the Department of Public Works.

Further, an augmentation has been granted by the Honourable Court to the engineer corps in each of the three Presidencies.

Lastly, the Honourable Court has consented to the employment of civil engineers in the Indian Department, many of whom have been engaged in this country, while a considerable number have already arrived from England. Still further recourse must be had to this source of supply, if (as I earnestly hope) the execution of public works of improvement in India is to be followed up by the Government in future years, with steady perseverance and with unabated vigour.

Training of officers
for Department of
Public Works.

140. Simultaneously with the great exertions which have been made during these years to obtain from every various quarter a present supply of officers for the Public Works Department, active means have been taken to form what, it is hoped, will prove a fruitful source of supply hereafter.

Thomason Col-
lege at Roorkee.

141. It was the far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Thomason which first anticipated the necessity of training engineers in the country itself in which they were to be employed,

employed, and which first suggested an effectual method of doing so. On his recommendation, the Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, which now rightly bears his honoured name, was founded with the consent of the Honourable Court. It has already been enlarged and extended greatly beyond its original limits.

Instruction is given in it to soldiers preparing for subordinate employment in the Public Works Department, to young gentlemen not in the service of Government, and to natives, upon certain conditions.

A higher class for commissioned officers of the army was created some years ago, at the suggestion of the late Sir Charles Napier; and the Government has been most ready to consent to officers obtaining leave to study there, as in the senior department at Sandhurst.

Excellent fruit has already been borne by this institution. Many good public servants have already been sent forth into the department; and applications for the services of students of the Thomason College were, before long, received from other local governments.

142. A similar College for civil engineering has lately been founded at Calcutta; another is in process of formation at Madras; and a third has been sanctioned in the Presidency of Bombay. Civil Engineering Colleges at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

143. Subsidiary to the colleges, there has been temporarily sanctioned a civil engineering class at Lahore, and, very recently, a civil engineering class at Poona. Civil Engineering classes at Lahore and Poona.

144. In all these institutions, the object will be to provide instruction, which shall supply its due training to every separate class required for the service of the Government in its department of Public Works. Object of Civil Engineering Colleges.

Hitherto comparatively little has been done in India towards creating within itself the engineering skill, which is now becoming one of its most urgent wants. But with such aids in prospect as those which have just been described, we may now look hopefully to the future.

145. Having thus concluded a recital of the measures which have been taken of late years for the prosecution of material improvements in India, it will not be out of place to make mention here of the progress that has been made during those same years towards the removal of certain noted evils, which have long been just causes of national reproach, and which have been viewed with considerable interest even by the community in England. The noted evils to which I refer are Suttee, Thuggee, Female Infanticide, and the Meriah Sacrifice. Noted evils in India.

146. The prohibition of suttee by the British Government is now a familiar tale. In the time of those who preceded me, great progress had been made in persuading all native princes to unite in denouncing the rite, and in punishing those who should disregard the prohibition. Suttee.

The Government of India, since 1848, has had only to follow up the measures of preceding years.

When suttee has occurred in an independent state, no opportunity of remonstrating has been lost. When it has occurred in any district which was within our control, no indulgence has been shown to the culprits.

Thus, renewed remonstrances have been addressed to Ulwar, Bееkaneer and Oodeypore; but in Doongurpore, a petty state under our direct management, where a thakoor's son took part in a suttee, the son and two brahmins who abetted his crime, were condemned to imprisonment for three years in irons; while the thakoor himself, for the same three years, was mulcted in half the revenue of his possessions.

The performance of the rite of suttee is now a rare occurrence, either in Mahomedan or native states.

147. Thuggee has become almost unknown in the provinces of India which lie to the eastward of the Sutlej. The detective establishments of the Government are still maintained; but the brotherhood has disappeared, and the crime of thuggee, in the peculiar sense in which the word is familiarly understood, can hardly now be said to exist. Thuggee.

The provinces beyond the Sutlej are excepted in the preceding paragraphs, because it appeared, towards the close of 1851, that thuggee, which it was previously supposed had never passed to the westward of the Sutlej, had obtained a footing in the Punjab. The Board of Administration, however, were able to

state in 1852, that "the Punjabee thugs are not so dangerous as their brethren of Hindoostan. The origin of the crime is comparatively of recent date. These thugs have none of the subtle sagacity, the insidious perseverance, the religious faith, the dark superstition, the sacred ceremonies, the peculiar dialect, the mysterious bond of union, which so terribly distinguish the Indian thugs; they are merely an organised body of highwaymen and murderers, rude, ferocious and desperate. They nearly all belong to one class of Sikhs, and that the lowest."*

In 1854, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab was able to report to the Government regarding thuggee, that "during 1852, the last year in which the crime had any chance of making head, there were only 35 murders. Since that year the crime would appear to be almost extinct. During 1853 there was only one murder reported."

Wherefore even in its last refuge, the provinces across the Sutlej, while they were still under the dominion of the Sikhs, the crime of thuggee can hardly now be said to exist. In truth, the only aspect in which thugs can now be seen in India, is that of a well-conducted community at Jubbulpore, where the former approvers of the tribe, together with their relatives and their descendants, are kept under inspection, and where they form a quiet and prosperous colony, remarkable only for the industry which they exhibit, and for the excellence of the fabrics produced by their hands, fabrics which have taken their place in the great Exhibitions of London and of Paris, and which are said to have done no discredit there to the manufacturing skill of Indian nations.

Female infanticide. 148. The existence of the practice of female infanticide among the Rajpoots and other tribes of India has long been well known. The British Government has long striven against it, and denounced the cruelty of those by whom it was countenanced.

A great success regarding it was achieved, some years since, within the provinces of Hindoostan, by the energy and influence of Mr. Charles Raikes; and large numbers of native tribes and families were then induced to set their faces against it.

But the greatest triumph which has yet been accomplished has been within the Punjab.

Inquiry had shown that the Rajpoots, the Bedees (or descendants of Nanuck), the Khutrees of the Sind Doabs, and even the Suddozye Pathans, the Mahomedan tribes of Mooltan, and the wandering pastoral races in the central wastes of the Punjab, were all more or less addicted to this inhuman custom. The causes which led to it were found to be twofold, "pride of birth and pride of purse; that is, parents murder their infant daughters, either because they cannot afford the marriage expenditure which must one day be incurred on their account, or because they foresee difficulties in marrying them suitably."†

Great exertions were made by all the officers in the Punjab, among whom Mr. Raikes was now included.

On their recommendation, the Governor-general in Council authorised the convening of a great meeting of the representatives of all the tribes, at Umritsur, in 1853.

The meeting was held, and the assembled delegates united cordially in the adoption and promulgation of certain rules, the observance of which would effectually secure that no man should feel any real difficulty in providing for his daughter in marriage, and should consequently have no motive for the commission of infanticide.

These rules were adopted in the other districts of the Punjab; and Maharajah Golab Sing, in like manner, voluntarily and in public durbar adopted the rules for the great Rajpoot clan within his dominions.

If, as the Chief Commissioner has remarked, "future success should crown these initiatory measures, then in some respects a social revolution will have been effected. Not only will a barbarous and secret crime have ceased, but endless abuses connected with the betrothal will be repressed, domestic morality improved, and the female position secured."‡

149. It

* First Report, para. 187. † Second Punjab Report, para. 171.

‡ Ibid., para., 177.

149. It only remains to notice the measures that have been taken for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice. Meriah sacrifice.

This horrible rite, which consisted in the sacrifice, with every circumstance of atrocity, of young human victims, for the propitiation of the special divinity which presided over the fertility of the earth, prevails only among the hill and jungle tribes of the province of Orissa. Measures for the suppression of the rite had been undertaken before the year 1848. They have been steadily pursued in subsequent years. The nature of the country, the nature of the climate, the nature of the people, all was adverse to success. Nevertheless, the exertions of the officers to whom the duty was entrusted have been singularly successful. Multitudes of victims during that time have been rescued from the horrible fate that awaited them, and have been settled in villages within our control. The various tribes have, one by one, consented to abandon the rite; and from the narrative given in the papers which were published upon this subject by the Government, it does not appear over-sanguine to anticipate, that as regards the tribes which are at all subject to our influence or lie within our reach, the Meriah sacrifice may be considered to be at an end.

150. If large improvements have been made under the various departments of civil administration during the last eight years, the military branch of the service has received its full measure of attention and amendment. Improvements in the military service of the Honourable Company.

151. The position of the native soldier in India has long been such as to leave hardly any circumstance of his condition in need of improvement. European soldier.

The condition of the European soldier, on the other hand, was susceptible of great improvement, and has received it liberally. His terms of service, his food, his lodging, have all been bettered during these years; and infinitely greater care than heretofore has been bestowed upon his occupation, his recreation, and his health.

The regiments in Her Majesty's service, no longer condemned to the prolonged banishment to which they were formerly subject, are to be relieved every 12 years.

The rations of the European soldiers have been greatly improved.

Strict rules have been laid down to insure that the rations should be of proper quality; and, as a further security, a victualling serjeant has been attached to European corps.

The pernicious system under which a morning dram was served out to every soldier before his breakfast has been abolished.

The use of spirits at all by the soldier has been discouraged to the utmost.

To that end malt liquor is annually imported from England in enormous quantities by the Government, and is served out to the troops at reasonable rates. The benefits which are likely to arise from the introduction of this change cannot be estimated too highly.

In like manner, to remove from the soldier temptations to excess under which he lay before, the system, which prevails in Her Majesty's army of paying the troops daily, has been extended to the troops of the Honourable Company.

The lodging of the soldier has been greatly improved, and no nation can show better or more appropriate quarters for its troops than the Government now provides for European soldiers in the East.

No barrack in the plains is now built with less than 24 feet of height within. All are raised from the ground; and every appliance for cleanliness, ventilation, and healthiness, which experience has suggested or ingenuity can devise, is introduced into the buildings.

At Peshawur and in the hills, the height of the barracks has been adapted to the colder nature of the climate, at the wish of the military authorities themselves.

Within eight years new barracks have been built, or are being built, at Peshawur, Noushera, Rawulpindce, Seealkote, Lahore, Rangoon, and Thayetmyo.

Old barracks have been replaced, or are being replaced, by new buildings at Ferozepore, Subathoo, Kussowlee, Umballa, Agra, Cawnpore, Fort William, Moulmein, and Hyderabad in the Deccan.

In every case, as a general rule, separate barracks are built for the married men of every regiment.

Proper provision for washing and cleanliness has been made in all the new plans; and of late, reading-rooms have been included in the design for each barrack.

The scanty comforts of the soldier within his quarters have also been increased. Punkhas are hung in every barrack, as in a private house.

In the colder provinces additional bed-covering is now issued, and a certain proportion of fuel is allowed.

A chest, too, is provided for every man at his bedside by the Government, and canvas bags are supplied for the conveyance of his baggage when marching, instead of the cumbrous wooden boxes which the men dragged with them from station to station when they were their own property.

Lastly, it has been ordered, that wherever means can be found, swimming-baths shall be constructed for the European soldiers at every station.

For the instruction of soldiers and their children, books and stationery and furniture for regimental schools are now supplied by the Government. Further, a Normal school for training schoolmasters (non-commissioned officers or privates) has been attached to the Lawrence Asylum.

For the recreation of the soldiers, and for encouraging them to useful occupations, soldiers' gardens have in some stations been already formed, and it is intended that a soldiers' garden should form a part of every cantonment in which European troops are quartered.

Worksheds also have been authorised in connexion with every barrack; and implements and materials for different kinds of handicraft are to be provided by the Government.

For the encouragement of the class of non-commissioned officers, it has been ordered, that annuities, not exceeding 20*l.*, should, as in Her Majesty's service, be granted to serjeants of the Honourable Company's armies, as rewards for distinguished or meritorious services.

More especially of late years, solicitous care has been shown for the preservation and for the restoration of the health of the European soldier.

Measures have been taken for the early despatch by steam to the Upper Provinces of all recruits who arrive from England; and the departure of the invalids of every season has been facilitated and expedited by making use of the Indus route.

Sanitaria.

152. The temporary barracks run up at Subathoo and Kussowlee are now being replaced by buildings of the best description. At Dugshaie, magnificent barracks have already been built. Three full regiments, therefore, may now be quartered on the hills near Simla.

A few years ago the only convalescent depôt for European troops was at Landour, above Mussoorie.

A second depôt was subsequently formed at Darjeeling, for the use of the troops in the Lower Provinces.

The great benefit which was derived from these sanitary depôts led speedily to an increase in their number.

A depôt has accordingly been formed at Murree, above Rawulpindee. Another has been sanctioned in the Chumba Hills, at the head of the Baree Doab. Another is being built at Dhurumsala, near Kangra; and a site has been selected for another in the hills not far from Nynee Tal.

Care of cadets.

153. Much inconvenience having been felt from the tardy system which had been followed in the posting of cadets, rules were laid down for expediting the posting. At the same time measures were adopted for insuring the speedy conveyance of all such young officers to the regiments to which they had severally been posted.

Knowledge of native languages by officers of the army

154. Encouragement was held out to all officers of the army to acquire a high knowledge of the native languages, by the grant of pecuniary rewards to those who should pass examinations of a certain specified standard.

In order to insure that at least a competent knowledge of the native languages should be possessed by those appointed to staff office, or to any detached charge, every officer was required to pass a prescribed examination in Hindoostanee.

All officers already holding such appointment, who did not pass the examination by a certain date, were remanded to their regiments.

To correct the uncertainty which prevailed in the application of this rule, a fixed standard of proficiency was laid down; and the qualifications of candidates are no longer decided by Station Committees, but by Examiners in Calcutta.

155. The evils inseparable from a seniority system had long been felt in the advanced age, and consequently the frequent incapacity, of officers who succeeded in their turn to commands of divisions and brigades in the Indian army. The Government of India at length found it necessary to interfere. The Government declared, that while the claims of seniority in the appointment of officers to divisional and brigade commands should always be allowed due weight, they should be less deferred to than heretofore. The Government further declared, that in making such appointments the governing principle should not be the rejection of no man unless he were notoriously and scandalously incapable, but rather the selection of no man, whatever his standing, unless he was confessedly capable and efficient.

Seniority no longer allowed to determine appointments to command.

The Supreme Government has done its utmost to act up to this principle in all appointments made since the time at which it was promulgated.

156. The more recent regulations which have been laid down by the Home Authorities have tended materially to promote the wholesome end of placing high commands in the hands of such officers only as are still in the full vigour of their mental and bodily powers.

Recent regulations for promotion in England.

Those regulations are a fit subject of congratulation for all who feel an interest in the welfare and efficiency of the Indian army.

157. The Indian army, however, has still higher cause for congratulating itself on the gracious favour which the Sovereign has lately shown towards it, in raising its officers from the derogatory position in which they have hitherto stood, and in granting to them the recognition, which until now has been denied to them, of their military rank in every part of the British dominions, and throughout the world.

Rank conceded to officers of the Indian army wherever they may be.

158. The recital of what the Government of the Honourable Company has done during the last eight years for the officers and soldiers of the army who serve in India, cannot be more appropriately closed than by making mention of the care it has shown for the orphan children of those who have been attached to its service.

Military Orphan School.

In the belief that the climate of Bengal was enervating and injurious to the health of the children of the Military Orphan School, who have hitherto been collected in an institution at Calcutta, the Government resolved to move the Lower Orphan School to the climate of the hills, and to attach it there to the Lawrence Asylum.

This benevolent resolution has been carried into effect: with what benefit to the health and vigour of the children, can be fully appreciated only by those who have seen the aspect of the European children in Bengal, and have been able to contrast it with the ruddy, stout, English appearance of those who from an early age have had the Lawrence Asylum and its mountain climate as their constant home.

159. Since the year 1848 nearly every department connected with the military branch of the service has been revised and amended.

Revision of Military Departments.

At the commencement of the period above mentioned, and long previously, the control over these several departments had been committed chiefly to the Military Board.

The constitution of the Board itself was faulty; and the duties which had been imposed upon it were more onerous than could have been well performed by any Board, even if its organization had been good. The department of Public Works, the Commissariat Department, the Stud Department, the Ordnance Department, with many other duties, all were managed by the Military Board; and all were managed badly.

The withdrawal of the Department of Public Works from the control of the Military Board, and the reasons for the measure, have already been narrated in a preceding paragraph.

160. A Commissioner was appointed to inquire into the system of army commissariat in Bengal.

Commissariat Department.

The result of the inquiry led to the immediate withdrawal of the Commissariat Department also from the control of the Military Board. Effect was again given

to the principle of individual responsibility and individual authority; and the control of the Commissariat Department was intrusted to the officer at its head, the Commissary-General of the Army.

Various amendments of detail were introduced. Great care has been taken in the selection of officers for the department; and a rule has been laid down that no officer shall be confirmed in his appointment, until he shall have proved his fitness by passing a searching examination, after a due period of probation.

The account branch of the department, which was its weakest point, has been strengthened and completely reformed, by the appointment of a separate officer of audit.

Another vital change has been effected by requiring the abolition of Persian accounts, and by insisting on the rendering of all accounts at once in English. The success of this change has been complete; and its effects are already strikingly apparent in the prompt rendering of every monthly statement, followed by an equally prompt audit.

The substitution of hired cattle for the use of the Government, in lieu of animals bred and maintained by the Government itself, was a change hardly less important than that which has just before been noted.

Though the measure is described in a single sentence, it has given a large permanent saving to the Government; while it has preserved full efficiency in the public carriage of the army.

The effect of these several changes has been, I sincerely believe, to render the Commissariat Department of the army as effective for peace or war, as that of the best organised among the armies of Europe.

Stud Department. 161. The efficiency of the principle of unity of authority and unity of responsibility having thus been recognised, it was speedily extended to other departments.

At the suggestion of the Honourable Court itself, the Stud Department was withdrawn from the control of the Military Board, and was placed under a single head, the Superintendent of Studs.

This department was also subjected to the scrutiny of a commission.

Various changes were suggested in the report; some of which have already been effected, while others must of necessity be gradually introduced.

Ordnance Department. 162. Lastly, the Ordnance Commissariat Department, with powder manufactories, gun-foundry, and gun-carriage agency, was taken from the Military Board, and was placed under the charge of a single officer, the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Abolition of Military Board. 163. These great changes having been completed, the Military Board of the Bengal army was abolished.

The same measure will be carried into effect in the other Presidencies, doubtless without undue delay.

Military Prisons. 164. Two other measures connected with military affairs still remain to be noticed.

It had long been known that the punishment of transportation was not viewed with apprehension by the European soldiers serving in India. On the contrary, it has seemed in many instances to be regarded rather as an advantage to a convict who should be sent from India. The risk of transportation, therefore, had ceased to deter men from crime.

In order to correct this great evil, the Government, at the recommendation of the military authorities, has resolved to build a general military prison, where soldiers now annually condemned to transportation, may be imprisoned for the long terms to which they may be sentenced.

It is hoped that this measure will check the grave and growing evil which has already been noticed.

Clothing Department. 165. A great military reform has been effected in the re-organization of the Clothing Department of the Indian army.

Proceeding on the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the working of the former system, the Government of India, with the sanction of the Honourable Court, wholly abolished the Off-reckoning Fund.

From the 1st January 1855, the clothing of the army has been provided by the state. A fixed sum, calculated on the average of the off-reckoning shares for the preceding 21 years, will be paid to colonels of regiments, instead of their

their former shares of the Off-reckoning Fund. The Clothing Board has been dissolved, and the department has been placed under a Superintendent of army clothing alone.

By this measure the system of clothing the army was freed from many influences calculated to prove injurious to it; great and mischievous delays have been avoided; and the senior officers of the army have been relieved from a position which was frequently and plausibly made a matter of reproach against them.

In effecting this reform, the Government of the Honourable Company anticipated the act of the Imperial Government, by whom a similar reform in regard to the clothing of the royal army was determined upon, not long after it had been adopted in India.

166. The Ecclesiastical and the Medical Establishments of the Government being technically attached to the military branch of the public service, they have not been referred to until now. Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment has been largely increased during the last eight years, to meet the additional call for religious instruction which has been created by the formation of many new stations in the several provinces which have been added to the empire.

The Court has also given its sanction to the occasional employment of other clergymen, not being in the service of the Honourable Company, where chaplains on the establishment may not be available.

167. The proper provision of places of worship for the servants and soldiers of the Government has been established on a liberal and sure footing. In every case in which a place of Protestant worship is required, the Government undertakes to provide one, properly adapted to the purpose, but of the plainest and simplest form. The Government at the same time expects that the community which is to worship therein shall recognise its own obligations, by contributing such sums as shall suffice to meet the charge of giving to the building the ornament and architectural form which befit its sacred character. Provision of Protestant places of worship.

Under this rule, churches have been sanctioned at Peshawur, Rawulpindee, Murree, Seealkote, Meean, Meer, Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Thayet-Myo, Toung-hoo, Hyderabad (in Sind), and other places.

168. For the servants of the Government belonging to the Roman Catholic Church most liberal provision has likewise been made. Provision of Roman Catholic places of worship.

The Government has already recognised their claim to obtain from the Government fitting places of worship, on the same conditions as their Protestant brethren.

169. Salaries have been granted to three Roman Catholic bishops, one in each Presidency, by whom certain duties connected with the business of the Government are performed. Further provision for Roman Catholics.

The salaries of the priests have been revised and augmented.

Separate burial grounds have been ordered to be set apart for members of the Roman Catholic Church; and every care has been taken by the Government to ensure that the clergy of that persuasion shall have no just cause to complain of want of due consideration, or of inequality of treatment.

170. In the medical department additional advantages have been granted by the Honourable Court to natives who apply themselves to the study of the medical profession, by the allotment of higher allowances than before to the class of sub-assistant surgeons. Medical Establishment.

171. The establishment of dispensaries has, probably, been productive of a larger amount of material benefit to the population of India than any other institution which we have introduced among them. It is, therefore, satisfactory to be able to state, that during these years the number of dispensaries has been largely increased. Dispensaries.

172. The subject of vaccination, and the question of the best mode of defending the population against the dreadful scourge of small-pox, which commits such havoc among its dense masses, has occupied much of the attention of the Government. Some progress has been already made; and it is believed that Vaccination.

general and effectual measures for checking, if not for wholly counteracting, this great evil, will yet be devised.

Opening of Medical Service.

173. In 1853 admission to the medical service was thrown open to competition by all classes.

Already one native of India, Dr. Chuckerbutty, who had been educated in England some years before, has taken advantage of the opening created by Parliament, and has won for himself a commission as assistant-surgeon in the service of the Honourable Company.

Proposal for the improvement of the Medical Service.

174. Before resigning the Government of India, I submitted for the consideration of the Council proposals for the enlargement and the improvement of the medical service. The proposals met with the entire concurrence of the Council, and have been transmitted to England.

If they should receive the approval of the Honourable Court, and should be carried into effect, the medical service of the East India Company will then be second to none in the world.

Legislation.

175. During the years that have passed since 1848 the legislation of the Government of India has embraced a great variety of subjects, and has effected many amendments of the law. Some of these may be mentioned.

Acts relating to Criminal Justice and Police.

176. Under the head of Criminal Justice and Police, Acts have been passed for the more certain punishment of persons guilty of the crimes of thuggee and poisoning; of tampering with the army and navy, and of kidnapping and crimping.

Acts have also been passed for the punishment of ministerial and police officers guilty of corruption, and of public accountants guilty of default.

Counsel have been allowed by law to prisoners.

The branding of convicts has been abolished.

Provision has been made for the custody of criminal lunatics.

Better provision has been made for the trial of charges of misconduct brought against public officers.

On the other hand, protection has been given by law to public officers when acting in good faith.

Measures have been taken for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice, by defining the powers of the Nizamut Adawlut, by the appointment of deputy magistrates in Bombay, and by other minor alterations in all the Presidencies, especially by the concession of criminal powers to Moonsiffs.

Lastly, the power of the Government to grant pardons in all cases has been established by law.

Acts relating to Civil Justice and Procedure.

177. Under the head of Civil Justice and Procedure, Acts have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of Moonsiffs, and for improving the procedure in their courts.

The mode of procedure in regular and special appeals has been largely amended; and the jurisdiction of the Sudder Courts generally has been defined and improved.

A vast improvement has been made in the law of evidence, and in the mode of examining witnesses.

All judicial officers have been required to write their judgment at once in their own vernacular language.

Administrators-general have been appointed at all the Presidencies.

Lastly, Small Cause Courts of extended jurisdiction have been established.

Miscellaneous legislation.

178. The miscellaneous legislation of the Government of India during this period has been very extensive and various.

Among the principal Acts that may be mentioned, are the new Post-office Act; the Railway Act; the Electric Telegraph Act; the Law for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies; the Mofussil Municipal Act; the Municipal and Conservancy Act for the Presidency Towns; the Acts for the Regulation of Native Emigration; the Law empowering the Government to levy Tolls on Roads and Bridges; the Law for the Education of Minors; the Indian Marriage Act; the Law for the Naturalization of Aliens; the Law rendering British Subjects liable to all duties and obligations incident to the occupation of Land; the Apprentice Act; and the Act for the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

179. Lastly,

179. Lastly, an Act has been passed for securing liberty of conscience, and for the protection of converts, and especially of Christian converts, against injury in respect of property or inheritance by reason of a change in their religious belief. Act for securing liberty of conscience.

180. The review which I proposed to take in this Minute of the events of the last eight years, and of the fruits they have produced, has now been brought to a close. No attempt has been made to embellish the narrative. It is for the most part a simple recital of what the Government of India has done. If the recital should seem dry in itself, it may be hoped that the results which it exhibits will not be thought by the Honourable Court to be unprofitable or disappointing. Conclusion.

One of the last, and not the least important, of those measures which have emanated from the Government of India during the past years, has been a resolution to require henceforth from the Government of every Presidency, from each Lieutenant-Governor, and from the chief officer of every province, an annual report, narrating the incidents that may have occurred during the year within their several jurisdictions, and stating the progress that may have been made, and all of moment that may have been done, in each principal department of the civil and military administration.

My parting hope and prayer for India is, that, in all time to come, these reports from the Presidencies and provinces under our rule may form, in each successive year, a happy record of peace, prosperity and progress.

28 February 1856.

(signed) *Dalhousie.*

EAST INDIA.

COPY of a MINUTE by the Marquis of Dalhousie,
dated the 28th day of February 1856, reviewing
his Administration in India, from January
1848 to March 1856.

(*Mr. Danby Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
30 May 1856.*

245.

Under 8 oz.

RESOLUTION of the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, being the WARRANT or INSTRUMENT granting a PENSION to the Most Honourable the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, K.T., submitted to the Honourable the House of Commons, in pursuance of the Acts of the 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 88, and 55 Geo. 3, c. 64.

East India House, }
13 June 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 25th April 1856.

Resolved by the ballot,—That on a review of the administration of the affairs of India by the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., during the eight years of his Lordship's tenure of the office of Governor-general, this Court desire to record their deep sense of the great ability, of the extraordinary zeal, and untiring energy displayed by that distinguished nobleman in all departments of the Indian Government.

That the Court desire more particularly to acknowledge the eminent merits of that Statesman, as manifested in the conduct of the war which was forced upon the British authorities by the unprovoked outbreak of the Sikh Sirdars, and their military followers in the Punjab.

In the system of administration framed by him for the territories acquired at the conclusion of that war, a system grounded on the most enlightened principles, incorporating the best and most recent improvements in Indian Administration, and which has already produced the most striking results in the increased prosperity of those territories.

In superintending and directing the measures taken during and consequent on the war with Burmah.

In the arrangements made by him for the good government of the territories of Nagpore, after their lapse to the British Government.

In placing the Government of Oude upon a basis calculated to ensure peace and prosperity to the inhabitants of that important territory, in which for so long a period anarchy and insecurity of life and property prevailed.

In his measures for the development of the resources of India by the encouragement of Railways, the construction of useful Public Works, the introduction of the Electric Telegraph, the improvement of the Post Office system, and for the moral and intellectual advancement of the Natives of India by extended means of education.

That as a special mark of the sense entertained by the East India Company of the eminent services thus rendered by the Marquis of Dalhousie, an annuity of Five Thousand Pounds (5,000 *l.*), commencing from the day when he resigned the office of Governor-general, be granted to his Lordship, subject to the sanction of the General Court of Proprietors, and the approbation and confirmation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

At a General Court of the East India Company, 14 May 1856.

Resolved,—That this Court approve the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 25th ultimo, granting to the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., late Governor-general of India, an annuity of Five Thousand Pounds (5,000 *l.*), upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the confirmation of another General Court.

At a General Court of the East India Company, 21 May 1856.

Resolved,—That this Court confirm their Resolution of the 14th instant, approving the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 25th ultimo, granting to the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., late Governor-general of India, an annuity of Five Thousand Pounds (5,000 *l.*), upon the grounds therein stated, subject to the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

India Board, 5 June 1856.

Approved and confirmed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

(signed) *R. Vernon Smith.*

EAST INDIA.

RESOLUTION of the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the
EAST INDIA COMPANY, being the WARRANT or
INSTRUMENT granting a PENSION to the Most
Honourable the Marquis of DALHOUSIE, K.T.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
16 June 1856.*

EAST INDIA PENSIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 May 1856 ;—for,

A RETURN “ of the PENSIONS exceeding £.200 a year granted to Governor-Generals and Ex-Governor-Generals by the East India Company since the passing of the Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52 ; stating their respective Amounts, the Period for which given, the Act of Parliament under which such Pensions were granted respectively, and whether the Grantees were in the Service of the East India Company at the time of the Grant : ”

And, similar RETURN as to GRATUITIES exceeding £.600.”

East India House, }
6 June 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

A RETURN of the PENSIONS exceeding £.200 a year granted to Governor-Generals and Ex-Governor-Generals by the East India Company since the passing of the Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52 ; stating their respective Amounts, the Period for which given, the Act of Parliament under which such Pensions were granted respectively, and whether the Grantees were in the Service of the East India Company at the time of the Grant.

N A M E.	Amount per Annum.	Period for which Granted.	Act of Parliament under which Granted.	Whether the Grantee was in the Service of the East India Company at the time of the Grant.
Marquis Cornwallis - -	£. 5,000	20 years - - -	- - -	- - In the service of the East India Company.
Marquis Wellesley - -	5,000	20 years - - -	- - -	- - In the service of the East India Company.
Right Hon. Warren Hastings	4,000	- - Continuation for life of pension for 28½ years, granted from 24 June 1785.	Granted sub- ject to the ap- proval of the Board of Com- missioners, as required by the Act of the 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 125.	- - Not in the service of the East India Company.
Marquis Wellesley - -	5,000	Continued for life -		- - Not in the service of the East India Company.
Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. -	1,500	-- From 21 May 1818, during the term of the Company's Charter.		- - Not in the service of the East India Company.
Viscount Hardinge - -	5,000	For life - - -		- - In the service of the East India Company.

A RETURN of the GRATUITIES exceeding £.600 granted to Governor-Generals and Ex-Governor-Generals by the East India Company since the passing of the Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52 ; stating their respective Amounts, the Act of Parliament under which such Gratuities were granted respectively, and whether the Grantees were in the Service of the East India Company at the time of the Grant.

N A M E.	Amount.	Act of Parliament under which Granted.	Whether the Grantee was in the Service of the East India Company at the time of the Grant.
Marquis of Hastings - -	£. 60,000	Granted subject to the approval of the Board of Commissioners, as required by the Act of 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 88.	- - In the service of the East India Company.
Marquis Wellesley - -	20,000		- - Not in the service of the East India Company.

EAST INDIA PENSIONS.

RETURN of the PENSIONS exceeding £. 200
a year granted to Governor-Generals and
Ex-Governor-Generals by the East India
Company since the passing of the Act
38 Geo. 3, c. 52 :—And, similar Return as to
GRATUITIES exceeding £. 600.

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
9 June 1856.*

EAST INDIA JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 8 February 1856;—for,

COPY “of any DESPATCH addressed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-general of India in Council, respecting the REPORTS made by the Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty, to consider the REFORM of the JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, and LAWS of INDIA.”

East India House, }
18 February 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of *India*.

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

Legislative Department,
5 December (No. 13) 1855.

HEREWITH we transmit to you 20 copies of the First Report of the Indian Law Commissioners, appointed in pursuance of s. 28 of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95. We request that you will lose no time in taking the same into consideration, and communicating to us your sentiments thereon.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Macnaghten.*
W. H. Sykes.
&c. &c.

LETTER from Court of Directors to Government of *India*.

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

Judicial Department,
12 December (No. 36) 1855.

WE transmit to you 40 copies of the First Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to consider the reform of the judicial establishments, judicial procedure, and laws of India, for the use of the Governments of India, and of the Lieutenant-governorships of Bengal and Agra, and we desire that they may be marked and preserved as office copies.

We are, &c.
(signed) *E. Macnaghten.*
W. H. Sykes.
&c. &c.

(True copies).

East India House, }
18 February 1856. }

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

COPY of LETTERS from the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of *India*, respecting the Reports made by the Commissioners appointed to consider the Reform of the JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS, JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, and LAWS of *India*.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
19 February 1856.*

EAST INDIA (NAWAB OF SURAT).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 18 February 1856;—for,

COPY “of an ACT passed by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of *India* in Council on the 26th day of August 1848, intituled, ‘An Act for the Administration of the Estate of the late Nawab of *Surat*, and to continue Privileges to his Family.’”

East India House, }
20 February 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

ACT No. XVIII. OF 1848.

Passed by the Governor-General of India in Council on the 26 August 1848.

AN ACT for the Administration of the Estate of the late Nuwab of Surat, and to continue Privileges to his Family.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the administration of the estate of the late Nuwab of Surat, Meer Ufzoolooddeen Khan, Kumrood Dowleh, Ushmut Jung, Bahadoor; and whereas the exemption from the jurisdiction of the civil and criminal courts enjoyed by the said late Nuwab and his relations and servants, by virtue of the treaty concluded between the East India Company and the said late Nuwab on the 13th May 1800, recognized and confirmed by Clause 2, Section 21, Regulation II. 1827, and Clause 2, Section 1, Regulation XI. 1827, of the Bombay Code, ceased at the death of the said late Nuwab, and it is deemed expedient that some of the said persons should continue to be privileged; It is enacted as follows:

I. No writ or process shall be sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods or property of the several persons named in the Schedule annexed to this Act, being the widows and family of the said late Nuwab, or of any of them, unless with the consent of the Governor of Bombay in Council first obtained; such consent to be signified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to Government; and any writ or process sued forth or prosecuted against the person, goods or property of the said several persons, or any of them, without such consent as aforesaid, shall be utterly null and void.

II. The Governor of Bombay in Council is empowered to act in the administration of the property of whatever nature, left by the late Nuwab of Surat, in regard to the settlement and payment of the debts and claims standing against the estate of the said late Nuwab at the time of his death, and to make distribution of the remaining property among his family; and no act of the said Governor of Bombay in Council, in respect to the administration to and distribution of such property, from the date of the death of the said late Nuwab, shall be liable to be questioned in any court of law or equity.

III. The limitation of time for bringing suits in the civil courts, provided in Regulation V., 1827, of the Bombay Code, shall be held, in respect to all persons within the provisions of Clause 2, Section 21, of the said Regulation II., 1827, to begin, as to all causes of action arising before the passing of this Act, from the day of the passing of this Act: subject to this provision, that no suit by or

against any of the said persons shall be entertained in any civil court, on account of any cause of action which arose at a time preceding the death of the said late Nuwab by more than the number of years or months severally limited, with reference to such cause of action, by the said Regulation V., 1827, as the period within which the suit must be filed after such cause of action arose, or came to the knowledge of the plaintiff, as the case may be.

IV. Deeds registered under the provisions of any Act passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, shall not, on the sole ground of priority of registration, invalidate deeds which may be duly registered within six months from the day of the passing of this Act, by any persons within the provisions of the said Clause 2, Section 21, Regulation II., 1827; provided that such last-mentioned deed relates to property conveyed to the owner before the day of the passing of this Act.

SCHEDULE.

1. Badsah Begum	-	-	-	-	-	Widow	} Of the late Nuwab.
2. Ameerool Nissa Begum	-	-	-	-	-	Widow	
3. Meer Juffer Ali	-	-	-	-	-	Son-in-law	
4. Zeeaoool Nissa Begum	-	-	-	-	-	Granddaughter	
5. Ruheemool Nissa Begum	-	-	-	-	-	Granddaughter	
6. Meer Moeenooddeen Khan	-	-	-	-	-	Buckshee.	
7. Meer Kumroodeen Unlud Shumsooddeen.							

East India House, }
20 February 1856. }

T. L. Peacock,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

EAST INDIA (NAWAB OF SURAT).

COPY of an Act passed by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL of India in Council, on the 26th of August 1848, intituled, "An Act for the Administration of the Estate of the late Nawab of Surat, and to continue Privileges to his Family."

(*Sir Erskine Perry.*)

Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be Printed,
22 February 1856.

NAWÁB OF SURAT, &c.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 June 1856;—*for*,

COPIES “ of TREATY entered into in 1759, between Nawáb Moinedien Khan and Mr. Spencer, on the part of the British Government : ”

“ Of DRAFT AGREEMENT, dated the 1st day of September 1798, between His Highness Coimuddowlah Meer Nizam Uddien Khan Bahader, the Nawáb of Surat, of the one part, and Daniel Seton, Esq., on behalf of the East India Company, of the other part : ”

“ Of LETTER* from the Government Agent to the Secretary of the Government of *Bombay*, dated *Surat*, the 22d day of March 1830, and the Inclosure sent therewith : ”

“ Of LETTER from *C. Norris*, Esq., Secretary to the Government of *Bombay*, in answer thereto, dated November 1830 : ”

“ Of LETTER† from the Nawábs of *Baroda* and *Surat*, forwarding an Agreement between them for the Succession of the Son of the former to the Dignity and Pension of the latter, and the Answer from the Government thereto : ”

“ And, of LETTER from Jafur Alee to W. C. Andrews, dated the 14th day of December 1847, with Translation of a General Declaration of the Nobility and Gentry of *Hindustan*. ”

Note.—* The Letter here referred to is dated the 7th August 1830, instead of the 22d March 1830.

† The Letter from the Nawabs of Baroda and Surat not to be found on the records of this House.

East India House, }
23 June 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(Mr. Murrough.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 June 1856.

L I S T

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East India House, }
23 June 1856. }

J. S. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and Mia Atchund, of Surat, dated the 4th March 1759.



ARTICLES of AGREEMENT made with Mia *Atchund, at Surat, under date the 4th March 1759.

AGREEABLE to your desire, I sent a person to you, by whom you advised me verbally of your demands ; and, with sincerity of heart, I now write the particulars I can agree to, which are as follows :

ARTICLES.

Wrote by the Nawab over each Article.

Article I.

That Faris Khan shall be appointed to the office of Naib† in its greatest extent, as in the time of Sufdur Khan, and nobody but himself shall interfere in the said post.

1st. Agreeable to this Article, I fully consent to Faris Khan's appointment.

Article II.

That whatever Articles Faris Khan has given in writing, or promised to the Honourable Company (the particulars of which cannot be drawn out at present, and must be deferred till we can meet), shall be fully complied with, without the least diminution.

2d. Whatever Faris Khan has wrote, or promised to do for the Honourable Company, I will stand to, without the least alteration.

Article III.

That the Mecca Gate shall be opened, our troops admitted, and that we shall join our forces to drive our enemies out of town.

3d. Mecca Gate shall be opened, your troops admitted, and joined by mine, to drive out the enemy.

Article IV.

The above Articles a person in your behalf demanded, all which I agree to, and will comply with ; and the Government shall be continued to me in full authority ; and to the above I have put my own seal, and Meer Kootbooddeen will sign and seal the same, after which, you must send a counterpart of this writing, with the Honourable Company's seal affixed.

4th. Agreed to ; and that we shall act jointly in turning our enemies out of town.

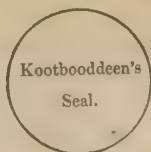
Wrote

* Who assumed the name of Syud Moinooddeen Khan, on his becoming Nawab of Surat.

† The office of Naib of Surat was abolished in the year 1777, at the request of the Nawab.

Wrote by Meer Kootbooddeen.*

WHATEVER the Honourable Company have demanded, I agree to.



A counterpart of the above Articles was sealed with the Honourable Company's seal, and sent to Atchund this day (the 4th of March 1759).

No. 14. TRANSLATE.

AGREEMENT to be entered into by and between His Highness Coimuddowlah Meer Nizam Uddien Khan Bahader, the Nabob of Surat, on one part, and Daniel Seton, Esq., Chief, for and in behalf of the Honourable United English East India Company, on the other part; viz.—

1. THAT the Treaty made by the late Mr. Spencer with the Nabob Moineddien Khan, in the year 1759, stipulated, that the government of this city shall be secured to the children of the said Nabob from generation to generation; and that we should join our forces against our mutual enemies, and defeat them; and the castle, with its revenue, and the armed vessels, as taken from the Seedeem, should be put in the hands of the Honourable Company, and for the future the absolute government of the city should be in the hands of the Nabob, should continue in full force and virtue.

2. That not any of the gentlemen in the Honourable Company's Service shall hold any intercourse, private or public, with any of His Highness's officers, mutfuddees, &c.; all the Company Bahadees business to be communicated and managed between the Nabob and the Chief.

3. That some of His Highness's officers, &c. have made encroachments, innovations and embezzlements of his Sircar, and they bear suspicious characters; therefore his Highness proposes to settle accounts with them, and make necessary arrangements, for which the Chief shall afford his ample and zealous support of the Nabob.

4. That the Nabob engages to support his usual body of sepoy, and keep them in good order.

5. That the Chief shall refer all petitions and complaints, whatever they may be, from his subjects to the Nabob alone, for to be decided on, agreeable to the laws of the country, conformably to the usage of the respective castes, with equity and justice. All punchats, when necessary, to be held at the Durbar, and nowhere else; and the Nabob shall report the process on all such petitions and complaints to the Chief.

6. That His Highness, the Nabob, after consulting the Chief, Mr. Seton, and being sensible of his good advice and friendship, of many years' duration, to his father and himself, and relying on a continuance thereof, His Highness is pleased to grant to the Honourable Company one lac of rupees per annum, in perpetuity, for to assist the expense they incur for the support of the castle and city, to be paid in quarterly payments. But, as his present revenue does not afford this additional annual charge, he may be allowed, in a moderate degree, to increase such mocautts as can bear it; but no increase on the necessities of life is to be put, or no alteration in the mocautts to be made without the consent of the Chief, the Honourable Company being guarantee for the Maratahs not claiming an equal or similar payment.

That

* Meer Kootbooddeen was the eldest son of Mia Atchund, on whose death, in February 1763, he, by the nomination of the Bombay Government, without reference to the Court of Delhi, succeeded to the Nawabship, under the name of Meer Hafiz-ood-deen Ahmed Khan, Bahadoor.

That the counterpart of this agreement to be signed, sealed and exchanged by the agreeing parties aforesaid, the Nabob and the Chief, in Surat, this May 1798.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *J. A. Grant,*
Sub-Secretary to Government.

Bombay,
September 1st, 1798.

(No. 1.)

EXTRACT Bombay Secret Consultation, 24 November 1830.

From the Agent for the Governor at Surat to the Chief Secretary to Government; dated 7th August 1830.

Honourable Sir,

IN consequence of His Excellency the Nawaub of Surat having requested me to procure information on the subject of a letter forwarded from him to your personal address by my predecessor on the 22d of last March, I have now the honour to represent, in the same mode which that gentleman considers it necessary to adopt, that His Excellency is in anxious expectation of the answer, fearing that the unusual channel through which his letter was sent may have diverted the matter from the current course of business, and occasioned its being forgotten.

I understand that the object of the said letter was to obtain the sanction of Government to a connexion which His Excellency is desirous of forming with Nawab Meer Commalud Deen Hussein Khan, of the Guicowar's Court, by the marriage of His Excellency's two daughters with Nawab Commalud Deen's two sons, and the consequent acknowledgment of the elder daughter's husband as successor to His Excellency's title and estate.

I have the honour to add, that His Excellency has no nearer male relations than the offspring of his maternal uncle and aunt, and considers himself, under these circumstances, entitled to elect a successor. The public feeling does not appear to be concerned on the subject, nor do any of the individuals who are in a line of possible succession seem to take any interest in, or nourish expectations of it, unless that the son of the late Buckshee (a maternal cousin) may sometimes be led to turn his views in that direction by remarks among his domestics.

Surat, 7 August 1830.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Barnard, A. G.*

(No. 4.)

From Mr. Chief Secretary *Norris* to *T. Barnard, Esq., A. G.*; dated 23d November 1830.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, dated the 7th August, and to acquaint you, that your predecessor's communication of the 22d March, to the address of the Honourable the Governor, regarding the request preferred by His Highness the Nawaub of Surat therein alluded to, has been received.

2. In reply, I am instructed to observe, that the Governor in Council is unable to ascertain how far attention can be given to the Nawaub's proposition without public reference to the Supreme Government, and is much afraid that it will be contrary to all usage to meet the wishes of this respectable Prince.

3. The Governor in Council requests that you will be pleased to make a communication to His Highness the Nawaub to the above effect, whenever a proper opportunity may offer for so doing.

Bombay Castle,
23 November 1830.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Norris,*
Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT Bombay Political Consultation, 31 Décembre 1847.

From Jaffur Allee to W. C. Andrews, Esq., Agent for the Honourable the Governor, Surat (dated 14 December 1847).

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to forward to you the accompanying Persian document in original, with a translation and copy, and to request the favour of your transmitting them to Bombay, for the perusal of his Honour the Governor, with a view of their being forwarded by the first opportunity to the Honourable the Court of Directors, in order that the Honourable Court may be informed of the position and character of the family of my respected father, which induced the late Nawab of Surat to accept my brother and myself as fitting husbands for his daughters, on the British Government's disapproving of the Nawab's previous intention to marry his daughters to the sons of the Prince of Delhie.

I request the favour of the original being returned, after the Honourable the Governor should have satisfied himself of the correctness of the copy.

Surat, Palace of the Nawab,
14 December 1847.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jaffur Allee.*

TRANSLATION of a General Declaration of the Nobility and Gentry of Hindoostan, regarding the noble origin of Meer Serferaz Allee, of Baroda.

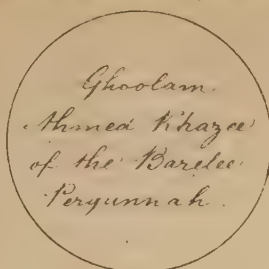
WHEREAS verification of a subject of truth and gift of veracity, being the character of the persons endowed with the sublime and sincere mind, I (the humble Syed Serferaz Allee Hosynee and Hussanee, the inhabitant of Sehseeran, of the province of Delhie), beg to be favoured with the testimony of the lords and their descendants, and Governors of the ancient and this time and respectable inhabitants and royal officers, and all the inhabitants of Sehseeran, Islamnuggur, Badaoon, Sahawar, Bareelee, Mooradabad, Sambhul, Rumpoor and Amroha, and other cities in the province, that are acquainted with the fact regarding this, that I, the querist, am of noble extraction on both sides, and one of the descendants of (the Saint) Huzrut Khajah Mowdood Chishtee (may his secret be blessed). The grand ancestors of me, the querist, by names Aboolghys Syed Allee Akbar, and Syed Rawshun Allee, who, on account of their incomparable talents and valour, which are the natural qualities of Syeds, were in attendance with the former kings, and being raised to the high ranks of nobility, in return for their zeal and fidelity, and honoured with the royal grant of dresses and jagheers (pensions in land) lived as the best of the nobles of the Court. My grandfather, Syed Zoolficar Allee's good services to the king, refreshing the character of his ancestors, he by degrees attained to a higher rank than the above nobles in the royal presence; his liberality, generosity, humanity and gentility, are well known in this part of the world up to this time. My father, Syed Moontaz Allee, was brought up under the affectionate shadow of his father, and lived with content. In the time of Afghans the jagheers were confiscated, but some part of it in tracts of land, free of taxes, gardens, wells of substantial building, mosques, and houses, &c. as signs of their nobility, I still retain in my possession. My uncle, on the mother's side, both noble in descent and rank, named Mahomed Shurfoodeen, held the office of quazee of the town of Sahameer, and I am married to the daughter of an ancient nobleman of Sahsewan Quazee Sayed Ata Hoosyn, who is holder of jagheer and many villages. It is a long time since I have obtained honour and dignity in the country of Guzerat, and my name is described in the presence of the lords of this country with applause suitable to my humble merits. But the lords and nobles of the country of Goozerat are acquainted with my extraction, on account of long distance between this and that country; and for the rank of a noble and gentleman, a proof of his ancient extraction is requisite, in order that his dignity may remain conspicuous amongst his contemporaries; and for this reason, I beg to have a testified publicity of this subject before the governors and nobles of this part of the country. I therefore beg of the gentlemen of the country who are acquainted with the above circumstance, to oblige me by attaching their seals to this, for the love of God and truth. That this act of theirs shall be meritorious before the Almighty, and thankworthy before men.

Numbers

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

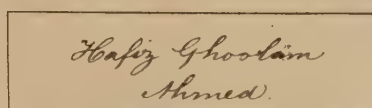
1

The written explanation is fact-

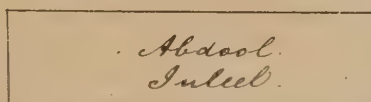


Hazee and Sudramen

2

The Sudroosoodoor (or
the Chief Law expounder)
of Bareilly.

3

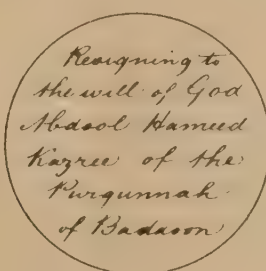
The Moottee of
Bareilly.

4

Mahomed Huseinruga Khan, the
Grandson of Hafizool Moolk Hazif
Ruhmut Khan Bahadoor Naseersing
the Chief of the Country of Katayber
se &c declares, that there is no doubt in this.

5

Hazee Abdool Hamed of Badaoon
asserts the noble extraction of Syed
Serferazalee Khan Bahadoor is
undoubted.



Numbers.

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

6 It is established in our opinion / the Prince
of Delhie.

Mirza
Mahomed Feroze Shah
Bahadoor the son of Mirza
Mahomed Soolyman Shetoh
Bahadoor the son of Shahi
Mum Bahadhai
Gharjee.

7 The fact is
undoubted

Meerza
Mohomed
Kisumatee
Bahadoor.

The Grandson of
His Majesty, Sahib
Mum, the King

8

Mahomed Kamgorkhan
the son of Mohamed Hussun
Kizakhan Bahadoor.

9 Contents of the text is correct and right.

Servant
of the Law Kazee
Moemooddeen
of the Parguma
of Shahpoor
and Kirsana.

10.

It is fact and the contents of the text are
true explanations - Syed Ali Kassool
Sahib the Chief Priest at the shrine
of Marchra and a disciple of
Huzrat Ache Mezan Sahib may
his Secret be blessed.

Ali Kassooli
Ahmudee.

Numbers

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

11 Written in the text is truth.

Kargee
HafizoolahKargee of the
Marchra Purguna.12 It is fact Daood
Alee. The Chief of the
Sutkar of Badoon.

13 The explanation is true.

Mohamed
Afzul the
Sagie of the
Ketsolbukun
Purguna.

14

Ahmudee
Khan.Chief inhabitants of
Sumbhut the grandsons
of Nawab Ameeroodawla.

15

Mohamadee
Khan.

hereby bear witness to the fact.

16

I bear witness
to the fact.Sadut Alee
Khan.The Grandson of Nawab
Ameeroodawla the
Chief of Sumbhut.

17

Shah Abdoor Ruzzak the Chief Attendant
of the Shrine at the Kinsba of Sahawar.Mohamed
Abdoor Ruzzak

18

Bahaddeen
Hosayn.The son of Huzzyut Shah
Mohamed Kunnalooden,
May his Secret be blessed, the
descendant of Khaja Booryoog
inhabitant of Sahawar.

Numbers	The State and Signatures together with Remarks
19	Syed Hossain Shah. The son of Juletschah, the son of Syed Hossain Shah, the spiritual instructor of Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadoor
20	Servant of the Law of the Prophet Kazee Gadam Rusool. The Kazee of Moostofabad. alias Rumpoor.
21	Kozim Khan the son of Bakur Ali Khan Witness to the fact Inhabitant of Meerar Surat of the Sumbhut- Tullooka.
22	I am the Mooftee of Sehsewan; am acquainted with the Circumstance. Servant of the Law of the Prophet Mooftee Noor Ahmed Muhammed.
23	There is no doubt in this Syed Ahmed Bates Kazee of the Sehsewan Pergana
24	Mohamed Ibrahim Khan Bahadoor. The Grandson of Hafizoolmoolk Bahadoor. the Lord of Katar or Rohitbund (he also signs in English) Hacaneer Moolkakatagher

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

Numbers

25. I the Nawab and Governor of the Province of Baroda Masood Khan, attach my Seal to this.

Nawab Masood Khan
the son of Allah Yar
Khan Bahadur.

26. Maulwee Yusoof Alee the son of Maulwee Julaboollah the chief inhabitant of Badaoon his seal. —

Maulwee
Yusoofallee the
son of Maulwee
Julaboollah.

27. The explanation is true.

Mohamed
Alee Khan.

Chaudree
Officer of the
Pargundah of
Sikhar of the
Munpoore Jutah.

28. The explanation is truth.

Muzazoolah Khan
Imteyazooddawla Moom-
tazoolmoolk Buhrampung
Bahadur.

The grandson
of Nawab
Doondekha
Bahadur.

29. The explanation is truth.

Mohamed
Bontokh
Jadok.

Pagheerdar
of Mahadpooree.

30. Witness Syed Hussun Raza Mushkhudee.

31. The truth is detailed.

Mohamed
Syedool Khan
the son of Hafiz
ool Moolk
Noormust Khan
Bahadur.

The grandson
of Hafiz
ool Moolk
Noormust
Khan Bahadur.

Numbers

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

32.

Inaded
MekhanThe grandson of Nawab Fyzoolah Khan
the late

33.

The explanation is correct

Adli
HosseinKazee of the
Purgana of

Sahanar in the Zillah of Bhynpoore.

34.

It is fact

Suedooddeen
Ahmad KhanThe son of Nawab Ahmudood-
deen Khan Bahadoor, alias
Mahomed Meeran the grandson of Nawab
Azmutoollah Khan - Bahadoor the Chief of
Moonadabad.

Mirza Mohamed
Auzoom Shikah
Bahadoor the son of
Mirza Soolyman
Shikah the son of
Mohamed Shahi
Alum the King

(The Prince of Delhie declares that the noble
Extraction of the querist is undoubted)

36.

Inayutool
lah KhanThe son of Nawab Futeh
Mekhan the son of Nawab
Fyzoolah Khan the late

37.

The explanation
is truthBudun
MekhanThe son of Nawab
Kasim Mekhan
Bahadoor the son
of Nawab Fyzoolah Khan the late.

Number

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks

38. Shadoollah
Khan Bahadur. The son of Nawab Hidayatollah
Khan the son of Nawab
Kussoollah the late;—the explanation is right.
39. (in English) J. B. Gardner in Persian) the son
of Colonel W. Gardner by Nawab
Mahmumziloonnosabegum the grand daughter
of Mominkhan Bahadur the Chief of
Guzerat.
40. This I heard and it is true Mohamed Saher
Khan the son of Nawab
Nusroollah Khan.
41. The explanation is truth Mohamed
Gynood
Khan. The son of
Nawab
Ahmudollah
Khan, the son of Nawab Moozufful Alekhan
Bahadur, the son of Nawab Nusroollah
Khan, the late, the son of Nizam Alekhan
Bahadur.
42. The truth is so Bahadur
Alekhan.
43. The explanation is
correct. Sundut Ale
the son of
Shohmet Ale. Chowdree Officer
and inhabitant
of Sursee.
44. Mohamed
Meeran Khan. The Zamindar of the Village of
Sungurpoor &c connected to
Gajpance.—
45. It is fact Shojaat
Ale. Chief and Inhabitant
of Sursee.

The Facts and Signatures &c. y^e then with Remarks.

Number

46. It is fact. Ghance
Goddem Wul-
wood deen
Moolarpwulle Alias Bukhshodeen
Mootaw-allee.
47. I know. Hozgub
Alee Khan. The son of Hauri. Hussa Bukhshan
Bahadur.
48. I bear witness to this. Purtab
Ran. The Officer Kanoongo
of the Perguna of
Soroor Zilla Schswan.
49. I bear witness to the
fact. Tota
Rum. The Officer
Kanoongo
of the Perguna of Schswan and Tyz-
poor.
50. I bear witness to
the fact. Dhruum
Nung
Suhai. The Officer Kanoongo
of the Perguna of
Schswan and Tyzpoor.
51. I bear witness to this
true fact. Meyr
raj. The Officer
Kanoongo of
the Perguna
of Belgiam Kasgunj attached to the Zillah of Schswan.
52. Chetnath
the son of
Sobans Ran. Witness Chetnath the Officer
Kanoongo of the Perguna
Schswan and Tyroagpoor the
fact is true.
53. Mohamed
Hidore
Lander. The Zumeendar and Mooafeedor
of the Villages of Rohilee Moahow
poor and Tyzpoor of the
Pergunnah of Schswan.

I bear witness to the fact.

- Numbers The seals and Signatures together with Remarks
54. Seyed Baa the son of Keralai. The Officer Kanoongo an inhabitant of Akbarabad.
55. Seyed Alee Chowdree of the Pargund of Saroon, the explanation is true.
56. Not intelligible.
57. Seyed Kureem Butkh. The explanation is true.
Mooafedar of Lilaree and Zemindar of the Village of Chundunpoor.
58. The truth is so. Seyed Hulecoollah
59. This is correct. Imamut Alee Hulecoollah.
60. The explanation is true. Mohammed Kureemoodien
61. This is a true explanation. Yakkoob Saad Ahmed is a great. Yahoob Alee Khan the son of Nawab Akbaralee Khan Bahadoor the son of Buhsee Sundar Khan.
62. Not intelligible.
63. It is a true explanation Fayut Alee. Tahseeldar of the Mahals of Basalee and Bursae of the Zillah of Schewan of the Sarkar of Badaoon.
64. The seal is put up as a Witness. Asudalee Khan the son of Undadalee Khan Bahadoor. The grandson of Nawab Doonde Khan Bahadoor.

Numbers.	The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.		
65.	It is a true explanation.	Hussein Heekhan.	The Grandson of Tutekhan Bahadur Khan Saran.
66.	I heard so	Bukhsheo Wabeg.	Signo also in English Bukhsheoollah
67.	The explanation is true.	Mooftie Mohamed Kazimalla of Badaoon.	The Mooftie of the Badaoon Junguna.
68.	I bear witness to this.	Sew Loch Mun Kanoogoo.	of Mooradabad.
69.	There is no doubt in this.	Mahomed Hedoolah	Amier of the Adabut of Rampoor.
70.	Thus I know	Mohamed Imumooden.	The Chief inhabitant of Sumbhul.
71.	Hussein Heekhan.	Chief Jameedar and Mooafeedar of Shahbaz poorace.	
72.	Thus I know.	Shah Mohamed Khan Shah Mum Khan	The Tuhseeldar of Cojyance and Ansel, &c.
73.	Mohamed Tuzummool. Hoosyen.	It is the true, correct and right explanation, Moulao and Chief inhabitant and Jameendar of Villages of Sehsewan and Barebooyalla.	
74.	Mohamed Sadul Nee the Son of Hakeem Mur- Laudie. Moha- mudeen.		The Tuhseeldar of Badaoon.

Numbers	The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks	
75.	This I know.	Moones. Moolafedar of the Pergunna of Sukara inhabitant of Mooradabad. -
76.	The explanation is true (signed) Chedabal the chief and Kanoongo of the Perguna of Badaoon.	
77.	Mohamed Majeedoollah.	The Hukeem and Peshkar of Badaoon.
78.	Ahmahshah Khan the son of Yaseenkhan.	Jumadar and companion of H. H. the Nawab of Rampoor.
79.	It is the true explanation.	Gholum Selanee. Chowdree of the Perguna of Sehsewan.
80.	It is the true explanation.	Kham Mohamed Khan. Inhabitant of Sumbhul and Clerk in the Criminal Court of the Zillah of Sehsewan.
81.	Rahum Khan Amanoolah.	The fact is true.
82.	It is the true explanation.	Araam duss. Moonshee in the Sehsewan Collectorate Kucheree.
83.	I bear witness the contents of the text. -	
	Walewallah Hassan.	Grandson of Mohamed Azim Chowdree of Badaoon the explanation is true.

Number.

The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.

84. It is true explanation. Hossay
Hooderay. The Chowdree of
Schewan.
85. It is true explanation. (Amir Khan
the son of
Mohamed
Hossay Khan) One of the chief men
of Rampoor.
86. It is the true explanation. Bikram
Sing The Chowdree of
Solun, Nagpur.
87. This explanation is true. Jorasing
the son of
Hakow Sing The Prince son of
Rajah, Modhow Sing
88. Gursharee
Sahib. The Thakore Jumeedar of Temree.
 Unintelligible.
89. It is true explanation. Hamed Khan
the son
of Huzrat Noor
Khan. The son of
the famous
Jemadar Huzrat Khan of Rampoor
90. Wajee
Sahib
Khan The Prince, son of Thacoor
Moordan, Hec Khan
Subsolder of Kasjurg
and other Zillah of Schewan originally
Jalakadar of Bhempoor & of the Zillah of
Boolunohur, holder of the salary of
five thousand Rupees a year from the
Honble Company.
91. It is true explanation. Hedool
the
Tarooker The Chowdree of
the Pergunnah
of Bahadacoon.

Numbers	The Signs and Signatures together with Remarks		
92	It is true	Kazim Chowdree of the Explanation Allee of Kurrsee	of the Pergunnah
93	Ditto	Gowan Allee Hoo sonny	
94	Ditto	Syd. Agum Allee the Son of Syd. Alum Allee	Jumceendar of Lulwara of the Pergannah of Sersee
95		unintelligible	
96	Ditto	Esjee Pershad	The Subseeldar of the Hoozoor of Sehsewan and Islam Nugar
97	Ditto	Bedreenath	Kanoongo of the Pergannah Tezpoor Badra
98	Ditto	Mohamed Hadee Mokhar	Inhabitant of Mooradbad
99	Ditto	Oodechand the Son of Sahibray	Kanoongo of the Pergannah Sehsawan
100	This I have heard	Mahomed Allee Khaspree	Alias Mahomed Merya; inhabitant of Amroha
101	Luroot Raj	Kanoongo of Pergannah of Sursee	
102	This explanation is true	Vaguf Allee	Jumceendar and Talookdar of Bazazadpoor of the Zillah of Behar
103	Ditto	Bryla	Deputy Vaguf of the Vaguf of the Zillah of Behar

- Numbers. The Seals and Signatures together with the names
104. Ditto Sheikh,
Feroz
Mulla Zameendar of Moostafabad
Heemoonpoor and Sugreejungul &c.
105. Thus I have heard signature of Mubarak of the
Criminal Court of Bahadadon.
106. Ghulam Ghous Criminal record keeper of the
Zillah of Sehsewan Bahadadon
There is no doubt in this
107. It is the true explanation. Mahomed
Honour. In charge
of the
Duffer of the Vizamat of the Zillah Sehsewan.
108. This is true fact (signed) Chundulal Accountant
of the Zillah Sehsewan.
109. This explanation
is true. Sheikh,
Feroz
Mahomed Sadur Bukshiee
of the Sirkar of
the City of Badaon.
110. (Ditto) Dome draj,
Doonga
Sallai Zameendar and Kanoungo
of Islamnagar.
111. Ditto. Makaraj
Buksh. Nazir of the Duffer of the
Vizamat of the Zillah
of Sehsewan.
112. Ditto. Hoolas
Raj. Ditto Ditto
113. Mahomed-
Khadagar Khan
the son of
Mahomed
Hagar Khan The Grandson of Hafizood-malk
Hafiz Rahmet Khan Bahadur
the late.

The seals and signatures together with the remarks

114. Faqir
Mansoor Deputy Nazir of the Criminal Court of the
Zillah of Sehsewar.

115. This explanation Chet
Singh Serishtadar of the Nizamut
is true. of Sehsewar.

116. Indeed there is no doubt in the noble birth and gentility
of the Syed Nawab Sirferazalee Khan Bahadoor.

Mahomed
Saeed Khan.

The Deputy Collector of the Zillah of Sehsewar
the son of Mookhlisoodowld Nasirool Moolk Hajee
Ghulam Mahomed Khan Bahadoor Moostaidjung the
son of Nawab Tajullah Khan Bahadoor the Lord of
the Country of Katagher.

117. It is true explanation (signed) Shadoolal Deputy
Serishtadar to the Nizamut of Sehsewar.

118. The explanation Kusseeruzzama
Khan the son
of Zoolfigar
Khan Bahadoor. The grandson of
is true. Hafiz Rahmat
Khan Bahadoor
the Lord of the
Country of Katagher. —

119. Huseynoolla
Khan. Deputy Collector of the Zillah
of Mooradabad, the son of
Mookhlisoodowla Nasiroolmoolkh
Hajee Ghulam Mahomed Khan Bahadoor
Moostaid Jung the son of Nawab Fayyazulla

Numbers	The Seals and Signatures together with Remarks.
	Khan Bahadur the Lord of the Country of Khatayber
120	I bear witness that the [] is true (Signed) Syed Syza Buksh From the original Translated by me. (Signed) Dostfullah S. to M. J.

East India House, }
23 June 1856. }

(True Copies)

J. J. Mill,
Examiner of India Correspondence

NAWÁB OF SURAT, &c.

P A P E R S

RELATING TO THE

NAWÁB OF SURAT.

(Mr. Murrough.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 June 1856.*

305.

Under 4 oz.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons
dated 1 April 1856 ;—for,

AN ACCOUNT, “exhibiting in Sterling Money the GROSS and NET REVENUES of *India*, distinguishing the several Presidencies, &c., for the Year ended the 30th day of April 1854 ; showing also the Charges of Collection and other Payments out of those Revenues, the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected, and the Public Expenditure under its several Heads of Account, both in *India* and in *England* ; the Amount of the India Debt, and of the Home Bond Debt, with the Interest payable thereon ; and the Cash Balances in the Indian and Home Treasuries, on the 30th day of April 1854.”

East India House, }
3 April 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 April 1856.

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East India House, }
3 April 1856. }

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of *India* for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected, converted into

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.
	£.	£.	£.
ORDINARY REVENUES:			
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and small Farms, and Licences at Madras:			
Land Revenue - - - - -	£. 14,848,733		
Tributes and Subsidies (Account, No. 15) - - -	622,701		
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	31,457		
Sayer Revenue - - - - -	267,991		
Abkarry ditto - - - - -	720,465		
Moturpha (Madras) - - - - -	105,850		
Small Farms and Licences (Madras) - - -	25,998		
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department -	56,951		
	16,680,146	58,916	16,621,230
Customs - - - - -	1,288,455	57,404	1,226,051
Salt:	£.		
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,723,883		
Duties levied - - - - -	1,005,766		
Produce of Salt Mines in the Punjaub - - -	187,875		
TOTAL RECEIPTS from Salt - - - £.	2,917,524		
Deduct,—Included in the Indian Statements under the Head of "Customs:—"			
Duties on Salt imported into Calcutta (Account, No. 2)	342,784		
	2,574,740	1,744	2,572,996
Opium - - - - -	4,478,653	-	4,478,653
Tobacco Sales at Madras - - - - -	8,398	-	8,398
<i>Note.</i> —The Government Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished (Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11 March 1853).			
Post-office Collections - - - - -	190,903	691	190,212
Stamp Duties - - - - -	497,218	12,491	484,727
Mint Receipts - - - - -	95,609	-	95,609
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - -	113,854	-	113,854
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	133,897	3,742	130,155
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca (Account, No. 3)	72,154	-	72,154
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (Account, No. 4)	19,717	-	19,717
Sale of Presents - - - - -	5,479	-	5,479
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, by the Mysore State, and on other Accounts - - - - -	63,807	-	63,807
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - -	18,664	-	18,664
TOTAL of Ordinary Revenues - - - £.	26,236,694	134,988	26,101,706
OTHER RESOURCES:			
On account Net Proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851)	3,183	-	3,183
Further Receipt on account transfer to Rajah Golab Sing of Territory in the Punjaub, under Article 3 of the Treaty between the Rajah and the British Government, dated 16th March 1846 - - - - -	3,786	-	3,786
On account Produce of Assets of the late Government in the Punjaub -	25,727	-	25,727
	26,269,390	134,988	26,134,402
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca Rupee (equivalent to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the Company's Rupee), on Remittance Transactions between India and London - - - - -	240,795	-	240,795
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS of all the Presidencies of India - £.	26,510,185	134,988	26,375,197

Note.—The "Charges of Collection" necessarily include Salaries and Expenses of Offices charged with

No. 1.

other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the
ing Money at the established Rate of Two Shillings per Sicca Rupee.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.						10.	11.	
4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
Charges of Collection, cluding and Charges of and Opium. Account, No. 16.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements. See Account, No. 18.	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon (payable out of the Tanjore Revenues). See Account, No. 19.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants See Account, No. 20.	Other Payments. See Account, No. 17.	Total Payments out of the Income.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
29,117	1,294,844	47,053	1,073,164	366,618	4,510,796	12,110,434	10·366	
71,336	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171,336	1,054,715	13·349	
							Including Cost of Salt and Opium. See Account, No. 16.	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
99,518	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	399,518	2,173,478	15·516	6·916
29,573	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,329,573	3,149,080	29·686	2·235
361	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	361	8,037	4·298	
09,253	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	209,253	Excess Payments, 19,041 460,848 95,609 113,854 130,155	4·802	
23,879	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,879			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -			
3,609	5,040	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,649	63,505		
2,560	6,030	- - -	- - -	5,251	13,841	5,876	12·983	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,479		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63,807		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18,664		
69,206	1,305,914	47,053	1,073,164	371,869	6,667,206	19,434,500		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,911	2,911	272		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,786		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,727		
69,206	1,305,914	47,053	1,073,164	374,780·	6,670,117	19,464,285		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	240,795		
69,206	1,305,914	47,053	1,073,164	374,780	6,670,117	19,705,080		

lies of Internal Administration, as well as with the Collection of the Revenues.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Presidency of *Bengal* for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES
Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for

	1.	2.	3.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	Net Receipts within the Year, after deducting Repayments.
	£.	£.	£.
ORDINARY REVENUES:			
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidy from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, &c.:			
Land Revenue - - - - -	3,333,175	14,364	3,318,811
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot and other States (Account, No. 15) - - - - -	135,055	- - -	135,055
Subsidy from the Nagpore Government (Account, No. 15) - - -	75,000	- - -	75,000
	3,543,230	14,364	3,528,860
Excise Duties in Calcutta - - - - -	31,457	- - -	31,457
Sayer - - - - -	41,686	- - -	41,686
Abkarry - - - - -	230,488	- - -	230,488
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department - - -	5,387	- - -	5,387
	3,852,248	14,364	3,837,884
Customs:			
	Gross Receipts.	Drawback and Refunds of Duty.	Net Receipts.
	£.	£.	£.
On Goods Imported -	271,335	9,606	261,729
Ditto - Exported -	124,620	2,008	122,612
	395,955	11,614	384,341
On Salt Imported -	342,784	6,790	335,994
£.	738,739	18,404	720,335
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,273,683	- - -	1,273,683
Sale of Opium - - - - -	3,562,509	- - -	3,562,509
Post-office Collections - - - - -	41,426	- - -	41,426
Stamp Duties - - - - -	201,772	- - -	201,772
Mint Receipts - - - - -	56,079	- - -	56,079
Marine and Pilotage Receipts - - - - -	83,304	- - -	83,304
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	67,877	- - -	67,877
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca (See Account, No. 3) - - - - -	72,154	- - -	72,154
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg (See Account, No. 4)	19,717	- - -	19,717
Sale of Durbar presents - - - - -	3,293	- - -	3,293
Receipts from Territory ceded by the Burmese, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban (See Account, No. 5) - - -	303,741	630	303,111
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, and on other accounts - - -	25,054	- - -	25,054
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments - -	8,007	- - -	8,007
TOTAL Ordinary Revenues - - - £.	10,309,603	33,398	10,276,205
OTHER RESOURCES:			
On account Net Proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Regis- trar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851) - - - - -	3,183	- - -	3,183
Further Receipt on account transfer to Rajah Golab Singh of Territory in the Punjab, under Article 3, of the Treaty between the Rajah and the British Government, dated 16th March 1846 - - - - -	3,786	- - -	3,786
	10,316,572	33,398	10,283,174
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Bengal and London -	203,202	- - -	203,202
TOTAL Bengal Presidency - - - £.	10,519,774	33,398	10,486,376

No. 2.

of COLLECTION and other PAYMENTS out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				8.	9.
4. Charges of Collection, including Cost and Charges of Salt and Opium.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Other Payments.	7. Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
320,899	225,823	36,776	583,498	3,254,386	8.330
37,933	- - -	- - -	37,933	682,402	5.134
265,018	- - -	- - -	265,018	1,008,665	Including Cost of Salt and Opium. See Acct. No. 16.
1,317,199	- - -	- - -	1,317,199	2,245,310	Excluding Cost of Salt and Opium.
47,530	- - -	- - -	47,530	{ Excess of Payments, 6,104	20.807
9,642	- - -	- - -	9,642	192,130	8.120
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56,079	36.973
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	83,304	4.778
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67,877	
3,609	5,040	- - -	8,649	63,505	
2,560	6,030	5,251	13,841	5,876	12.983
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,293	
100,931	- - -	2,542	103,473	199,638	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,054	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,007	
2,105,321	236,893	44,569	2,386,783	7,889,422	
- - -	- - -	2,911	2,911	272	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,786	
2,105,321	236,893	47,480	2,389,694	7,893,480	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	203,202	
2,105,321	236,893	47,480	2,389,694	8,096,682	

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Eastern Settlements for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	1.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.			5.	6.
	RECEIPTS.	2.	3.	4.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
		Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	Total Payments out of the Income.		
REVENUES:						
Prince of Wales Island:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Opium Farms - - - - -	6,671					
Arrack, Sere, Toddy, Baung, and Market Farms - - - - -	5,587					
Quit and Ground Rents, Sale of waste and unoccupied Lands, Fees, &c. - - - - -	6,821					
	19,079	1,565	2,194	3,759	15,320	8.202
Post-office Collections - - - - -	29	102	- - -	102	Excess of Payments, 73	
Marine Receipts (Fees) - - - - -	23	- - -	- - -	- - -	23	
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	2,021	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,021	
Total Prince of Wales Island (Penang) - - -	21,152	1,667	2,194	3,861	17,291	
Singapore:						
Opium Farms - - - - -	20,240					
Arrack, Sere, Toddy, Baung, and Market Farms - - - - -	11,510					
Quit and Ground Rents, Sale of Lands, Pawnbrokers' Licences, Fees, &c. - - - - -	3,800					
	35,550	649	1,734	2,383	33,167	1.825
Post-office Collections - - - - -	894	868	- - -	868	26	97.091
Marine Receipts, Fees, &c. - - - - -	42	- - -	- - -	- - -	42	
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	2,252	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,252	
Total Singapore - - -	38,738	1,517	1,734	3,251	35,487	
Malacca:						
Opium Farms - - - - -	5,262					
Arrack, Sere, Toddy, Baung, and Market Farms - - - - -	1,907					
Renter of the Tin of Malacca - - - - -	3,866					
Land Revenue, Rents, Pawnbrokers' Licences, &c. - - - - -	785					
	11,820	398	1,112	1,510	10,310	3.367
Post-office Collections - - - - -	53	27	- - -	27	26	50.493
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	391	- - -	- - -	- - -	391	
Total Malacca - - -	12,264	425	1,112	1,537	10,727	
TOTAL Eastern Settlements - - - £.	72,154	3,609	5,040	8,649	63,505	
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS:						
Farms, Rents, Licences, Fees, &c. - - - - -	66,449	2,612	5,040	7,652	58,797	3.930
Post-office Collections - - - - -	976	997	- - -	997	Excess of Payments, 21	
Marine Receipts - - - - -	65	- - -	- - -	- - -	65	
Judicial Fees and Fines - - - - -	4,664	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,664	
TOTAL Eastern Settlements, Carried to } Accounts Nos. 1 and 2 - - - } - £.	72,154	3,609	5,040	8,649	63,505	

No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the District of Coorg for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the Commissioner's Treasury, and the Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.

	1.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.				6.	7.
	GROSS RECEIPTS.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Net Receipts.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
		Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.		
HEADS OF REVENUE:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Land Revenue - - - - -	11,944						
Abkarry and Rent of Farms - - -	2,162						
Moturpha Hoblies or House Tax - -	933						
Sale of Cardamoms and Sandal Wood -	3,565						
Sale of Paddy and Miscellaneous Articles	866						
Fees, Fines, and Miscellaneous Receipts -	247						
TOTAL carried to Accounts, Nos. 1 and 2, £.	19,717	2,560	6,030	5,251	13,841	5,876	12.983

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES from the Territory ceded by the *Burmese*, including the annexed Provinces of *Pegu* and *Martaban* for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

		1.	2.	3.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.		6.	7.	8.
		GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments, Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year after Deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
TERRITORY CEDED BY THE BURMESE.									
HEADS OF REVENUE:									
Land Revenue	-	193,868	630	193,238	-	-	-	-	
Sayer Revenue	-	6,046	-	6,046	-	-	-	-	
Abkarry Revenue	-	13,818	-	13,818	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department (Sale of Lands, Timber, &c.)	-	9,557	-	9,557	-	-	-	-	
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	223,289	630	222,659	36,326	2,542	38,868	183,791	10-268
Stamp Duties	-	4,264	-	4,264	-	-	-	4,264	
	-	978	-	978	-	-	-	978	
	-	228,531	630	227,901	36,326	2,542	38,868	189,033	
Total ceded Territory - - - £.									
PEGU AND MARTABAN.									
(Annexed by Proclamation of the Government of India, dated 20th December 1852.)									
Land Revenue	-	38,981	-	38,981	-	-	-	-	
Sayer Revenue	-	8,226	-	8,226	-	-	-	-	
Abkarry Revenue	-	8,876	-	8,876	-	-	-	-	
Customs	-	56,083	-	56,083	58,587	-	58,587	Excess of Payments, 2,504	26-103
Post-office Collections	-	14,437	-	14,437	3,777	-	3,777	10,660	
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	235	-	235	2,241	-	2,241	Excess of Payments, 2,006	
Marine Receipts (Tonnage Duty and Pilotage)	-	2,735	-	2,735	-	-	-	2,735	
Miscellaneous Receipts	-	1,192	-	1,192	-	-	-	1,192	
	-	528	-	528	-	-	-	528	
	-	75,210	-	75,210	64,605	-	64,605	10,605	
	-	303,741	630	303,111	100,931	2,542	103,473	199,638	
Total Pegu and Martaban - - - £.									
TOTAL BURMESE PROVINCES									
ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUES OF THE BURMESE PROVINCES.									
Land Revenue	-	232,849	630	232,219	-	-	-	-	
Sayer Revenue	-	14,272	-	14,272	-	-	-	-	
Abkarry Revenue	-	22,694	-	22,694	-	-	-	-	
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	9,557	-	9,557	-	-	-	-	
Customs	-	279,372	630	278,742	94,913	2,542	97,455	181,287	33-973
	-	14,437	-	14,437	3,777	-	3,777	10,660	26-162
	-	235	-	235	2,241	-	2,241	Excess of Payments, 2,006	
Post-office Collections	-	6,999	-	6,999	-	-	-	6,999	
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	978	-	978	-	-	-	978	
Stamp Duties	-	1,192	-	1,192	-	-	-	1,192	
Marine Receipts	-	528	-	528	-	-	-	528	
Miscellaneous	-		-		-	-	-	-	
	-	303,741	630	303,111	100,931	2,542	103,473	199,638	
TOTAL Burmese Provinces carried to Account, No. 2 - - - £.									

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the *North-Western Provinces*, including the annexed Territories, for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates, per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.							8. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	9. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Other Payments.	7. Total Payments out of the Income.		
ORDINARY REVENUES.									
Land, Sayer, and Abkarry Revenues :									
Land Revenue	£. 4,690,300	£. 4,045	£. 4,686,255	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Sayer Revenue	65,361	5	65,356						
Abkarry Revenue	228,031	-	228,031						
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	12,080	-	12,080						
Customs :	4,995,772	4,050	4,991,722	456,019	381,757	21,601	859,877	4,132,345	9.128
On goods imported									
On goods exported									
Transit Duties collected at Ajmere									
Receipts from Salt (Duties)	104,442	14,692	89,750	67,891	-	-	67,891	21,859	65.003
Post-office Collections	440,168	1,650	438,518	7,065	-	-	7,065	431,453	1.605
Stamp Duties	63,778	560	63,218	47,185	-	-	47,185	16,083	73.983
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	156,748	7,204	149,544	5,622	-	-	5,622	143,922	3.586
Sale of Presents	20,828	2,720	18,108	-	-	-	-	18,108	
Interest on Tuccavee Advances and on other Accounts	1,273	-	1,273	-	-	-	-	1,273	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	2,033	-	2,033	-	-	-	-	2,033	
	1,571	-	1,571	-	-	-	-	1,571	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States	5,786,613	30,876	5,755,737	583,782	381,757	21,601	987,140	4,768,597	
Add,—Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory, per separate Statement, No. 7	1,215,571	3,615	1,211,966	164,177	144,578	15,124	323,879	888,077	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territories	7,002,184	34,491	6,967,693	747,959	526,335	36,725	1,311,019	5,656,674	

No. 7.

16. AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the *Punjab* and *Trans-Indus* Territory for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.										9.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.		
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments: Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.			
891,093	2,913	888,180								
35,300	113	35,187								
31,200	-	31,200								
2,757	-	2,757								
960,350	3,026	957,324	124,268	144,578	15,124	283,970	673,354	12·939		
187,875	-	187,875	26,180	-	-	26,180	161,695	13·934		
15,966	131	15,835	13,112	-	-	13,112	2,723	82·184		
15,123	295	14,828	617	-	-	617	14,211	4·079		
6,653	163	6,490	-	-	-	-	6,490			
816	-	816	-	-	-	-	816			
3,061	-	3,061	-	-	-	-	3,061			
1,189,844	3,615	1,186,229	164,177	144,578	15,124	323,879	862,350			
25,727	-	25,727	-	-	-	-	25,727			
1,215,571	3,615	1,211,956	164,177	144,578	15,124	323,879	888,077			
ORDINARY REVENUES:										
Land, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues:										
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sayer Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Abkarry Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Receipts from Salt (produce of Salt Mines)*										
Post Office Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
OTHER RESOURCES:										
Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government of the Punjab, and Recoveries on account of that Government, &c.										
TOTAL, Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory, carried to Account, No. 6										

* Included with the Sayer Revenue in the Indian Statements of previous Years.

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Presidency of Madras for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION, and other Payments out of those Revenues, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.											
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments: Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection, including Cost of Salt.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Charitable Grants in lieu of Resumed Lands, Privileges, and Offices, &c.	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon payable out of the Tanjore Revenues).	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
ORDINARY REVENUES:											
Land Revenue, including Subsidies from Native States, Abkarry and Moturpha Revenues, &c.:											
Land Revenue	26,929	3,189,688									
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin (Account, No. 15)	-	323,103									
Abkarry	460	207,592									
Small Farms and Licences	71	25,927									
Moturpha	2,503	103,347									
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	29	18,708									
	29,992	3,868,365	417,834	395,333	84,749	47,053	228,707	1,173,676	2,694,689	10.717	
Customs:											
Land Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sea - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	1,622	118,620	19,804	-	-	-	-	19,804	98,816	16.470	
Sale of Tobacco*	-	8,398	361	-	-	-	-	361	8,037	4.298	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sale of Salt	-	450,200	84,140	-	-	-	-	84,140	366,060	Including Cost of Salt, See Account, No. 16. Excluding Cost of Salt. 5.392	
Post Office Collections	-	38,805	40,026	-	-	-	-	40,026	Excess of Payments, 1,321		
Stamp Duties	4,992	49,518	4,844	-	-	-	-	4,844	44,674	8.886	
Mint Receipts	-	14,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,074		
Marine Receipts	-	6,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,194		
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	11,042	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,042		
Interest on Debt due by the Mysore State, and on other Accounts	-	32,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,346		
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	3,162	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,162		
	36,606	4,600,724	567,009	395,333	84,749	47,053	228,707	1,322,851	3,277,873		
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2 s. the Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Madras and London	-	37,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,640		
	36,606	4,638,364	567,009	395,333	84,749	47,053	228,707	1,322,851	3,315,513		
TOTAL, Madras Presidency											

* The Government Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished (Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11th March 1853).

AN ACCOUNT of the GROSS REVENUES of the Presidency of *Bombay*, for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

No. 9.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.										
	1. GROSS RECEIPTS.	2. Repayments : Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	3. Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.					9. Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	10. Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
				4. Charges of Collection.	5. Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	6. Allowances to District and Village Officers, and Enamandars, including Charitable Grants.	7. Other Payments.	8. Total Payments out of the Income.		
ORDINARY REVENUES:										
Land and Sayer Revenues, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
Land Revenue	2,064,924	6,790	2,038,134							
Tributes and Subsidies (Account, No. 15)	80,543	-	80,543							
Sayer	83,703	-	83,703							
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	6,473	-	6,473							
Customs:	2,244,643	6,790	2,237,853	238,494	77,682	850,142	54,955	1,921,273	1,016,580	10.625
At Bombay: On Goods imported										
On Goods exported										
Excise Duties on Spirituous Liquors and Tobacco (in- cluded with the Customs in the Indian Statements)										
Tonnage Duty, and Miscellaneous Receipts in the Cus- toms Department										
At Subordinates: Land Customs										
Sea Customs										
Receipts from Salt (Excise Duty)	209,471	22,669	276,802	39,793	-	-	-	30,793	237,009	19.288
Sale of Opium Passes and Opium:	222,814	94	222,720	17,115	-	-	-	17,115	205,605	7.081
Opium Passes										
Retail Sale of Opium	916,144	-	916,144	12,374	-	-	-	12,374	903,770	1.350
Post-office Collections	26,756	-	26,756	40,443	-	-	-	40,443	Excess of Payments, 13,687	
Stamp Duties	62,979	-	62,979	2,912	-	-	-	2,912	60,067	
Mint Receipts	25,456	-	25,456	-	-	-	-	-	25,456	
Marine and Deck Dues	22,157	-	22,157	-	-	-	-	-	22,157	
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	12,134	777	11,357	-	-	-	-	-	11,357	
Interest on Tuckavee Advances, and on other Accounts	4,374	-	4,374	-	-	-	-	-	4,374	
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	1,991	-	1,991	-	-	-	-	-	1,991	
Receipts of the Province of Scinde (See Account, No. 10)	230,103	125	229,978	77,707	45,542	559	3,752	127,560	102,418	
Ditto - Sattara State (See Account, No. 11)	244,282	38	244,244	20,079	24,129	137,714	3,161	185,083	59,101	
	4,313,304	30,493	4,282,811	448,917	147,353	988,415	61,868	1,646,553	2,636,258	
	47	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	
	4,313,257	30,493	4,282,764	448,917	147,353	988,415	61,868	1,646,553	2,636,211	
Net Loss by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of Two Shillings per Sicca Rupee on Remittance Transactions between Bombay and London -										
TOTAL, Bombay Presidency	£.									

No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the Province of *Scinde* for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the several Government Treasuries, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.									
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Compensation Allowances to Emancipants, &c. in lieu of certain cesses abolished.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the several Government Treasuries.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
195,746	64	195,682							
17,050	-	17,050							
1,960	-	1,960							
214,750	64	214,692	56,853	45,542	559	3,752	106,706	107,986	26.473
3,875	17	3,858	2,138	-	-	-	2,138	1,720	55.174
3,937	-	3,937	18,716	-	-	-	18,716	{ Excess of Payments, 14,779	
1,007	-	1,007	-	-	-	-	-	1,007	
6,191	44	6,147	-	-	-	-	-	6,147	
97	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	97	
240	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	
230,103	125	229,978	77,707	45,542	559	3,752	127,560	102,418	
ORDINARY REVENUES:									
Land and Sayer Revenues:									
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayer Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Revenue Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs:									
Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Collections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marine Receipts: Light-house, Anchorage, and Pilotage Dues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of Presents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, Province of Scinde } (Carried to Account, No. 9) }									

No. 11.

AN ACCOUNT of the Gross REVENUES of the Province of *Sattarah* for the Year 1853-54, with the CHARGES of COLLECTION and other Payments out of those REVENUES, the NET RECEIPTS into the Local Government Treasury, and the Rates per Cent. for which the Gross Receipts were collected.

PAYMENTS OUT OF THE INCOME.									
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
GROSS RECEIPTS.	Repayments: Allowances, Refunds and Drawbacks.	Net Receipt within the Year, after deducting Repayments.	Charges of Collection.	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements.	Allowances to Zemindars, Muzumodars, Dessads, and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants.	Other Payments.	Total Payments out of the Income.	Net Receipts into the Local Government Treasury.	Rate per Cent. for which the Gross Receipt was collected.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
224,029	-	224,029							
10,619	-	10,619							
234,648	-	234,648	19,837	24,129	137,714	3,161	184,841	49,807	8454
2,249	-	2,249	-	-	-	-	-	2,249	
5,108	-	5,108	242	-	-	-	242	4,866	4737
2,173	38	2,135	-	-	-	-	-	2,135	
104	-	104	-	-	-	-	-	104	
244,282	38	244,244	20,079	24,129	137,714	3,161	185,083	59,161	
ORDINARY REVENUES:									
Land and Sayer Revenues:									
Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sayer Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Province of Sattarah } (Carried to Account, No. 9) }									

No. 12.

AN ACCOUNT of the TOTAL INCOME of the REVENUE of India, in the Year ended the 30th April 1854, after deducting the REPAYMENTS, ALLOWANCES, and DRAWBACKS; together with an ACCOUNT of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, including the ALLOWANCES, ASSIGNMENTS, and other Payments made out of the Revenues in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, but exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£.	No. of Account.	EXPENDITURE.		£.
ORDINARY :		Net Receipt, as stated in Column 3 of the Account of Income, No. 1.		PAYMENTS in the REALISATION of the REVENUE :		
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and Small Farms and Licences at Madras		£.		Charges of Collection		£. 3,800,206
Customs		16,621,290	16	Other Payments		374,780
Salt (exclusive of 342,784 l. Customs on Salt imported into Calcutta, included with the Customs Receipts, as shown in Account No. 1.)		1,226,051	17	TOTAL Payments in the realisation of the Revenue, including Cost of Salt and Opium		4,243,986
Opium		2,572,896	18	Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements		1,805,914
Tobacco Sales at Madras*		4,478,653	19	Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore, and Interest thereon, payable out of the Tanjore Revenues		47,053
Post-office Collections		8,398	20	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Enamdars, including Charitable Grants		1,073,164
Stamp Duties		190,212		TOTAL of the Direct Claims and Demands upon the Revenues, including Charges of Collection, and Cost of Salt and Opium		6,670,117
Mint Receipts		484,727		CHARGES in INDIA :		
Marine and Pilotage Receipts		95,609	21	Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges		1,073,227
Judicial Fees and Fines		113,854	22	Judicial and Police Charges		2,307,165
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca		130,155	23	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs, and of Military Buildings		659,771
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg		72,154	24	Military Charges		£. 10,138,867
Sale of Presents		19,717	25	Indian Navy and other Marine Charges		293,333
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, by the Mysore State, and on other Accounts		5,479	26	Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca (exclusive of Charges of Collection, and other Payments out of the Revenues of the Eastern Settlements)		10,460,890
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments		63,807	27	Mint Charges		472,696
		18,684	28	Interest on Debt		56,114
						52,730
						15,992,011
						2,594,267
						18,480,008
						25,137,025
OTHER RECEIPTS :				CHARGES in ENGLAND :		
Net Proceeds of Unclaimed Estates paid into the General Treasury at Calcutta, by the Administrator-General, under Section 1 of the Act of the Government of India, No. 5 of 1851		26,101,706	31	Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock		682,970
Further Receipt on account Transfer to Rajah Golah Slug, of Territory in the Punjab, under Article 3 of the Treaty between the Rajah and the British Government, dated 16th March 1846		3,183	32	Interest on the Home Bond Debt		112,012
On account Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government in the Punjab		3,786	33	Steam Communication with India, Coals for Depôts, and various Expenses defrayed, deducting the sum of 50,000 l. chargeable to Her Majesty's Government		10,611
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2 s. per Sicca Rupee (equivalent to 1 s. 10 1/2 d. per Company's Rupee) on remittance transactions between India and London		25,797	34	Her Majesty's Government, in the Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended Communication between India and China		70,000
		240,795		Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices		54,644
				Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off- reckonings		653,303
				Ditto to Marine Officers		28,804
				Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India		1,635,693
				Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)		60,990
				Charges General, comprising the several Establishments at Home, Civil, Military, and Maritime		405,618
				Absentee Allowances and Miscellaneous Expenses		27,440
				Anninities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company		11,400
				Retired Pay and Pensions of Persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown		4,568
				Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion payable by the Company)		12,000
				Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company for the Year 1849-50)		9,056
				Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, repaid to Her Majesty's Government		4,696
				Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India		£. 2,841,760
						420,529
Excess of Expenditure over Income		£.				3,502,989
		26,375,197				
		2,044,117				
		£.				
		28,419,314				

* The Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished.—Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1853, passed 11 March 1853.

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of India in the Year ended the 30th of April 1854 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments, and the Allowances, Assignments, and other Payments out of those Revenues, made in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements), and of the Actual Issues or PAYMENTS within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of Debt.

HEADS OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS:		£.	No. of Account.	CHARGES IN INDIA:		£.
ORDINARY:		£.		Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments, including Contingent Charges	-	1,973,227
Land Revenue, including Tributes and Subsidies from Native States, Excise	-	-	21	Judicial and Police Charges	-	2,307,165
Duties in Calcutta, Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and Moturpha and Small	-	-	22	Buildings, Roads, and other Public Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings	-	659,771
Farms and Licences at Madras	-	-	23	Military Charges	-	10,168,567
Customs	-	12,110,434	25	Buildings	-	202,332
Salt (exclusive of Customs on Salt imported into Calcutta, included with the	-	-	-	Indian Navy, and other Marine Charges	-	10,460,899
Customs Receipts)	-	-	26	Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca	-	472,686
Opium	-	2,173,478	24	Mint Charges	-	56,114
Tobacco Sales at Madras*	-	3,149,080	27	Interest on Debt	-	52,739
Post-office Collections (Excess of Charge, 19,041 l.)	-	8,037	28		-	15,982,611
Stamp Duties	-	-	-	CHARGES IN ENGLAND:	-	2,504,297
Mint Receipts	-	480,848	31	Dividends to Proprietors of East India Stock	-	632,970
Marine and Pilotage Receipts	-	95,009	-	Interest on the Home Bond Debt	-	112,012
Judicial Fees and Fines	-	113,854	-	Steam Communication with India, Coals for Depôts, and various expenses defrayed, deducting the sum of 50,000 l., chargeable to Her Majesty's Government	-	10,611
Revenues of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca	-	130,155	-	Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under Contract between Her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for an extended Communication between India and China	-	70,000
Revenues and Receipts from the District of Coorg	-	63,505	32	Transport of Troops and Stores, deducting Freight charged in Invoices	-	54,044
Sale of Presents	-	5,876	-	Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off- reckonings	-	653,308
Interest on Debt due by the Nizam, by the Mysore State, and on other accounts	-	5,479	-	Ditto - ditto to Marine Officers	-	29,804
Miscellaneous Receipts in the Civil and Political Departments	-	63,807	-	Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Her Majesty's Troops serving in India	-	+ 653,693
Post-office, Excess of Charge	-	18,664	-	Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India, Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71	-	60,000
OTHER RECEIPTS:	-	-	-	Charges general, comprising the several Establishments at Home, Civil, Military, and Maritime Pensions, Recruiting Charges, and Miscellaneous Expenses	-	495,048
On account Net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court (Act of the Government of India, No. 5, of 1851)	-	£. 19,433,541	33	Absentee Allowances to Civil Servants of the Indian Establishments	-	27,440
Further Receipts on account transfer to Rajah Golab Singh of Territory in the Poojah, under Article 3 of the Treaty between the Rajah and the British Government, dated 16th March 1846	-	19,041	-	Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818, borne by the Company	-	11,400
On account Sale Proceeds of Assets of the late Government in the Poojah	-	-	-	Retired Pay and Pensions of persons of the late St. Helena Establishment, not chargeable to the Crown	-	4,568
Gain by Exchange with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicaa Rupee (equivalent to 1s. 10 1/2 d. per Company's Rupee) on Remittance Transactions between India and London	-	272	-	Her Majesty's Mission to the Court of Persia (portion payable by the Company)	-	12,000
	-	3,786	-	Her Majesty's Establishments in China (portion paid by the Company for the year 1849-50)	-	9,056
	-	25,727	-	Expenses on account of Convicts transported from India to Van Diemen's Land, re-paid to Her Majesty's Government	-	4,606
	-	240,795	-		-	2,841,760
Excess of Expenditure over Income	-	£.	34	Invoice Value of Stores consigned to India	-	430,529
	-	-	-		-	3,202,289
	-	19,705,080	-		-	
	-	2,044,117	-		-	
	-	21,749,197	-		-	
	-	£.	-		-	£.

* This Amount includes a payment of 441,193 l., the Balance of Claims of Her Majesty's Government up to 31st March 1848, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India.

* The Monopoly of Tobacco has been abolished.—Act of the Government of India, No. 4 of 1854.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of CASH in the several TREASURIES of *India* on the 30th April 1853; the Amount of DEBT incurred and DEBT discharged during the Year 1853-54; the Amount of ADVANCES and REPAYMENTS on various accounts; the Supplies to and from *London*, and between the several Presidencies, and the BALANCES in the *Indian* Treasuries on the 30th April 1854; showing also the Amount of the Cash Balance in *England*, and the Aggregate of the Cash Balances both in *India* and in *England* at the latter Date.

[illegible]

No. 15.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS under the HEAD of "TRIBUTES and SUBSIDIES," in the Year ended the 30th of April 1854.

<i>Bengal:</i>		£.	£.
Tributes from the under-mentioned States :			
Kotah -	- - - - -	10,584	
Odeypore -	- - - - -	18,346	
Boondee -	- - - - -	7,032	
Mundy -	- - - - -	9,375	
Doongurpore -	- - - - -	2,568	
Jeypore -	- - - - -	37,500	
Joudpore -	- - - - -	10,856	
Serohee -	- - - - -	1,230	
Jhalawar -	- - - - -	11,250	
Banswarrah -	- - - - -	2,568	
Various Petty States -	- - - - -	3,585	
Nizam's Government, on account of Mahratta Choute -	- - - - -	20,161	
		135,055	
Subsidy from the Rajah of Nagpore -		75,000	210,055
<i>Madras:</i>			
Peiscush and Subsidy :			
Mysore Government -	- - - - -	229,687	
Travancore ditto -	- - - - -	74,666	
Cochin - ditto -	- - - - -	18,750	323,103
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Subsidy from the Cutch Government -		14,806	
Kattywar Tribute -	- - - - -	72,223	
Various Petty States -	- - - - -	2,514	89,543
		£.	622,701

No. 16.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of COLLECTION on the PUBLIC INCOME of India, for the Year ended the 30th of April 1854.

CHARGES COLLECTION of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry, and Moturpha Revenues, in the Year 1853-54.		£.	£.
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Board of Revenue: comprising proportion (one-half) of the Salaries of the Members and Secretaries, the remaining moiety being charged upon the Customs, Salt, and Opium Revenues; Salaries, Establishment, and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, and Commissioner, under Regulation III. of 1828 -		23,978	
Local Commissioners: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges -		27,745	
Collectors of Revenue - ditto - ditto -		221,888	
Establishments for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, and the Excise Duties in Calcutta, including Contingent Charges -		41,996	
Law Charges, Charges of Remittance, Charitable Allowances, Service Pensions, and Miscellaneous -		5,292	320,899
BURMESE CESSIONS, including the annexed PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN.			
<i>Burmese Cessions:</i>			
Local Commissioners: moiety of their Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges, the remaining moiety being charged to the Judicial Department -		4,786	
Collectors of Revenue: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges -		31,007	
Establishment for collecting the Sayer and Abkarry Revenues, Salaries, and Contingent Charges -		341	
Miscellaneous Charges -		192	
<i>Pegu and Martaban:</i>		36,326	
Local Commissioners at Pegu, and at the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces: proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges, the remaining two-thirds being charged to the General and Judicial Departments -		£.	
Deputy Commissioners: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges -		1,608	
Sayer and Abkarry Charges: Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges of the Superintendent of Forests, &c. -		10,038	
Miscellaneous Charges in the Revenue Department -		1,547	
		45,394	58,587
			94,913
TOTAL Bengal, including the } Burmese Territories - }		- Carried forward - - - £.	415,812

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

				£.	£.
Brought forward - - -				415,812	
<i>North-Western Provinces, including the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States, and the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:</i>					
	North-Western Provinces, including Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States.	Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory.	TOTAL.		
Charges of the Sudder Board, North-Western Provinces: Salaries of the Members, Secretary, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	£. 20,291	£. -	£. 20,291		
Commissioners of Revenue: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges -	23,338	10,496	33,834		
Collectors of Revenue - ditto -	356,487	76,914	433,401		
Board of Administration in the Punjaub: proportion of the Salary of the Resident, chargeable to the Revenue Department (part of the year)	-	215	215		
Financial Commissioner in the Punjaub: Salary, Establishment, and Contingent Charges -	-	6,495	6,495		
Settlement Charges -	31,473	29,161	60,634		
Law Charges, Pensions, and Miscellaneous -	24,430	987	25,417		
£.	456,019	124,268	-	580,287	
<i>Madras:</i>					
Board of Revenue: Salaries of the Members and Secretaries of the Board, Secretary's Office, Establishment, and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	£. 25,166	
Collectors of Revenue: Salaries and Commission, Establishment, and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	385,268	
Service Pensions, Law Charges, and Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	7,400	
				417,834	
<i>Bombay:</i>					
Commissioners of Revenue: Salaries, Establishment, and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	£. 12,679	
Collectors of Revenue - ditto -	-	-	-	214,416	
Charges incurred by the Political Agent in Kattywar, and by the Resident at Baroda, in collecting the Tributes due to the British Government -	-	-	-	7,763	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances -	-	-	-	3,636	
				£. 238,494	
<i>Sinde:</i>					
Collectors of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, Shikarpore, and Thur and Parkur: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	£. 56,853	
<i>Sattarah:</i>					
Charges collecting Revenues: Establishment and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	£. 19,837	
				315,184	
TOTAL CHARGES, Collection of the Land, Sayer, Abkarry, and Motorpha Revenues -				-	1,729,117
CHARGES collecting the CUSTOMS:					
<i>Bengal:</i>					
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Customs Department -	-	-	-	£. 1,906	
Ditto - ditto - of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's Office -	-	-	-	3,464	
Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishments, Contingent Charges, and Service Pensions -	-	-	-	34,881	
				£. 40,251	
Godown Rent received -	-	-	-	2,318	
				£. 37,933	
<i>Burmese Territory:</i>					
<i>Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:</i>					
Collectors of Customs: Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges -	-	-	-	3,777	
				41,710	
Carried forward - - -				£. 41,710	1,729,117

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

Brought forward - - -	£. 41,710	£. 1,729,117
CHARGES collecting the Customs—continued.		
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Salaries of Commissioners and Collectors - - - - -	£. 2,969	
Ditto of Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors : Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	65,803	
Service Pensions - - - - -	395	
	£. 69,167	
Fees, Fines, Confiscations, &c., operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	1,276	67,891
<i>Madras :</i>		
Collector of Sea Customs at the Presidency:		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	£. 10,738	
Establishments of various Revenue Collectorates, chargeable to the Customs Department - - - - -	9,066	19,804
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Salaries of the Collector and Deputy Collector at the Presi- dency : Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	£. 22,094	
Ditto - ditto at Guzerat and Concan - - -	18,939	
Establishment employed by the Government at Private Bun- ders - - - - -	948	
	£. 41,981	
Fees, Fines, Warehouse Rent, and Receipts, on account of Establishment employed at Private Bunders, &c., operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	2,188	
	£. 39,793	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Charges Collection at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore -	2,138	41,931
TOTAL Charges Collection of the Customs - - -	- - -	171,336
SALT: CHARGES of Collection including Cost of Salt :		
<i>Bengal :</i>		
Proportion (one-eighth) of the Salaries of the Members of the Board of Revenue chargeable to the Salt Department - -	£. 1,906	
Ditto - - ditto - - of the Secretary, Junior Secre- tary, and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secre- tary's Office - - - - -	3,362	
Superintendent of the Golahs at Sulkea : Salaries, Establish- ments, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,901	
Salary of the Commissioner at Cuttack - - - - -	1,140	
Salt Agents : Salaries, Establishments, and Contingent Charges	74,756	
Superintendent of Salt Chokies - - - - ditto - - -	29,844	
Law Charges and Service Pensions - - - - -	900	
	£. 118,809	
Advances to Manufacturers of Bengal and Cuttack :		
Salt - - - - -	£. 118,913	
Purchase of Salt - - - - -	486	
Convention with the French Government :		
Annual Compensation to that Government in lieu of Salt formerly supplied them - - -	42,187	161,586
	£. 280,395	
Fees, Fines, Rents, Sale of Confiscated Salt, and Miscellaneous Receipts, including 10,984 l. Duty on Salt manufactured at European Works, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	15,377	265,018
Carried forward - - -	£. 265,018	1,000,463

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c. for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	265,018	1,900,453
SALT: Charges Collection, including Cost of Salt—continued.		
<i>North-Western Provinces, including the Punjab :</i>		
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Charges for collecting special Salt Duty: Salary of Uncover-		
nanted Deputy Collector at Allahabad - - - - -	£. 675	
Establishments - - - - -	6,149	
Contingent Charges - - - - -	241	
	£. 7,065	
<i>Punjab :</i>		
Salaries of the Collector and Deputy Collector - - -	£. 2,634	
Establishment - - - - -	15,271	
Excavating Salt Mines and Cost of Salt Works - - -	5,744	
Contingencies - - - - -	2,531	
	26,180	
<i>Madras :</i>		
Establishments and Contingent Charges at the various Reve-		
nue Collectorates chargeable upon the Sales of Salt - - -	£. 24,277	
Payments to Manufacturers, &c. - - - - -	45,713	
Purchase of Salt - - - - -	14,150	
	84,140	
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Salaries to Collector and Assistant, Establishment and Contin-		
gencies chargeable upon the Duties levied on Salt - - -	£. 16,886	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	229	
	17,115	
TOTAL Charges Collection of the Salt Revenue, } including Cost of Salt - - - - - }		399,518
OPIUM: CHARGES of Collection, including Cost of Opium :		
<i>Bengal :</i>		
Proportion (one fourth) of the Salaries of the Members of the		
Board of Revenue, chargeable to the Opium Department - -	£. 3,813	
Ditto - - ditto - - of the Secretary, Junior Secretary,		
and Deputy Secretary of the Board, including		
Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Secretary's		
Office - - - - -	4,843	
Agents for the Provision of Opium; Salaries and Establish-		
ment of the Agent, and Sub-Deputy Agents, including		
Commission to Sub-Deputy Agents, and to the principal		
Assistants and Omlahs :		
In Behar - - - - -	£. 33,552	
In Benares - - - - -	25,299	
	58,851	
Pensions - - - - -	427	
Advances to Manufacturers :		
In Behar - - - - -	£. 857,931	
In Benares - - - - -	348,997	
	1,206,928	
Purchase of Poppy Leaves - - - - -	13,717	
Packing, Transit, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges -	28,620	
	1,317,199	
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Salary of the Opium Agent, Deputy Opium Agent, Establish-		
ment, and Contingencies :		
At the Presidency - - - - -	£. 2,554	
At Indore - - - - -	1,677	
	4,231	
Purchase of Opium - - - - -	8,794	
	£. 13,025	
Sale of Confiscated Opium and Miscellaneous Receipts operating		
in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	651	
	12,374	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Opium Revenue, } including Cost of Opium - - - - - }		1,329,573
Carried forward - - - £.		3,629,544

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	3,629,544
TOBACCO : Charges of Collection :		
<i>Madras :</i>		
Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Revenue Collectories of Coimbatore and Canara - - - - -	- - -	361
POST OFFICE : CHARGES of Collection :		
<i>Bengal :</i>		
Salaries of the Postmaster-General, Establishment at the General and Subordinate Post Offices, and Contingent Charges	£. 12,608	
In the Provinces : Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges :		
Grand Routes - - - - -	£. 14,668	
Cross Dawks - - - - -	24,561	
	39,229	
Service Pensions - - - - -	708	
	£. 52,545	
Fines and Penalties, Fees on Registered Letters, and Miscellaneous Receipts, operating in reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	5,015	
	£. 47,530	
BURMESE TERRITORY : ANNEXED Provinces of Pegu and Martaban :		
Salaries of Postmasters, Establishments and Contingent Charges	2,241	49,771
<i>North-Western Provinces, including the Punjab :</i>		
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Charges of the Office of the Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces - - - - -	£. 3,699	
Charges incurred by the Government of Bombay on account of the North-Western Provinces, for conveying the Overland Mails - - - - -	1,215	
Salaries and Establishments of the various District Post Offices	34,444	
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts - - - - -	22,470	
Mofussil Contingencies and Miscellaneous - - - - -	2,623	
Pensions - - - - -	158	
	£. 64,609	
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in Reduction of the Charges of the Post Office Department :		
Bullock Trains and Van and Palkee Carriage Department :		
Receipts - - - - -	£. 41,117	
Charges - - - - -	23,693	
	17,424	
<i>Punjab :</i>	47,185	
Salaries and Establishments of the Post Office Department - - - - -	£. 6,932	
Mail Cart Charges, including Contracts - - - - -	6,363	
Contingencies - - - - -	1,020	
	£. 14,315	
Profit on Passenger Traffic, operating in Reduction of the Charges of the Post Office Department :		
Bullock Trains, and Van and Palkee Carriage Department :		
Receipts - - - - -	£. 1,824	
Charges - - - - -	621	
	1,203	
	13,112	
	60,297	
Carried forward - - - £.	110,068	3,629,905

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	110,068	3,629,905
POST OFFICE, Charges of Collection—continued.		
<i>Madras :</i>		
Salaries of the Postmaster-General and his Deputy, Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Presidency - - -	£. 8,162	
Cross Tappauls under the management of Postmasters - - -	31,864	
	40,026	
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Salaries of the Postmaster-General and his Deputy, &c. - - -	£. 3,809	
Establishment - - - - -	16,658	
Contingences - - - - -	5,385	
Mounted Dawk - - - - -	14,591	
	£. 40,443	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Establishment and Contingencies - - - - -	£. 12,388	
Bombay Steam Navigation Company for conveying the Mails between Bombay and Currachee - - -	6,328	
	18,716	
	59,159	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Post Office Revenue -		209,253
STAMPS : CHARGES of Collection :		
<i>Bengal :</i>		
Salary of the Superintendent of Stamps, Establishment at the Stamp Office at the Presidency, and Contingent Charges -	£. 3,980	
Collector of Calcutta Stamps: Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,767	
Establishments under the Collectors in the Provinces, including Contingent Charges - - - - -	5,969	
Cost of Water-marked Paper - - - - -	1,826	
	£. 13,542	
Fines, Forfeitures, and Miscellaneous Receipts operating in Reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	2,166	
	£. 11,376	
Portion of the Expenses chargeable to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub - - - - -	1,734	
	9,642	
<i>North-Western Provinces and the Punjaub :</i>		
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Establishment under Revenue Collectors - - - - -	£. 870	
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	2,034	
Proportion of the Establishment at the Presidency chargeable to the North-Western Provinces - - - - -	1,574	
Cost of Water-marked Paper - - - - -	1,459	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	579	
	£. 6,516	
Fines and Penalties operating in Reduction of the Charges of Collection - - - - -	894	
	£. 5,622	
<i>Punjaub :</i>		
Commission to Vendors - - - - -	£. 285	
Proportion of the Establishment at the Presidency chargeable to the Punjaub - - - - -	154	
Cost of Water-marked Paper - - - - -	140	
Contingent Charges - - - - -	38	
	617	
	6,239	
Carried forward - - -	£. 15,881	3,839,158

No. 16.—ABSTRACT of Charges of Collection, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	15,881	3,839,158
STAMPS: Charges of Collection— <i>continued.</i>		
<i>Madras:</i>		
	£.	
Commission of the Superintendent - - - - -	1,303	
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	3,348	
Purchase of Paper - - - - -	193	
	4,844	
<i>Bombay:</i>		
Establishment and Contingent Charges:		
At Bombay - - - - -	2,912	
At Sattarah - - - - -	242	
	3,154	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Stamp Duties - - -		23,879
<i>Eastern Settlements: Charges of Collection of the Revenues:</i>		
<i>Prince of Wales Island:</i>		
Collector's and Surveyor's Establishment at Penang and Province Wellesley - - - - -	1,308	
Rent of Market-place, and various Contingent Charges - - -	257	
	£. 1,565	
Post Office: Salary of Postmaster and Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	102	
	1,667	
<i>Singapore:</i>		
Surveyor's Establishment and Establishment of the Land Office:		
Repairs and Contingent Charges - - - - -	649	
Post Office: Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	868	
	1,517	
<i>Malacca:</i>		
Land Office Establishment: Repairs and Contingent Charges -	398	
Post Office: Sundry Charges - - - - -	27	
	425	
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Revenues of the Eastern Settlements - - - - -		3,609
<i>District of Coorg:</i>		
Establishment and Contingent Charges at the Treasury and various Talooks - - -		2,560
TOTAL Charges of Collection of the Revenues, including Cost of Salt and Opium - - - - -	£.	3,869,206

No. 17.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of PAYMENTS other than CHARGES of COLLECTION, chargeable against the following HEADS of REVENUE, for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

LAND, SAYER, ABKARREE, &c. REVENUES:	£.	£.
<i>Bengal:</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	41,684	
Compensation for loss of Settlements - - - - -	600	
Purchase of Lands - - - - -	12	
	42,296	
Less, received from the Rajah of Burdwan on account of Embankments - - - - - £. 5,373		
Sale of Lands - - - - - 147	5,520	
	36,776	
<i>Burmese Cessions:</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - - £. 1,552		
Allowance to Hill Chiefs for resumption of Doars - - - 990	2,542	
		39,318
<i>North-Western Provinces (including the Punjaub):</i>		
<i>North-Western Provinces:</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	10,968	
Superintendent of Embankments - - - - -	1,171	
Endowed Public Gardens - - - - -	1,271	
Compensation to Public Servants for Abandonment of Agricultural Operation in the Doon - - - - -	6,002	
Experimental Cotton Cultivation - - - - -	1,852	
Purchase of Lands - - - - -	337	
	21,601	
<i>Punjaub:</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - - £. 15,077		
Purchase of Lands - - - - - 47	15,124	
		36,725
<i>Madras:</i>		
Repairs of Tanks - - - - -	202,708	
Proportion of Civil Engineer's Charges, chargeable to the Revenue Department - - - - -	22,365	
Sundry Charges for Batta, &c., incurred in the Military, on account of the Revenue Department - - - - -	2,296	
Purchase of Land - - - - -	928	
Plantations - - - - -	410	
		228,707
Carried forward - - - £.		304,750

No. 17.—ABSTRACT of Payments, &c., for the Year ended the 30th April 1854—continued.

		£.
	Brought forward - - -	304,750
<i>Bombay :</i>		
	£.	
Revenue Surveys - - - - -	41,631	
Charges incurred in the Military on account of the Revenue Department -	244	
Charges on account of the Forest Department - - - - -	497	
Charges of the Commission for investigating Claims to Enams, and Transit and Town Duties - - - - -	12,583	
	54,955	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - - £.	281	
Forest Department :—Establishment and Contingent Charges -	1,361	
Superintendent of Canal Clearances and Contingent Charges -	1,526	
Charges on account of the Jaghire Commissioners at Hyderabad and Shikarpore - - - - -	584	
	3,752	
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
Revenue Surveys - - - - - £.	3,141	
Charges incurred in the Military on account of the Revenue Department - - - - -	20	
	3,161	
		61,868
<i>District of Coorg :</i>		
Salary of the Superintendent in Coorg, including Allowance to Assistant Surgeon - - - - -	1,060	
Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	4,191	
		5,251
		371,869
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court :</i>		
Payments to the Administrator-General on account of Claimants for net proceeds of Estates administered to by the late Registrar of the Supreme Court - - - - -	-	2,911
	£.	374,780

No. 18.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES and ASSIGNMENTS paid out of the REVENUES, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements in the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Bengal :</i>	£.	£.
STIPENDS and ALLOWANCES of the Nizamut :		
His Highness the Newab Nazim's Personal Allowance - - £. 68,677		
Her Highness Ameroon Nissa Begum - - - - - 6,239		
Her Highness Munnee Begum - - - - - 14,107		
Nujeeboon Nissa Begum - - - - - 4,734		
Rajmahal Family - - - - - 3,403		
Syed Azeemally Khan - - - - - 2,640		
Rassoo Nissa Begum (Widow of Humayoon Jah) - - - 3,360		
Syed Suffdar Ally - - - - - 1,291		
Allowances to various Chiefs, their Families and Dependents, exceeding Rs. 5,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum, each - - - - - 10,533		
Ditto - - ditto - - not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, each - - - - - 17,065		
Amount of various Stipends and Allowances not particularized in the Statements at present received from India - - 31,465		
	163,514	
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES :		
Rajah Bhoop Sing (Grandson of Rajah Kulyan Sing) - - 2,390		
Aga Mahomed Ishmael Khan (Son of Hajee Khalil Khan) - 1,312		
Shahzada Timoor - - - - - 2,239		
Pensions exceeding Rs. 5,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum, each - - - - - 16,526		
Ditto - - ditto - - not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum, each - - - - - 23,527		
	45,994	
SAYER COMPENSATION :		
Compensations exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum - - - 2,80		
Ditto - - not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum - - - 4,281		
	7,101	
Compensation to the Rajah of Dhar, on account Pergunnah Baireeah - 9,214		
	225,823	
<i>District of Coorg :</i>		
Ex-Rajah of Coorg and his Family - - - - - 6,030		
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS :		
<i>Prince of Wales Island :</i>		
Stipend of the Rajah of Quedah - - - - - £. 2,105		
Allowance to the Family of the late Bindarah of Quedah - - - - - 89		
	2,194	
<i>Singapore :</i>		
Family of His Highness Tamongong - - - - - 884		
Other Political Pensions - - - - - 850		
	1,734	
<i>Malacca :</i>		
Annuities chargeable on Lands - - - - - 1,112		
	5,040	
TOTAL Bengal, including } the Eastern Settlements - } - Carried forward - - £. 236,893		

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—*continued*.

		£.
Brought forward - - -		236,893
PENSIONS and CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES— <i>continued</i> .		£.
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Members of the Royal Family residing at Delhi :		
Stipend of his Majesty the King of Delhi - - - -	£. 89,100	
Allowance of his Majesty in lieu of Land - - - -	3,375	
Ditto - - ditto - - being part of the Stipend of the Heir Apparent - - - - -	2,250	
Ditto - - ditto - - in lieu of Nuzzuranah, prohibited	1,015	
	95,740	
Stipend of Mirza Mahomed Sooltan Futteehool Moolk, Heir Apparent - - - - -	4,322	
Members of the Royal Family - - - - -	11,878	
	111,940	
Members of the Royal Family residing at Furruckabad - -	366	
Ditto - - ditto - - at Benares - - - - -	18,805	
	131,111	
His Highness Maha Rajah Benaik Rao - - - - -	16,406	
Ally Bahadoor, son of the late Nawab Zoolficar Ally Khan Bahadoor - - - - -	37,500	
Ishreepersaud Narain Sing, Rajah of Benares - - - -	9,375	
Tujomul Hossain Khan Newab, Raes of Furruckabad - -	18,926	
Descendants of the late Rajah Anoop Geer Himmud - -	1,438	
Heirs of the late Koonwar Kanchun Geer, Minister of the above Anoop Geer (for 8 months) - - - - -	1,331	
Bulwunt Sing, Son of Chet Sing, the deposed Rajah of Benares - - - - -	2,250	
Hyder Ally Khan (for 10 months) - - - - -	2,531	
Moha Rajah Hurree Rao Hoolkar, being the Net Collections of Bheemah Bais, Pergunnah Koonch - - - - -	19,135	
Her Highness Baiza Bai in lieu of Pergunnah Shurgurh and Koossea of Muttra District - - - - -	18,750	
Wuzeer Mahomed Khan, Newab of Tonk, in lieu of Pergunnah Pulbul, in the Delhi Territory - - - - -	14,062	
Descendants of the late Hafiz Ruhmut Khan, Rohilla Chief -	5,932	
Pensions appertaining to the lapsed Territory of Jaloun -	3,772	
Sons of the late Benaick Rao, Chief Minister of the former Government of Saugor - - - - -	3,161	
Allowances to Families of Rs. 5,000, and not exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum - - - - -	8,164	
Ditto - - ditto - - under Rs. 5,000 per annum each - - - - -	14,734	
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum, granted on the Resump- tion of Maaffee Tenures - - - - -	10,468	
	319,046	
<i>Cis- and Trans-Sutledge States :</i>		
Pensions in perpetuity in lieu of Territory ceded by Maha Rajah Golab Sing to the British Government - - - -	2,297	
Ditto - - granted on the escheat of the Kythul States	1,875	
Ditto - - to Tara Sing Shahajada (for six months) -	281	
Ditto - - under Rs. 5,000 per annum granted on the Resumption of Maaffee Tenures - - - - -	7,961	
Other Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum - - - - -	2,292	
	14,766	
Carried forward - - - £.	333,752	236,893

No. 18.—ABSTRACT of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	333,752	236,893

PENSIONS, &c.—*continued.*

North-Western Provinces :

For Services rendered under the former Governments of Jaloun and Jeitpore - - - - -	£. 2,897
Pension in lieu of a Jagheer, and on the resumption of Pergunnah Pulbul: and for important Services - - -	9,412
Charitable Allowances, under Rs. 5,000 per annum each -	3,992
	16,301

Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States :

Jusmunt Sing, Ex-Raja of Noorpore, and his mother -	£. 656
Bhope Sing, Ex-Sirdar of Rooper - - - - -	2,531
Family of the Ex-Rajah of Ludwah (for 14 months) -	1,369
"Charitable Allowances," under Rs. 5,000 per annum	1,709
	6,265

22,566

SAYER COMPENSATION, &c.:

North-Western Provinces :

Allowances to Rajahs, proprietors of villages, in lieu of Abkaree, Sayer, Customs, and Transit Duties abolished - - -	£. 22,042
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Cis- and Trans-Sutledge States :

Allowances to Rajahs in lieu of Customs and Transit Duties abolished - - - - -	3,397
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25,439

381,757

Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory :

Stipend of His Highness Maharajah Dulleep Sing (11 months) - - - - -	£. 10,312
Stipend of Ranees of deceased Maharajahs, including allowances to dependents and adherents - - -	15,093
Nuwab Surfuraz Khan, of Mooltan, and relatives -	3,835
Pension of Rajah Lall Sing - - - - -	2,719
Mungul Sing, a principal Jagheerdar on resumption of his rent-free tenures - - - - -	1,125
Pensions in lieu of Territory ceded by Maharajah Golab Sing to the British Government - - -	1,094
Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum, granted on the resumption of Maaftee Tenures - - - - -	32,528
Dewar Ojoodhiapersaud, in lieu of Jagheer - - -	937
Other Pensions under Rs. 5,000 per annum - - -	23,627
	91,270

Pensions and Charitable Allowances :

Pensions granted to several individuals for important services in the Punjab and Trans-Indus Territory - - - - -	£. 4,020
"Charitable Allowances," under Rs. 5,000 per annum - - - - -	48,281
	52,310
Sayer Compensation - - - - -	998
	53,308

144,578

TOTAL—North Western Provinces, including the } unnexed Territory - - - - - }	526,335
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Carried forward - - -	£. 763,228
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No. 18.—ABSTRACT of Allowances, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

	Brought forward - - -	£. 763,228
<i>Madras :</i>		£.
<i>Carnatic :</i>		
Payment to His Highness the Newab of the Carnatic, on account of his one-fifth share of the Revenues - - -	£. 110,545	
Pensions to the Families and Dependents of the late Newabs, &c. - - - - -	30,090	
		140,635
<i>Tanjore :</i>		
Payment to His Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, on account of his Annual Allowance and Share of the Tanjore Revenues -	£. 94,260	
Allowances to the Family of the late Rajah Ameer Sing -	3,007	
		97,267
<i>Masulipatam :</i>		
Stipends to the Newab of Masulipatam and Family - - - -		3,950
<i>Ceded Districts :</i>		
Appropriated by the Treaty of Mysore for the maintenance of the Families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan - - - - -		65,625
COMPENSATIONS, PENSIONS AND CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:		
Compensation in lieu of Resumed Lands, Offices, and Privileges - - - - -	£. 53,267	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	8,039	
		61,306
Malikana, or Share of the Revenues of Malabar enjoyed by Native Princes - - - - -		26,550
	TOTAL, Madras - - -	395,333
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Pensions to the Family of the Newab of Bednore - - -	£. 1,688	
The Officers and Retinue of the Ex-Paishwa - - -	1,619	
Family and Dependents of the late Newab of Surat - - -	8,767	
Jyajee Row Sinday (Collectorate of Ahmednugger) - - -	16,182	
Bulwuntrow Mahadewrow Rastia (ditto) - - -	2,178	
Ragoonathrow Vittul Vinchoorkur (ditto) - - -	4,544	
Christnarow Vittul, adopted son of the late Vittul Rao Dewjee, Minister of the Guicowar Government - - -	2,373	
Various Pensions and Allowances of Rs. 5,000 and under Rs. 20,000 each - - -	12,987	
Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 each - - -	27,344	
		77,682
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Allowances to the Ex-Ameers and others - - - - -		45,542
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
His Highness's Ranees - - - - -	£. 7,383	
Ex-Rajah's Family - - - - -	1,641	
Guzra Saib - - - - -	559	
Bulvunt Rao Bhoslay - - - - -	675	
Purtabrao - - - - -	659	
Other Pensions not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per annum each -	13,212	
		24,129
		147,353
	£.	1,305,914

No. 19.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Amount set apart in the Year 1853-54, on account of the SINKING FUND for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of *Tanjore*, with the Interest thereon payable out of the *Tanjore* Revenues.

Amount set apart from the Tanjore Revenues on the 31st July 1853, agreeably to the 10th clause of the Articles of Agreement between the East India Company and the Creditors of the late Ameer Sing, formerly Rajah of Tanjore, dated the 11th of February 1824, being five per cent. on the sum of Star Pagodas 16,06,796. 24. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$., equivalent to Company's Rupees 56,23,788, the aggregate amount of the Tanjore Debt awarded by the Commissioners in England, according to their Final Report, dated the 29th of July 1840, Rs. 2,81,189 - - -	£.	
		26,362
Interest, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the Bonds issued for admitted Claims on the Tanjore Country, agreeably to the 1st clause of the Articles of Agreement above referred to - - - - -		20,691
	£.	47,053

No. 20.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the ALLOWANCES to DISTRICT and VILLAGE OFFICERS and ENAMDARS, including Charitable Grants, for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Madras :</i>	£.	£.
Allowances paid at the several Collectorates, in lieu of Resumed Lands, Privileges and Offices - - - - -	69,121	
Other Allowances paid by the several Collectors - - - - -	15,628	84,749
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Enamdars - - - - - £. 318,659		
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes, and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants - 505,058		
Compensation to Enamdars and Huckdars, in lieu of their Huck Allowances, &c. - - - - - 26,425		
	850,142	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Compensation Allowances to Enamdars, &c., in lieu of certain cesses abolished - - - - -	519	
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
Enamdars - - - - - £. 5,565		
Allowances to Zemindars, Muzmoodars, Dessaes and other District and Village Officers, including Charitable Grants - 132,149		
	137,714	988,415
	£.	1,073,164

No. 21.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the CHARGES of the CIVIL and POLITICAL ESTABLISHMENTS of *India*, including Contingent Charges, for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Bengal :</i>	£.	£.
CHARGES on account of the General Government of India :		
Salaries of the Governor-General and Members of the Supreme Council -	56,758	
Secretariat, Foreign, Home, Financial and Military Departments - -	65,018	
Loan Office and Promissory Note Press - - - - -	4,072	
Governor-General's Office and Establishment - - - - -	15,935	
Presents made in the name of the Governor-General, and Allowances to Vakeels, Natives of Rank, &c. - - - - -	2,450	
Residents, Political Agents, &c., at Foreign Courts, Salaries, Allowances, Establishments, Contingencies, &c. - - - - -	114,406	
Political Agent at Aden, Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	5,924	
Temporary Embassies and Missions - - - - -	477	
Survey and Observatories, including Charges on account of the Great Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -	37,146	
Electric Telegraph, Salary, Establishment and Contingencies - - -	3,580	
Director-General of Post-offices in India, Salary and Establishment - -	280	
Suppression of Thuggee and Meriah Sacrifices - - - - -	27,307	
Compensation to Junkojee Rao Holkar on account of Pergunnah Kissory Paton	2,764	
Charges on account of Vessels of the Indian Navy employed on the Euphrates, paid at Bombay, and charged in account to Bengal - - £. 1,878		
Ditto - - - - Malay Archipelago - - ditto - - - -	5,314	
	7,192	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	7,817	
		351,126
CHARGES on account of the Government of Bengal :		
Public Offices at the Presidency, comprising the Bengal Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account and Audit, Government Agency, Government Savings Bank, Superintendent of Stationery and Printing Establishments	79,727	
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College, &c. - - - - -	13,491	
Civil Architects and Superintending Engineers, Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including proportion (one-third) of the Staff Allowances of the Members and Secretary of the Military Board, and of their Establishment and Contingent Charges, chargeable to the Civil Buildings Department - - - - -	35,321	
Railway Commissioner : Salaries and Establishments of the Commissioner and Consulting Engineer, &c. - - - - -	8,166	
Ecclesiastical Department, Cathedral and Church Establishments, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c. - - - - -	32,471	
Medical Department, including Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency, and in the Provinces - - - - -	32,233	
College at Fort William - - - - -	4,348	
Education Department, Grants, &c. - - - - -	45,821	
House Rent and Taxes - - - - -	4,062	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings - - - - -	102,421	
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -	121,510	
Donations to Charitable, Literary and other Institutions - - - - -	4,692	
Petty Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	19,929	
Stationery purchased - - - - -	10,154	
Provincial Battalions and Nujeebs, including the Calcutta Native Militia -	56,188	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	8,862	
Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	1,898	
	581,294	
DEDUCT :		
Value of Watermarked Paper supplied to the Stamp Offices in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces - - - - - £. 8,082		
Received for Stationery Stores sold - - - - -	4,987	
Gain by Exchange on Coins and Bills negotiated in the Political and Civil Departments - - - - -	15,650	
	28,719	
		552,575
Carried forward - - - £.		903,701

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

<i>Bengal—continued.</i>		£.
ANNEXED Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:		
Local Commissioners in Pegu, and in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces; proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges; the remaining two-thirds being charged to the Revenue and Judicial Departments	1,608	
Assay Master at Pegu; Deputation Allowance, Office Establishment and Contingent Charges	462	
Accountants and Civil Auditors Offices; Establishments and Contingencies	450	
Ecclesiastical Department, Church	375	
Repairs of Roads and Bridges, and Establishment of the Surveyor of Roads	425	
Topographical Survey of Pegu	775	
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	334	
		4,429
TOTAL, Bengal Presidency		908,130
<i>North-Western Provinces, including the Cis- and Trans-Sutlej States:</i>		
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Establishment and Expenses of his Household	9,313	
Charges of the Political Agencies under the Lieutenant-Governor	3,038	
Tour of the Lieutenant-Governor	5,164	
Public Offices, comprising the Secretariat, Accountant's Office, Civil Auditor's Office, Oordoo Translator, Assay Office and Bullion Depôt	37,214	
Ecclesiastical Establishments	18,826	
Botanical Gardens, and Tea Nurseries and Plantations	£. 6,954	
Deduct,—Realised by Sale of Tea	950	
	6,004	
Grants for General and Special Educational Purposes, and Donations to Village Schools	19,942	
Grants to Native Hospitals and Dispensaries	10,121	
Repairs to Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	5,193	
Salaries and Establishments of Superintending and Executive Engineers	9,210	
Civil Engineers' College at Roorkee	6,398	
Presents made in the name of the Government	1,524	
Stationery	3,136	
Printing Charges and Purchase of Books	3,277	
Provincial Battalions	£. 47,946	
Less,—Amount received as Compensation for Services rendered to Foreign States by Corps in British Pay	26,376	
	21,570	
Miscellaneous	8,473	
	168,403	
Refunded Charges and Value of Stores formerly charged, returned into Bengal Magazines	14,227	
	154,176	
<i>Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:</i>		
Board of Administration; proportion of the Salary of the late President and Deputy Secretary chargeable to the Civil Department (part of the year)	219	
Salaries of the Chief Commissioner in the Punjaub, his Secretary and Military Secretary; Establishments and Contingent Charges	17,700	
Accountants, Civil Auditors and Civil Pension Paymaster's Offices, Assay Office and Bullion Depôt, Establishments and Contingent Charges	6,072	
Ecclesiastical Establishments	5,766	
Salaries and Establishment of the Superintending and Executive Engineers	16,215	
Repairs to Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	11,636	
Presents made in the name of the Government	798	
Charges on account of State Prisoners	1,821	
Punjaub Geological Survey	1,210	
Government School at Amritsur	575	
Stationery	1,516	
Lunatic Asylum and Dispensary Charges	2,062	
Loss by Assay and Re-coinage	2,658	
Tea Nurseries and Plantations	1,942	
Miscellaneous	6,865	
	76,855	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory		231,031
Carried forward	£.	1,139,161

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

		Brought forward - - -	£. 1,139,161
<i>Madras :</i>			£.
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - -			24,735
Governor's Office and Establishment, &c. - - - - -			8,766
Public Offices, comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c. - - - - -			56,198
Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ, and to Junior Civil Servants attached to the College - - - - -			4,383
Residents and Agents at Travancore, Tanjore, Pondicherry, &c., Allowances, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -			5,660
Ecclesiastical Department, Church Establishments, including Salaries of the Bishop, Archdeacon, Chaplains, &c. - - - - -			31,302
Medical Department, including Hospitals and Dispensaries at the Presidency and in the Provinces - - - - -			12,821
Public Observatory - - - - -			1,620
Civil Engineers' Charges and Establishment of Civil Surveys - - - - -			1,866
College at Fort St. George - - - - -			1,399
Education Department - - - - -			5,728
House Rent and Taxes - - - - -			4,626
Repairs of Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings - - - - -			104,466
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -			104,265
Donations to Public and Charitable Institutions - - - - -			2,488
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -			11,269
Batta to Officers of Her Majesty's Squadron - - - - -			7,570
Charges connected with Travellers' Bungalows and Native Choultries in several Districts - - - - -			2,346
Cost of Ferry Boats, &c. - - - - -			2,388
Allowances to Military Officers employed in the Civil Department, and value of various Articles supplied by the Commissary-General for the Service of that Department - - - - -			5,089
Miscellaneous - - - - -			10,479
TOTAL, Madras Presidency - - -			409,464
<i>Bombay :</i>			
Salaries of the Governor and Members of Council - - - - -			23,871
Governor's Office and Establishment, &c. - - - - -			7,241
Governor's Tour in the Deccan - - - - -			1,699
Residents and Political Agents at Foreign Courts, &c. - - - - -			11,998
Public Offices at the Presidency, comprising the Secretariat, General Treasury, Offices of Account, Audit, &c. - - - - -			63,366
Allowances to Civil Servants temporarily employed, and to Junior Civil Servants while qualifying for employment in Public Offices - - - - -			3,080
Charges on account of the Grand Trigonometrical Survey - - - - -			1,805
Printing Charges - - - - -			6,367
Stationery - - - - -			2,763
Medical Department, including Hospitals, Dispensaries and Medical College - - - - -			19,342
House Rent, Repairs, Taxes and Contributions to the Municipal Fund - - - - -			7,174
Ecclesiastical Establishments - - - - -			26,000
Carried forward - - -		£.	1,548,625

No. 21.—ABSTRACT of Charges, &c., for the Year ended 30 April 1854—continued.

		£.
	Brought forward - - -	1,548,625
<i>Bombay—continued.</i>		£.
Civil Architect, Superintending Engineers, &c. - - - - -		23,515
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Bridges, Bunds, &c. - - - - -		64,464
Botanical Garden at Dapooree - - - - -		2,005
Donations to Service Funds - - - - -		45,496
Grants for Educational Purposes - - - - -		17,744
Donations to Charitable Societies and Scientific Institutions - - -		1,102
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -		34,502
Miscellaneous - - - - -		22,903
		386,437
<i>Scinde :</i>	£.	
Salary of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Province of Scinde, including Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	9,309	
Ecclesiastical Department ; Salary and Establishment - - -	2,353	
Medical Department ; Salaries, Hospital Charges, &c. - - -	3,016	
Civil Engineer ; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	2,385	
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Buildings, &c. - - - - -	1,155	
Education Charges - - - - -	199	
Pensions - - - - -	727	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1,769	
		20,918
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
Commissioner's Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - -	733	
Miscellaneous Charges on account of the late Rajah's Establishment - - - - -	4,901	
Medical and Hospital Department - - - - -	985	
Civil Engineer ; Allowance and Establishment - - - - -	3,122	
Ecclesiastical Establishment - - - - -	36	
Education Charges - - - - -	309	
Repairs to Roads, Tanks, Buildings, &c. - - - - -	5,522	
District Dawk Establishment - - - - -	769	
Allowance to Junior Covenanted Civil Servants while qualifying for Public Employment - - - - -	192	
Pensions and Charitable Allowances - - - - -	119	
Miscellaneous - - - - -	564	
		17,252
TOTAL, Bombay Presidency - - -		424,602
TOTAL CHARGES in India - - £.		1,973,227
<i>Stores from England (No. 34) :</i>		
Stationery - - - - -	£. 31,846	
Miscellaneous Civil Stores - - - - -	4,150	
		35,996
TOTAL, including Stores from England - - - £.		2,009,223

No. 22.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the JUDICIAL and POLICE CHARGES of India
(including Contingent Charges), for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Bengal :</i>	£.	£.	£.
SUPREME COURT and the other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction :			
Supreme Court of Judicature : Salaries of the Judges, Officers and Establishments under the Supreme Court, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	56,689		
Coroner's Office : Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	577		
Justices of the Peace : Salaries of the Magistrates, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	33,407		
Court of Small Causes : Salaries of the Judges, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,948		
Pensions - - - - -	324		
		101,945	
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE :			
Sudder, Dewanny and Nizamut Adawluts : Salaries of the Judges and Register Establishment, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	38,646		
Provincial, City and District Courts - - - - -	381,221		
Provincial Police - - - - -	99,719		
Pensions - - - - -	6,176		
		525,762	
BURMESE CESSIONS :			
Local Commissioners : Moiety of their Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges chargeable to the Judicial Department - - - - -	4,785		627,707
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges - - - - -	46,993		
Police - - - - -	18,848		
Pensions - - - - -	432		
ANNEXED PROVINCES of PEGU and MARTABAN :	71,058		
Local Commissioners : Proportion (one-third) of their Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges chargeable to the Judicial Department - - £. 1,608			
Civil and Criminal Courts : Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the several Deputy Commissioners and of the Magistrate at Rangoon - - 15,859			
Police - - - - -	5,822		
	23,289		
		94,347	
			722,054
TOTAL Bengal, including the Burmese Territories - - -			
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, including the PUNJAUB and TRANS-INDUS Territory :			
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>			
Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut : Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingencies - - - - -	26,205		
Commissioners of Circuit, ditto - - - - -	23,354		
Civil and Criminal Courts, ditto - - - - -	287,586		
Inspector of Prisons - ditto - - - - -	4,684		
Charges on account of Prisoners : Diet, Clothing, Medicine, &c. - - - - -	37,865		
Police - - - - -	159,831		
Pensions - - - - -	4,473		
		543,998	
<i>Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory :</i>			
Proportion of the Salary of the late President of the Board of Administration chargeable to the Judicial Department - - - - -	215		
Salary of the Judicial Commissioner, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	6,458		
Commissioners of Circuit : Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	10,346		
Criminal Courts - - - - ditto - - - - -	55,778		
Civil Courts - - - - ditto - - - - -	141		
Inspector of Prisons - - - ditto - - - - -	1,695		
Charges on account of Prisoners : Diet, Clothing, Medicine, &c. - - - - -	14,627		
Civil and Military Police - - - - -	238,049		
		327,309	
TOTAL, North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory - - - - -			871,307
Carried forward - - - £.			1,503,361

No. 22.—ACCOUNT of the Judicial and Police Charges of India, &c.—continued.

	Brought forward - - -	£. 1,593,361
<i>Madras :</i>		
SUPREME COURT and other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction :	£.	£.
Supreme Court of Judicature: Salaries, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	21,817	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	640	
Sheriff's Office - - - - -	1,661	
Court of Small Causes - - - - -	7,055	
Insolvent Debtors' Court - - - - -	369	
Police Charges at the Presidency - - - - -	12,693	
		44,235
SUDDER, PROVINCIAL and ZILLAH COURTS, including PROVINCIAL POLICE :		
Court of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut - - - - -	24,005	
Provincial Courts - - - - -	170,020	
Provincial Police - - - - -	82,174	
Pensions - - - - -	3,353	
		279,552
TOTAL Madras - - - - -		323,787
<i>Bombay :</i>		
SUPREME COURT and the other LOCAL COURTS within its Jurisdiction :		
Supreme Court of Judicature: Salaries of the Judges, Establishments and Contingencies, including Salaries and Establishments of the Company's Law Officers, &c. - - - - -	33,426	
Coroner's Office - - - - -	703	
Court of Small Causes - - - - -	7,509	
Sheriff's Establishment - - - - -	1,918	
Police Charges at the Presidency (deducting 5,154 <i>l.</i> , contributed by the Municipal Fund, under Act of the Government of India, No. XI. of 1845) - - - - -	18,739	
		62,295
Provincial Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges (including 15,249 <i>l.</i> , Charges on account of the Southern Mahrattah Irregular Horse, after deducting the sum of 7,542 <i>l.</i> , received from the Surrumjamdars, on account of the Pay of that Force) - - - - -	- - -	226,332
		288,627
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Salary of the Assistant Judicial Commissioner, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	545	
Charges on account of the Police Corps, Khoza Horse, Soda Killadars and Footmen, Magisterial Gaol Establishment, Contingencies, &c. - - - - -	60,450	
		60,995
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
Country Courts: Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges, including 13,862 <i>l.</i> Charges on account of the Southern Mahrattah Irregular Horse - - - - -	- - -	40,395
TOTAL, Bombay, &c. - - - - -		390,017
TOTAL, Judicial and Police Charges - - - - -	£.	2,307,165

No. 23.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Amount expended for BUILDINGS, ROADS, and other PUBLIC WORKS, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings, for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Bengal :</i>	£.	£.
Advances to the Railway Commissioner for the Purchase of Land, &c. -	15,422	
Allowances on account of the Electric Telegraph - - - - -	32,875	
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - - - - -	26,199	
	74,496	
<i>Annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban :</i>		
Advances on account of Public Works - - - - -	5,197	79,693
<i>North-Western Provinces, including the Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory :</i>		
<i>North-Western Provinces :</i>		
Canals - - - - -	285,223	
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - - - - -	65,091	
	350,314	
<i>Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory :</i>		
Canals - - - - - £. 28,643		
On account Construction of various Buildings, Roads, &c. - - - - - 48,516	77,159	427,473
<i>Madras :</i>		
On account Construction of new Public Roads in various Districts - - -	36,421	507,166
On account Construction of various Public Buildings and Works (exclusive of the Sums expended in Repairs of Tanks, amounting to 202,708 <i>l.</i> , stated in Account, No. 17) - - - - -	16,268	52,689
<i>Bombay :</i>		
On account Construction of Tanks, Roads, Bridges, &c. (deducting the Sum of 5,360 <i>l.</i> , contributions from Ryots, on account Construction of Tanks, Wells, &c. - - - - -	13,182	
Land taken for Railway Purposes - - - - -	177	
On account various Buildings, &c. - - - - -	12,028	
	25,387	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
On account Construction of Roads, Tanks, Bridges, &c. - - - £. 60,583		
On account various Buildings, &c. - - - - - 13,561	74,144	
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
On account various Buildings, &c. - - - - -	385	99,916
Add,—from England (No. 34) :		659,771
Invoice Value of Stores for the Electric Telegraph - - - - -		46,115
TOTAL, including Stores from England - - - £.		705,886

No. 24.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges of the EASTERN SETTLEMENTS
(*Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca*), for the Year ended 30th April 1854.

	£.	£.
<i>Prince of Wales Island:</i>		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident and Superintendent of the Province Wellesley, Establishment and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges	6,550	
Ecclesiastical Establishment: Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges	1,034	
Schools: Allowances	444	
Medical Department: Salary and Establishment of the Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Charges, &c.	1,047	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Salaries of the Recorder and Registrar	£. 5,469	
Establishment of the Offices of the Recorder, Registrar, Sheriff, Coroner, &c.	2,839	
Superintendent of Convicts and other Prisoners, Police and Contingent Charges	1,244	
Repairs	425	
	9,977	
Marine Charges: Salary of the Harbour Master, Establishment and Contingent Charges	873	
Military Charges: Command Allowances, Repairs and Assessment of Military Buildings, &c.	808	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Pay, Provisions, and other Charges at Penang on account of the Gun Boats employed	526	
Local Pensions	647	
		21,906
<i>Singapore:</i>		
Salary of the Governor of the Straits Settlements	£. 2,268	
Salaries of the Resident Councillor and Assistant Resident, Establishments and Contingent Charges	6,756	
Repairs and Assessments of Buildings	396	
	9,420	
Ecclesiastical Department: Salary of Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges	1,051	
Schools: Allowances	489	
Medical Department: Salaries and Establishment of the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, Hospital Charges, &c.	1,902	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c.	£. 3,175	
Superintendent of Convicts: Charges on account of Convicts and other Prisoners, Police and Contingent Charges	3,596	
Repairs	197	
	6,968	
Marine Charges: Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Master Attendant's Office	1,290	
Military Charges: Repairs to Military Buildings and Miscellaneous	176	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Payments at Singapore for Pay, Provisions, and Stores, on account of the Steamer Hooghly, and Gun Boats employed	4,964	
Local Pensions	462	
		26,722
Carried forward	£.	48,628

No. 24.—CHARGES of the Eastern Settlements, *Prince of Wales Island, &c.*—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	48,628
<i>Malacca:</i>		
Salaries of the Resident Councillor, Assistant Resident, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,892	
Ecclesiastical Establishment: Salary of the Chaplain, Church Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	464	
Schools: Allowances - - - - -	365	
Medical Department: Salary of the Assistant Surgeon, Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	510	
Judicial and Police Charges:		
Establishment of the Court of Judicature, Sheriff, Coroner, Court of Requests, &c. - - - - -	£. 1,254	
Country Police Establishment: Charges on account of Convicts, and Contingent Charges - - - - -	1,261	
	2,515	
Marine Charges: Establishment and Contingent Charges - - - - -	187	
Military Charges: Command Allowances, Repairs of Military Buildings, and Miscellaneous - - - - -	193	
Suppression of Piracy in the Straits: Pay, Provisions, and other Charges at Malacca, on account of Gun Boats employed - - - - -	1,091	
Local Pensions - - - - -	269	
		7,486
TOTAL Charges of the Eastern Settlements (exclusive of the Charges of Collection of the Revenues and Payments of Political Pensions, exhibited in Accounts, Nos. 16 and 18) - - - - -	£.	56,114

TOTAL CHARGES OF THE EASTERN SETTLEMENTS.

	Prince of Wales Island.	Singapore.	Malacca.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Charges of Establishment, exclusive of Charges of Collection of the Revenues as exhibited in this Account - - - - -	21,906	26,722	7,486	56,114
Charges of Collection of the Revenues (Account, No. 16) - - - - -	1,667	1,517	425	3,609
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the Revenues (Account, No. 18) - - - - -	2,194	1,734	1,112	5,040
TOTAL - - - £.	25,767	29,973	9,023	64,763

Note.—The Charges on account of Troops stationed in the Eastern Settlements are included in the General Military Charges of India.

No. 25.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MILITARY CHARGES of India for the Year ended the 30th April 1854 (including Charges defrayed in England).

	£.	£.
<i>Bengal:</i>		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - -	982,025	
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - - £. 2,167,005		
Ditto - - of Irregular Cavalry, and Local Infantry Battalions - - - - - 540,968		
	2,707,973	
General Staff and Staff attached to Army Divisions and Stations, including the Adjutant-Generals, Quartermaster-General's, Judge Advocate-General's, &c. Departments - - - - -	134,803	
Commissariat Department and Charges - - - - -	494,871	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings - - - - -	54,288	
Garrison and Recruiting Depôts; Medical, Clothing, Pay and Stud Departments; Gun Foundries, Gunpowder Agencies and Miscellaneous - -	533,887	
Pay and Allowances of Troops and Commissariat Claims at Aden - -	16,687	
Pensions - - - - -	254,912	
	5,179,441	
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES in the MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		
On account of the Expedition against Burmah - - - £. 276,614		
Ditto Armies of the Punjaub - - - - - 82,919		
Ditto late Afghanistan Campaign - - - - - 42,648		
	402,181	
		5,581,622
<i>Punjaub and Trans-Indus Territory:</i>		
Punjaub Irregular Force of Cavalry, Infantry, and Light Field Battery, Guide Corps, Scinde Camel Corps, &c. - - - - -	- -	215,134
		5,796,756
<i>Madras:</i>		
Her Majesty's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances - - - - - £. 162,150		
East India Company's Troops:		
Pay and Allowances - - - - - 1,457,167		
	1,619,317	
General Division, Garrison and Cantonment Staff, including Military Offices and Establishments - - - - -	115,547	
Commissariat Department and Charges - - - - -	231,968	
Ordnance Department - - - - -	40,892	
Batta to Troops serving in the Eastern Settlements, including Pay, Field Batta, Provisions, &c., supplied to the Troops at Labuan - - -	160,799	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings - - - - -	15,075	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - - - -	233,722	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England) - - - - -	48,329	
Pensions - - - - -	179,397	
	2,645,046	
WAR CHARGES:		
Amount brought to account upon the Madras Statement under the description of War Charges, Expedition against Burmah - - - - -	15,634	
	2,660,680	
Deduct,—Chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on account of Pay, Field Batta and Supplies furnished to the Troops composing the Garrison of Labuan - - - - -	5,968	
		2,654,712
Carried forward - - - £.		8,451,468

No. 25.—MILITARY CHARGES of *India* (including Charges defrayed in *England*)—continued.

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	8,451,468
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Her Majesty's Troops : - - -	£.	
Pay, Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges - - -	258,483	
East India Company's Troops :		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - -	£. 694,737	
Pay and Allowances, Commissariat and Contingent Charges of Irregular Local Corps - - -	141,976	
	<u>836,713</u>	
	1,095,196	
General Division and Garrison Staff - - -	113,794	
Commissariat Department and Ordnance Charges - - -	112,837	
Repairs of Fortifications and Buildings - - -	14,005	
Medical, Gun Carriage, Gunpowder and Clothing Departments, and Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges - - -	80,073	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from England) - - -	20,729	
Pensions - - -	92,569	
	<u>1,529,203</u>	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Her Majesty's Troops :		
Pay and Allowances - - -	£. 8,157	
East India Company's Troops :		
Pay and Allowances of Regular Troops - - -	£. 34,972	
Pay and Allowances of Irregular Troops - - -	91,104	
	<u>126,076</u>	
Commissariat Charges - - -	16,006	
Military Offices and Departments, including Contingent Charges - - -	32,133	
Repairs to Fortifications and Buildings - - -	3,953	
	<u>186,325</u>	
<i>Sattarah :</i>		
Miscellaneous Charges in the Military Department debited to Sattarah - - -	1,571	
	<u>1,717,099</u>	
MILITARY BUILDINGS AND FORTIFICATIONS :		
<i>Bengal :</i>		10,168,567
Lower and Western Provinces - - -	205,912	
Pegu and Martaban - - -	23,768	
	<u>229,680</u>	
Madras - - -	19,883	
Bombay - - -	£. 15,165	
Scinde - - -	27,604	
	<u>42,769</u>	
	<u>292,332</u>	
TOTAL Charges in India (No. 12) - - -	£.	10,460,899
CHARGES in <i>England :</i>		
Furlough and Retired Pay to Military Officers, including Off-reckonings (No. 12) - - -	£.	653,308
Her Majesty's Paymaster-General, on account of Queen's Troops serving in India (No. 12) - - -	653,693	
Retiring Pay, Pensions, &c. of Her Majesty's Troops serving or having served in India; Act 4 Geo. 4, cap. 71 (No. 12) - - -	60,000	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34) - - -	239,497	
Passage of Troops (No. 32) - - -	70,553	
Passage and Outfit of Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Officers in Charge of Recruits, and Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments (No. 33) - - -	19,577	
Charges of the Depot at Warley and other Recruiting Charges, including Expenses of the Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the Art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham (No. 33) - - -	48,292	
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, Net Charge (No. 33) - - -	5,904	
Pensions under the Regulations of Lord Clive's Fund (No. 33) - - -	78,555	
	<u>1,829,379</u>	
TOTAL Military Charges of India - - -	£.	12,290,278

No. 26.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MARINE CHARGES of *India* for the Year ended the 30th April 1854 (including the Charges defrayed in *England*).

<i>Bengal:</i>		£.	£.
Superintendent's Office, Marine Pay Office, and Naval Storekeeper's Department; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges		10,262	
Master Attendant's - - - ditto - - - ditto - - -		5,735	
Registry Office of Merchant Seamen ditto - - - ditto - - -		1,572	
Lighthouses and Floating Lights, Chain Moorings, Hulks and Receiving Vessels		8,764	
Pilot Schooners, Row Boats and Bhaoleahs		38,457	
Telegraphic Establishment		219	
Marine Charges at Arracan, and in the Tenasserim Provinces		9,084	
Dockyard at Kidderpore		15,676	
Blocks of Ships, Steam Vessels, &c.		2,179	
Marine Surveys and Miscellaneous		7,059	
Repairs of Buildings		880	
Stores (exclusive of Stores from London)		13,745	
Steam Navigation:			
Controller's Office, Workshops and Coal Depôt at Kidderpore, £.25,742			
Internal:			
Freight Office, Steam Agents, Native Mariners, and Coal and Firewood Depôts - - - £.4,134			
Steam Boats, Accommodation Flats, Cargo and Troop Boats, Coals, &c. - - - 16,389			
		20,523	
External:			
Charges of Coal Depôts at Moulmein, Akyab, and Point de Galle - - - £.11,759			
Charges of Steamers - - - 14,543			
		26,302	
Pensions		72,567	
		6,587	
			192,786
ANNEXED Provinces of Pegu and Martaban:			
Local Marine:			
Master Attendant at Rangoon; Establishment and Contingent Charges		2,758	
Dockyard at Rangoon; Salary of Superintending Engineer, Establishment and Contingent Charges		3,614	
Superintendent of the Irawaddy Flotilla; Salary, Establishment and Contingent Charges		866	
Schooners and Light Vessel		812	
Charges of Steam Vessels, Accommodation Flats, and Troop Boats		12,412	
Cost of Coals		13,293	
On account Construction of Vessels and Boats		1,531	
Miscellaneous Charges in the Marine Department (not particularised)		22,678	
		57,964	
Deduct,—Receipts for Freight and Passage-money operating in reduction of Charges		3,555	
			54,409
TOTAL Marine Charges at Bengal, including the annexed Provinces of Pegu and Martaban		£.	247,195
<i>Madras:</i>			
Marine Board; Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges		937	
Master Attendant's Office - - ditto - - - ditto - - -		2,683	
Lighthouse Charges		266	
Establishment of the Registrar of Merchant Seamen		371	
Establishment at the Outports		1,748	
Charges on account of the Steamer "Hugh Lindsay," including Coals purchased - - - £.7,553			
Deduct,—Received for Passage-money and Freight - - - 232			
		7,321	
Miscellaneous		918	
Pensions		78	
		14,322	
Deduct,—Proceeds of Stores sold, and Fees collected by Registrar of Merchant Seamen, operating in reduction of Charges		1,194	
			13,128
Carried forward		£.	260,323

No. 26.—ACCOUNT of the Marine Charges of *India* for the Year ended 30 April 1854—*continued.*

	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	260,323
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Marine Office; Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges - -	13,813	
Master Attendant's Department, including Charges of Lighthouse and Pilot Establishment - - - - -	8,331	
Controller's Department, including Dock and Steam Engine - - -	6,194	
Registrar of Merchant Seamen, Establishment and Contingent Charges -	1,223	
Conservator of Forests, Salary and Establishment - - - - -	1,073	
Charges of Cruisers and Vessels - - - - -	29,605	
Charges of Steam Vessels - - - - - £.86,822		
Deduct,—Received this year for Passage-money - - - 32,204		
	54,618	
Stores, exclusive of Stores from England - - - - -	69,307	
Repairs of Buildings - - - - -	1,698	
Pay of Officers unattached, and Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges in the Marine Department - - - - -	8,332	
Retired Pay and Pensions (exclusive of Payments in England) - - -	2,014	
Burmah Donation Batta - - - - -	6,179	
	202,387	
<i>Scinde :</i>		
Pay and Allowances to Officers and Crews of Vessels employed in Scinde, deducting 3,008 <i>l.</i> Freight realised by Vessels of the Indus Flotilla - -	9,986	
		212,373
TOTAL Charges in India - - - £.		472,696
<i>CHARGES in England :</i>		
Furlough and Retired Pay to Marine Officers (No. 12) - - - - -	29,804	
Passage and Outfit for the Volunteers of the Bengal Pilot Service (No. 33) -	116	
Invoice Value of Stores (No. 34) - - - - -	93,705	
Coals for Depôts and Miscellaneous Expenses connected with Steam Communication with India, deducting the Sum of 50,000 <i>l.</i> chargeable to Her Majesty's Government on that Account (No. 12) - - - - -	10,611	
		134,236
TOTAL Marine Charges - - - £.		606,932

No. 27.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the MINT CHARGES of *India* for the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

<i>Bengal :</i>		£.
Salaries, Establishments and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c. - - - - -	£.21,755	
Loss of Weight in Melting, and Miscellaneous Charges - - - - -	4,924	
		26,679
<i>Madras :</i>		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c.		11,189
<i>Bombay :</i>		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingent Charges of the Mint Master, Assay Master, &c.		14,871
		52,739
Add,—Stores from England (No. 34) - - - - -		5,216
TOTAL, including Stores from England - - - £.		57,955

No. 28.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the SUMS paid and payable for INTEREST on India DEBT in the Year ended the 30th April 1854, showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

AMOUNT of the INTEREST paid in the Year 1853-54.	£.	£.
<i>Bengal:</i>		
Interest on Loans - - - - -	*2,195,975	
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - - £. 47,349		
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. - - - - - 113,730		
	161,079	2,357,054
<i>North-Western Provinces, &c:</i>		
Interest on Temporary Loans - - - - -	16,607	
Interest on Deposits - - - - -	688	17,295
<i>Madras:</i>		
Interest on Loans - - - - -	991	
Interest on the Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	13,444	
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -	293	
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. -	39,754	54,482
<i>Bombay:</i>		
Interest on Treasury Notes - - - - -	183	
Interest on Deposits on account of Service Funds, Savings Banks, &c. -	75,283	75,466
	£.	2,504,297

* This amount includes payment of anticipated Interest on the 5 per cent. Loan of 1841-42, under the conditions of the Advertisement of the Government of India for the discharge of that Loan, dated 28th January 1854, which Interest in the ordinary course would not have become payable until July 1854, and would, therefore, have been a charge of the year 1854-55.

ABSTRACT PAYMENTS OF INTEREST:

	On Indian Loans.	On Temporary Loans.	On Treasury Notes.	On Tanjore Sinking Fund.	On Miscellaneous Deposits.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bengal - - - - -	2,195,975	-	47,349	-	113,730	2,357,054
North-Western Provinces, &c.	-	16,607	-	-	688	17,295
Madras - - - - -	991	-	293	13,444	39,754	54,482
Bombay - - - - -	-	-	183	-	75,283	75,466
£.	2,196,966	16,607	47,825	13,444	229,455	2,504,297

No. 28.—Sums paid and payable for Interest on India Debt, in the year ended 30 April 1854—*continued*.

The AMOUNT of INTEREST payable on the PUBLIC DEBTS outstanding at the several Presidencies of India on the 30th of April 1854, was as follows:

	Amount of Debt.	Rate of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
<i>India:</i>			
Registered Debt:	£.		£.
Loans - - - - -	338,178	6 per cent. - -	20,291
Ditto - - - - -	1,167,000	5 per cent. - -	58,350
Ditto - - - - -	38,891,137	4 per cent. - -	1,555,645
Ditto - - - - -	42,450	3½ per cent. - -	1,486
	£. 40,438,765		1,635,772
<i>Bengal:</i>			
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough - - -	715	10 per cent. - - -	71
Treasury Notes - - - - -	839,949	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	35,280
Civil and Medical Funds - - - - -	2,132,983	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	126,741
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	101,421	4 per cent. - -	4,057
	£. 43,512,938		1,801,921
<i>North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory):</i>			
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	18,750	4 per cent. - -	750
Temporary Loans - - - - -	341,531	5 per cent. - -	17,077
	£. 360,281		17,827
<i>Madras:</i>			
Loans - - - - -	14,437	8 per cent. - -	1,155
Ditto - - - - -	7,547	6 per cent. - -	453
Civil, Military and Medical Funds - - -	844,383	6 and 5 per cent. -	47,367
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	74,693	6, 5, and 4 per cent.	3,216
Treasury Notes - - - - -	6,375	4 per cent. - -	255
Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore	342,700	4 per cent. - -	13,708
	£. 1,290,135		66,154
<i>Bombay:</i>			
Civil Annuity and other Funds - - -	557,079	6 per cent. - -	33,424
Civil, Provident and Military Funds - -	826,689	5 per cent. - -	41,334
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	100,377	4 per cent. - -	4,016
Treasury Notes - - - - -	5,203	4 per cent. - -	208
	£. 1,489,348		78,982
	£. 46,652,697		1,964,884

No. 29.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several Presidencies of India for the Year ended 30th April 1854, showing the Local Surplus or Deficit at each Presidency.

	Number of Account.	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces, including the annexed Territory.	TOTAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY, (including Scinde and Sattarah).	TOTAL of India.
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
NET REVENUES and RECEIPTS:							
Per Account - - - -	2	8,096,682	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - -	6	- -	5,656,674	—	—	—	—
Ditto - - - -	8	- -	- -	- -	3,315,513	—	—
Ditto - - - -	9	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,636,211	—
TOTAL, Net Receipts - - - £.		8,096,682	5,656,674	13,753,356	3,315,513	2,636,211	19,705,080
EXPENDITURE:							
Charges of the Civil and Political Establishments of India, includ- ing Contingent Charges - -	21	908,130	231,021	1,139,161	409,464	424,602	1,973,227
Judicial and Police Charges -	22	722,054	871,307	1,593,361	323,787	390,017	2,307,165
Buildings, Roads, and other Pub- lic Works, exclusive of Repairs and of Military Buildings -	23	79,693	427,473	507,166	52,689	99,916	659,771
Military Charges - - - -	25	*5,581,622	215,134	6,026,436	2,654,712	1,717,099	10,460,899
Ditto Buildings - - - -	-	220,680	- -		19,883	42,769	
Indian Navy and Marine Charges -	26	247,195	- -	247,195	13,128	212,873	472,696
Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca - -	24	56,114	- -	56,114	- -	- -	56,114
Mint Charges - - - -	27	26,679	- -	26,679	11,189	14,871	52,739
Interest on Debt (exclusive of In- terest on the General Registered Debt of India) - - - -	28	161,079	17,295	178,374	54,482	75,466	308,322
		8,012,246	1,762,240	9,774,486	3,539,334	2,977,113	16,290,933
Local Surplus at Bengal - - -	-	84,436					
Interest on the General Registered Debt of India, charged in Ac- count to Bengal - - - -	28	2,195,975	- -	2,195,975	- -	- -	2,195,975
TOTAL Expenditure - - - £.		10,208,221	1,762,240	11,970,461	3,539,334	2,977,113	18,486,908
Local Deficit, after charging to Bengal the Interest on the General Regis- tered Debt of India, carried to No. 30 - - - -	-	2,111,539	- -	- -	223,821	340,902	Net Local Surplus. 1,218,172
Local Surplus, carried to No. 30 -	-	- -	3,894,434	1,782,895	- -	- -	
	£.	8,096,682	5,656,674	13,753,356	3,315,513	2,636,211	19,705,080

* Partly chargeable to the North-Western Provinces.

Charges defrayed in England (per Accounts, Nos. 12 and 13) - - - -	£.
Local Surplus brought down - - - -	3,262,289
	1,218,172
Excess of Expenditure over Income - - - - £.	2,044,117

No. 30.

ACCOUNT of the BALANCES of PUBLIC MONEY in the several Treasuries of *India*, on the 30th April 1853 ;
 Repayments on various Accounts; the Supplies to and from London and between the

	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory).	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash Balances in the Treasuries on the 30th April 1853 - - - - -	4,675,620	2,946,255	3,181,144	3,624,286	14,427,314
DEBT incurred :					
Indian Loans at 3½ and 4 per cent. - -	23,386,960	—	—	—	
Treasury Notes issued - - - - -	1,005,580	- - -	3,375	2,531	
Bills outstanding - - - - -	1,518,272	344,857	23,323	—	
Received on account of Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - - - -	467,547	- - -	300,185	200,826	
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - - -	1,385,123	2,996,786	1,302,241	291,051	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 - - - - -	141,065	—	—	—	
Sinking Fund (and Interest thereon) for Redemption of the Bonds issued to the Creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore - -	- - -	- - -	39,806	—	
TOTAL Debt incurred - - - £.	27,904,547	3,341,643	1,668,930	494,408	33,409,528
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuccavee Advances - - - - -	594,648	1,733,307	419,184	636,415	3,383,554
SUPPLIES from LONDON :					
Bills on the Court for Principal of India Debt - - -	3,150	—	—	—	
Ditto - - - for Interest of India Debt - - -	27,007	- - -	7,195	5,070	
Ditto - - - for Interest on Claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,244	—	
Other Bills on the Court - - - - -	10,540	- - -	4,344	6,635	
Principal of Transfer Loan Stock to be discharged in England - - - - -	417,364	—	—	—	
Dividends on Stock of the 5 per cent. Transfer Loan, paid in England - - - - -	127,946	—	—	—	
Advances made in England repaid - - - - -	357,237	- - -	365,510	142,497	
Miscellaneous, including Credits to Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	58,689	4,938	107	9,466	
Invoice Value of Copper for Coinage - - - - -	22,994	- - -	6,319	—	
Receipts on account of Indian Railways under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies - - - - -	5,845	- - -	- - -	17,770	
TOTAL Supplies from London - £.	1,030,772	4,938	386,719	181,438	1,603,867
ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the PRESIDENCIES :					
Bills drawn, Remittances of Treasure, and Advances and Disbursements (Excess Credits to other Presidencies at Bengal) - -	6,235,621	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,235,621
Excess of Income over Expenditure (Account, No. 29) - - - - -	- - -	3,894,434	- - -	- - -	3,894,434
£.	40,441,217	11,920,577	5,655,977	4,936,547	62,954,318

No. 30.

the Amount of Debt incurred and Debt discharged during the Year 1853-54; the Amount of Advances and several Presidencies; and the Balances in the Indian Treasuries on the 30th April 1854.

	BENGAL.	North-Western Provinces (including the annexed Territory).	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
DEBT discharged :					
Loans at 5, 6 and 10 per cent. - - -	23,552,036	8,437	—	—	
Treasury Notes - - - - -	1,006,651	- - -	3,141	1,500	
Payments on account Civil, Military and other Service Funds - - - - -	343,127	- - -	375,752	164,845	
Miscellaneous Deposits - - - -	1,292,389	3,072,342	1,276,892	250,271	
Gwalior Contingent, under Treaty of 13th January 1844 - - - - -	138,071	—	—	—	
Bills outstanding - - - - -	1,204,847	399,633	93,166	—	
TOTAL Debt discharged - - - £.	27,537,121	3,480,412	1,748,951	416,616	33,183,100
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee Ad- vances - - - - -	695,881	2,024,617	114,170	149,296	2,983,964
SUPPLIES to LONDON :					
Bills drawn by the Court discharged - -	3,131,450	- - -	368,510	18,359	
Payments on account of Indian Railways, under Deeds of Contract with the respective Railway Companies - - - - -	303,658	- - -	51,655	86,376	
Bills on Her Majesty's Government trans- mitted - - - - -	36,911	—	—	—	
Supplies to Her Majesty's Government, includ- ing Charges on account of the Expedition to China, repayable in England - -	159,334	- - -	3,711	—	
Miscellaneous: including net Gain by Ex- change Operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca Rupee - -	205,127	- - -	45,361	7,837	
TOTAL Supplies to London - - - £.	3,836,480	- - -	469,237	112,572	4,418,289
ACCOUNTS CURRENT between the PRESI- DENCIES :					
Bills paid, Remittances of Treasure, and Ad- vances and Disbursements (Excess Debits to other Presidencies at the North-Western Provinces, Madras and Bombay) - -	- - -	4,448,893	909,765	1,145,801	6,504,459
Excess of Expenditure over Income (Account, No. 29) - - - - -	2,111,539	- - -	223,821	340,902	2,676,262
Cash Balances in the several Treasuries on the 30th April 1854 - - - - -	6,260,196	1,966,655	2,190,033	2,771,360	13,188,244
£.	40,441,217	11,920,577	5,655,977	4,936,547	62,954,318

No. 31.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Sums paid and payable for Interest on the HOME BOND DEBT for the Year ended 30th April 1854, showing also the Amount of the Debt at that Date.

Amount of the Capital of the Home Bond Debt on the 30th April 1853 and on the 30th April 1854 - - - - - £. 3,899,500 - -

Interest thereon at the rate of £.3. per cent. per annum, from the 31st March to 21st May 1853 - - - - -	} £. 51,668 7 6
Interest thereon at the rate of £.2. 10 s. per cent. per annum, from the 21st May to the 30th September 1853 - - - - -	
Interest thereon at the rate of £.2. 10 s. per cent. per annum, from the 30th September to the 26th October 1853 - - - - -	} £. 61,417 2 6
Interest thereon at the rate of £.3. 5 s. per cent. per annum, from the 26th October 1853 to the 31st March 1854 - - - - -	
	£. 113,085 10 -

Amount actually paid in the period - - - - - £. 112,012 - 2

Note.—The Interest on the Bond Debt is payable half-yearly; viz., on the 1st of April and the 1st of October in each year.

No. 32.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Charges for TRANSPORT of TROOPS and STORES, deducting the Amount of Freight charged in Invoices, in the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

	£.	£.
Proportion paid in England of the Freight of Stores consigned to India	9,772	
Ditto - - - - of the Passage-money of Troops to India -	41,317	
Preserved Provisions, Grocery, Bedding and other Supplies for the use of the Troops on the Voyage - - - - -	11,247	
Proportion paid in England of the Passage-money of Troops homeward -	16,478	
Medical Attendance upon Troops on the Homeward Voyage - - -	1,058	
Supplies furnished to Invalids on the Homeward Voyage - - -	476	
Freight of various articles consigned to England - - - - -	154	
Expenses connected with the examination of Troop and Store Ships, and the embarkation of Troops proceeding to India - - - - -	848	
	£. 81,350	
Net Sale Proceeds of unexpended Stores from Troop Ships engaged in India, unserviceable Great Coats, &c. - - -	447	
Troops - - - - - £. 70,553 }	80,903	
Stores - - - - - 10,350 }		
Deduct,—The Amount of Freight payable upon the Consignments of Stores, charged in the Invoices per Account, No. 34 - - - -	26,259	54,644

No. 33.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Particulars comprised under the Head of
 "CHARGES GENERAL," in the Statement of the Home Expenditure (Nos. 12 & 13), in
 the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India: Salaries of the President and Officers of the Board; and Superannuation Allowances granted by Warrant of the Crown, under Act 53 Geo. 3, c. 155, s. 91	£.
Indian Law Commission: Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 95, s. 28	29,421
Salaries of the Court of Directors of the East India Company	1,425
Contingent Expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors; consisting of Repairs to the East India House, Taxes, Rates and Tithes; Coals, Candles, Printing, Stationery, Bookbinding, Stamps, Postage, and various Petty Charges	7,569
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries and Officers of the Court of Directors, deducting 3,763 <i>l.</i> , the Amount applied from the Fee Fund in part payment thereof	32,063
Annuity and Pensioners: Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Judicial, Military and Maritime Services, including Compensation Annuities to late Commercial Servants, granted under the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 85	94,387
	190,814
Haileybury College:	
Charge	£. 19,794
Received from Students	10,181
Net Charge	9,613
Military Seminary at Addiscombe:	
Charge	£. 24,983
Received from Cadets, &c.	19,079
Net Charge	5,904
Recruiting Charges: comprising Pay of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Depôt at Warley, and in the Recruiting Districts; Pay of Recruits previous to Embarkation; Bounty, Clothing, Arms, Accoutrements, &c.; including Expenses of Engineer Cadets and Recruits studying the Art of Sapping and Mining at Chatham	48,292
Passage and Outfit of Governors of Madras and Bombay, Officers on the Staff, Aides-de-Camp, Chaplains, Officers in charge of Recruits, Officers in Her Majesty's Service proceeding to join their Regiments, Volunteers for the Pilot Service, &c.:	
Military	£. 19,577
Marine	116
Civil	6,440
	26,133
Charges of the Store Department: Articles for use in the inspection of Military and other Stores; also, Pay of Labourers employed in the Department of the Inspector of Stores, Wharfage, Cartage, &c.	5,999
Lord Clive's Fund: Charge for Military Pensions, &c., deducting 2,422 <i>l.</i> Interest allowed on the Balance of Unclaimed Prize Money in the Home Treasury, made applicable to that Fund	78,555
Expenses attending the Exhibitions of the Industry of all Nations, including Proceeds of Articles sold in previous years, paid over to Exhibitors	£. 968
Law Charges	10,468
Sundry Expenses in view to the Improvement of the Cultivation and Manufacture of Cotton, &c. in India	250
Maintenance of Lunatics from India	6,352
Miscellaneous: consisting of Overland and Ship's Packets, Donations to the Bengal Civil Fund, and to the Widows' Funds for the Home Service, Donations for Services, Relief, &c., and various Contingent Charges	14,446
	562,659
RECEIPTS and CREDITS at Home, taken in Reduction of the Aggregate Amount of Charge under the Head of "Charges General."	
Per-centages added to Invoices of Stores for Expense of Establishments maintained for the provision and examination of Export Stores (per Account, No. 34)	£. 9,453
Profit realised from the temporary Investments of the Surplus Home Cash Balances, deducting 12,326 <i>l.</i> , the Amount of Interest allowed to the Credit of the Poplar Fund on its Balances, and on Amount of Unclaimed Prize Money applicable to Lord Clive's Fund remaining in the Home Treasury	57,558
	67,011
	£.
	495,648

No. 34.

GENERAL ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF STORES EXPORTED TO India in the Year ended the 30th April 1854.

	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL Invoice Amount of Stores Exported.
	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	Cost.	Establishment and Shipping Charges.	Freight.	TOTAL.	
CIVIL STORES:													
Stationery - - - -	£. 14,618	£. 438	£. 458	£. 15,514	£. 9,874	£. 296	£. 319	£. 10,489	£. 5,525	£. 166	£. 152	£. 5,843	£. 31,846
Mint Stores - - - -	2,021	60	903	2,984	1,027	31	129	1,187	636	19	390	1,045	5,216
Stores for the Electric Telegraph -	19,085	81	2,094	21,260	4,865	27	505	5,397	17,353	39	2,066	19,458	46,115
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	2,189	67	103	2,359	514	15	16	545	1,203	36	7	1,246	4,150
	37,913	646	3,558	42,117	16,280	369	969	17,618	24,717	260	2,615	27,592	87,327
MILITARY STORES:													
Hospital Stores - - - -	24,717	742	688	26,147	11,204	336	382	11,922	7,450	224	188	7,862	45,931
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	107,297	3,219	4,292	114,808	38,538	1,156	1,366	41,060	28,557	857	2,105	31,519	187,387
Horses - - - -	4,979	-	1,200	6,179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,179
	136,993	3,961	6,180	147,134	49,742	1,492	1,748	52,982	36,007	1,081	2,293	39,381	239,497
Marine Stores - - - -													
	20,362	611	2,137	23,110	304	9	27	340	62,499	1,024	6,732	70,255	93,705
TOTAL Amount of Stores Exported - - - } £.													420,529

Cost of Stores - - - -	£.
Establishment and Shipping Charges - - - -	- 384,817
Freight - - - -	- 9,453
	- 26,259
TOTAL Invoice Amount - - - -	£. 420,529

East India House,
3 April 1856.

(Errors excepted)

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (REVENUES).

AN ACCOUNT exhibiting, in Sterling Money, the Gross and NET REVENUES of *India*, distinguishing the several Presidencies, &c., for the Year ended the 30th day of April 1854; &c.

(*Mr. Seymour.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 April 1856.

[*Price 7d.*]

168.

Under 8 oz.

239

EAST INDIA.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 23 May 1856;—for,

COPIES “ of all TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, and ARRANGEMENTS with the Native
States of *India*, made since the 1st day of May 1834.”

East India House, }
7 July 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL.

(*Viscount Goderich.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
8 July 1856.

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East India House, }
7 July 1856. }

F. W. Prideaux,
Ass^t Examiner of Indian Correspondence.

COPIES of all TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, and ARRANGEMENTS with the Native States of *India*, made since the 1st day of May 1834.

A R A B S.

ARABS.

CONVENTIONS with the CHIEFS of the ARABIAN COAST.

TERMS of a Maritime Truce for Ten Years, agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, under the Mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, dated 1st June 1843.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, viz.

Sultan Bin Suggur, Chief of the Joasmee Tribe,
Khalifa Bin Shukhboot, Chief of the Beni Yas,
Muktoom Bin Butye, Chief of the Boo Falasa,
Abdoollah Bin Rashid, Chief of Amulgavine,
Abdool Azeez Bin Rashid, Chief of Ejmaun,

being fully impressed with a sense of the evil consequences arising from our subjects and dependents being prevented carrying on the pearl fishery without interruption on the banks, owing to the various feuds existing amongst ourselves, and, moreover, duly appreciating the general advantage to be derived from the establishment of a truce, do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions :—

1st. That from the 1st June 1843, A. D., (the corresponding Mahomedan date, 2d Jumadee-ool-avul Hijree, 1259,) there shall be a cessation of hostilities at sea between our respective subjects and dependents, and that from the above date until the termination of the month of May 1853, A. D., an inviolable truce shall be established, during which period our several claims upon each other shall rest in abeyance.

2d. That in the event of any of our subjects or dependents committing any acts of aggression at sea upon those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately afford full redress, upon the same being brought to our notice.

3d. That in the event of any acts of aggression being committed at sea upon any of our subjects or dependents, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident, or the Commodore of Bassidore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

4th. That on the termination of the month of May 1853, by God's blessing, we will endeavour to arrange either an extension of this truce, or a firm and lasting peace; but in the event of our being unable to come to a satisfactory adjustment regarding our respective claims, we hereby bind ourselves to give notice, on or about the above date, to the British Resident, of our intention to renew hostilities after the expiration of the term now fixed upon for this truce, viz., the end of the month of May 1853.

Signed as in the Preamble.

ARABS.

AGREEMENT with Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Khymah, ceding to British Cruizers the Right of searching his Vessels upon the High Seas when suspected of having Slaves on board, and also ceding the Right of Seizure and Confiscation in the event of the Suspicion being proved to be well founded.

In the event of vessels connected with my ports, or belonging to my subjects, coming under the suspicion of being employed in the carrying off (literally "stealing") and embarkation of slaves, men, women, or children, I, Sultan Bin Suggur, Shaikh of the Joasmee Tribe, do hereby agree to their being detained and searched, whenever and wherever they may be fallen in with on the seas, by the cruizers of the British Government; and further, that upon its being ascertained that the crews have carried off (literally "stolen") and embarked slaves, their vessels shall be liable to seizure and confiscation by the aforesaid cruizers.

Dated Shargah, 17th April 1838, A. D., corresponding with the 22d Mohurram, A. H. 1254, Mahomedan era.

The (Seal) of Sultan Bin Suggur.

(True translation.)

(signed) *S. Hennell*,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

AGREEMENT for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in the Persian Gulf, entered into by Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Khymah, dated off Ras-ool-Khymah, 3d July 1839.

I, Sultan Bin Suggur, Shaikh of the Joasmee Tribe, do hereby declare, that I bind and pledge myself to the British Government in the following engagements:

1st. That the Government cruizers, whenever they meet any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Cape Guadel, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruizers are permitted to detain and search it.

2d. Should it on examination be proved that any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women, or children, for sale beyond the aforesaid line, then the Government cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo; but if the aforesaid vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line, owing to stress of weather or other case of necessity not under control, then she shall not be seized.

3d. As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are "horr" or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalee tribe is included in the "ahrar" or free, I, Sultan Bin Suggur, do hereby agree, that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that after four months from this date all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished the same as pirates.

Seal of (L.s.) Sultan Bin Suggur.

(True translation.)

(signed) *S. Hennell*,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

A similar agreement to the above was entered into by Shaikh Khalifa, Bin Shukhboot, on the 1st July 1839, and by Shaikh Mukhtoom of Debaye, and Shaikh Abdoollah Bin Rashid of Amulgavine, on the 2d of the same month.

(signed) *S. Hennell*,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

TRANSLATION of an Engagement entered into by Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur, Chief of Ras-ool-Kymali and Shargah, for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade in his ports, dated the 30th April 1847.

ARABS.
—

It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conventions have lately been entered into by his Highness the Imaum of Muscat and other powers with the British Government, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the African coast and elsewhere, and it having moreover been explained to me, that in order to the full attainment of the objects contemplated by the aforesaid conventions, the concurrence and co-operation of the chiefs of the several ports situated on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf are required; accordingly I, Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur, chief of the Joasmee Tribe, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa and elsewhere, on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependents, such prohibition to take effect from the 1st day of Mohurram 1264, A. H. (or 10th December 1847, A. D.)

And I do further consent that whenever the cruisers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels or those belonging to my subjects or dependents suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, they may detain and search them, and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated this engagement, by the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatever, they, the government cruisers, shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 14th day of Jumadee-ool-Awul 1263 A. H., or 30th day of April 1847 A. D.

(L. S.)

(signed) *Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur.*

(True translation.)

(signed) S. Hennell,

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The five following maritime Arab chiefs entered into engagements precisely similar to the above, on the dates mentioned opposite their respective names :

1. Shaikh Muktoom, of Debaye, on the 30th April 1847.
2. Shaikh Abdool Azeez, of Ejman, on the 1st May 1847.
3. Shaikh Abdoollah Bin Rashid of Amulgavine, on the 1st May 1847.
4. Shaikh Saced Bin Tohnoon of Aboothabee, on the 3d May 1847.
5. Shaikh Mahomed Bin Khuheefa of Bahrein, on the 8th May 1847.

(signed) *S. Hennell,*

Resident in the Persian Gulf.

S O H A R.

Sohar.
—

ENGAGEMENT entered into by Synd Suif Bin Hamood, Chief of Sohar, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade at his Ports, dated the 22d May 1849.

Article 1.—It having been intimated to me by Major Hennell, the Resident in the Persian Gulf, that certain conditions have lately been entered into by the Ottoman Porte and other powers with the British Government, for the purpose of preventing the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa and elsewhere, and it having moreover been explained to me that in order to the full attainment of the objects contemplated by the aforesaid conventions the concurrence and co-operation of the chiefs of the several ports situated on the Arabian Coast of the Persian Gulf are required, accordingly I, Synd Suif Bin Hamood, chief of Sohar, with a view to strengthen the bonds of friendship and amity existing between me and the British Government, do hereby engage to prohibit the exportation of

ARABS.

slaves from the coasts of Africa and elsewhere, on board of my vessels and those belonging to my subjects or dependents, such prohibition to take effect from the 29th Rujub 1265, or the 21st June 1849, A.D.

Art. 2.—And I do further consent that whenever the cruizers of the British Government fall in with any of my vessels or those belonging to my subjects or dependents suspected of being engaged in the slave trade, they may detain and search them, and in case of their finding that any of the vessels aforesaid have violated the engagement by the exportation of slaves from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatever, they (the Government cruizers) shall seize and confiscate the same.

Dated this 20th day of Jumadee-ool-Akhur 1265, A.H., or 22d day of May 1849.

(L.S.)

(signed) *Synd Suif Bin Hamond.*

(True translation.)

(signed) S. Hennell, Resident, &c.

Aden.

A D E N.

PRELIMINARY Engagement entered into by Sultan M'Hassen, of Lahej, for the Transfer of Aden to the British Government, received by Captain *S. B. Haines*, I.N., at Aden, on the 23d of January 1838.

THE peace, mercy and blessings of the Almighty be with you.

We have received the letter, which, through Jaffer, you have written concerning our agreement about Aden, on the 5th of Shuval; but you must know that we have claims upon that place, as also have the tribes and sultans around it. About the delay of the two months, Zilkad and Zilhuj, to which you and I have agreed before the transfer, we earnestly desire that it be observed. You will go to Bombay, and there consult the government, while we will consult our people, the princes and shaikhs, and prepare their minds; then we and you, the Commissioner of the Company, will carry into effect the delivery of the fortress of Aden into your hand, and ratify the expenses of the tribes and sultans, the regulations and manner of proceeding of everything connected with the town, the war by land and sea; then you, as the Commissioner, shall receive a true and full account and ratified transfer of the fortress of the town. As for the said customs, one-half will be upon you and the other half upon us, after the two months, if it is agreed upon between us. On your arrival we will treat about the monthly or annual stipend; but the Arabs of the present town must remain under our name and our jurisdiction; all other people will be your subjects; and while we are treating after the delay of the two said months, you must not act aggressively against us, or wrest any part of Aden from us. If you did not observe the delay of two months, we will not be responsible to you for anything that may happen.

(Seal of Sultan *M'Hassan Foudhel.*)

Witness,

Rashed Bin Abdulla.

After the two months we will speak and treat with Captain Haines, and no other person.

EXTRACT from a Letter addressed by Sultan M'Hassen, of Lahej, to Captain *Haines*, under date the 23d January 1838.

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahum bemunnihee t'alla, &c., and compliments.

What I now write is from Lahej, where all are well. Your letter reached me, and I understand all you wrote in that letter. I have finished with you on the subject of the town, and told you all. Jaffer came to me from you. I have spoken truth, and gave him a letter, and from his hand received another; I have given my seal that Aden is yours, and you must now give me yours as a security to me. You have both my letter and seal.

(signed) *Sultan M'Hassen.*

Dated 23d January 1838.

ENGAGEMENT concluded on the 2d February 1839 between Sultan M'Hassan of Lahej, on behalf of himself and the Abdallees, through his accredited Agent and Son-in-law, Sultan M'Hassen West, and Captain *Haines*, of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahum bemunnihee t'alla. From this day and the future, Synd M'Hassen Bin West Bin Hamed Suffran gives this promise to Commander *Haines*, gentleman, on his own head, in the presence of God, that there shall be friendship, lasting friendship and peace, and everything good between the English and Abdallees; I promise no wrong or insult shall be done, but it shall be peace; and the British Government agree to the same, Sultan M'Hassen and all interior sultans agree to this, and I am responsible. All those even on the roads to the interior shall be kept from molesting any one, by me, as they were when Sultan M'Hassen possessed Aden. This is agreed upon between me and Commander *Haines* on the part of Government, and I promise to do even more than I have hitherto done, please God. I require respect from Commander *Haines* in return, and more than before, if possible.

Dated the 2d February 1839.

(signed) *Synd M'Hassan West.*
Hassan Kateef.
S. B. Haines.

ENGAGEMENT concluded on the 4th February 1839 between Sultan M'Hassan of Lahej and his Children, and Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

THIS treaty is formed between Synd M'Hassan and Hassan Kateef on account of the Sultan of Lahej and Commander *Haines*, the Agent to the Government.

On the word and promise of Sultan M'Hassan, I promise that no insult or molestation shall take place on the road, or between the English and my people, and that all shall be peace and quietness; and I agree that between my people and your people there shall be no difference or oppression, and that the English agree that all shall be peace, and that all merchants shall be free to trade without oppression.

Dated 4th February 1839.

(signed) *Said M'Hassan Bin West.*
Hassan Bin Abdulla Kateef.
S. B. Haines.

Witnesses,

Rashed Abdulla.
Hajee M'Hassan Shah Moutee.
Hajee Jaffer.

BOND entered into on the 18th June 1839 by Sultan M'Hassan, after Aden came into the possession of the British, on signing which he received the First Payment on account of the Stipend of Five hundred and Forty-one German Crowns per Mensem, which the British Government agreed to allow him while he remained faithful to his Engagements.

Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel, his sons Sultan Ahmed M'Assen Foudthell Ali Abdulla and Foudthell, enter into an engagement of peace and friendship on the part of their Government, and Captain S. B. Haines of the Indian Navy, Political Agent at Aden, on the part of the Government of the East India Company.

Article 1.—Sultan M'Hassan and his sons engage themselves to keep their territory and roads in peace and security, so that the weak and poor people may communicate in safety with each other, the Sultan being responsible for every wrong done on the road by any of the Sultan's people. The Sultan will always preserve peace and friendship with the British Government, their interests being united by the British possessing Aden in perpetuity.

6 TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE

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Art. 2.—Captain Haines agrees to pay the stipends of Foudthelee, Yaffar, Houshebee, and Ameer Tribes, as originally paid by Sultan M'Hassan of Lahej.

Art. 3.—Captain Haines agrees to pay to Sultan M'Hassan and his descendants the sum of German crowns 6,500 from the month of Zilkad 1254.

Art. 4.—From Khore Muksa towards Lahej is to be under the jurisdiction of the Sultan, according to the known confines of Abdallee territory.

Art. 5.—If there happen war against Abdallee, or territory of Lahej, or Aden, the contracting parties will assist each other.

Art. 6.—The subjects of the Sultan entering Aden will be under the jurisdiction of the British Government for the time, and the British subjects resorting to Lahej will be under the jurisdiction of the Sultan for the time being.

Art. 7.—Everything belonging to the Sultan or his sons entering or going out of Aden will be free from Custom duties.

Dated the 6th of Rubee-oos-sanu (corresponding with the 18th June 1839, A.D.)

(Seal of Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel.)

Witnesses.

(signed) Jaffer, Native Assistant of Captain Haines.
Hassan Abdulla Kateeb.
Abdu Saffi Bin Abdulla Rabia.
Ali Bin Abdulla.

ENGAGEMENT concluded on the 11th February 1843, between Captain *Haines*, Political Agent at Aden, and the Sultan of Lahej.

THIS treaty is made by Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel, his heirs and successors, the tribes of the Azeibee and Salamee, on their visit to Aden, on Saturday the 27th day of Shah el Hujel Haram 1258.

Being anxious to make peace with the British Government, Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines in the name of the British Government has given his consent, and has made peace with Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel and his adherents, and on this treaty has Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel placed his seal, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines, on the part of the British Government, has set his seal.

Inasmuch as peace is good and desirable for both parties, the Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel of Lahej, in the name of himself, heirs, successors, and the tribes of Selamee and Azeibee, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines on the part of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria I. of Great Britain and Ireland, have made this holy agreement, that between the two governments shall exist a firm and lasting friendship that shall never be broken, from the beginning unto the end of all things; and to this agreement God is witness.

Article 1.—In consideration of the respect due to the British Government, Sultan M'Hassan Foudthel agrees to restore the lands and property of all kinds belonging to the late Hassan Abdulla Khateeb, agent to the British at Lahej, after such property shall be proven. But the Sultan M'Hassan expects in return that certain revenue and territorial books, styled "Deiras," said to be in the possession of the Khateeb family, should be restored to the Government of Lahej, and then their persons shall be safe, should they wish to go inland.

Art. 2.—The Sultan will, on the same consideration, and has in the presence of witnesses settled all claims made by Chumacel, the Jew, and he will also attend to all claims that may be brought against him during his fifteen days' residence in Aden.

Art. 3.—Such transit duties as shall be hereafter specified shall be exacted by the Sultan, who binds himself not to exceed them. The Sultan will also, by every means in his power, facilitate the intercourse of merchants, and he shall in return be empowered to levy a moderate export duty.

Art. 4.

Art. 4.—The Sultan engages to permit British subjects to visit Lahej for commercial purposes, and to protect them, allowing toleration of religion, with the exception of burning the dead.

Art. 5.—Should any British subject become amenable to the law, he is to be made over to the authorities at Aden, and in like manner are the subjects of the Sultan to be made over to his jurisdiction.

Art. 6.—The bridge of Khore Muksa is English property, and as such shall be kept in order by them; but should it be proved that it is destroyed by the followers of the Sultan, he shall repair it.

Art. 7.—The Sultan binds himself, as far as he can, to keep the roads clear of plundering parties, and to protect all merchandise passing through his territories.

Art. 8.—British subjects may, with the permission of the Sultan, hold in tenure land at Lahej, subject to the laws of the country, and in like manner may the ryots of the Sultan hold property in Aden, subject to the British laws.

Art. 9.—Such articles as the Sultan may require for his own family shall pass Aden free of duty, and in like manner all presents and all Government property shall pass the territories of the Sultan free from transit duty.

Art. 10.—With regard to the stipend of the Sultan, it entirely rests with Captain Haines and the British Government. The Sultan considers the British his true friends, and likewise the British look upon the Sultan of Lahej as their friend.

This treaty is concluded on the 11th day of Shah Mohurrum el Haram Ashoor, in the year of the Hijree 1258 (corresponding with the 11th February 1843 A. D.)

(Seal of Sultan) (signed) Sultan *M'Hassan Foudthel*.
M'Hassan Foudthel.)

(Seal of Captain Haines.) (signed) *S. B. Haines*, Captain Indian Navy,
and Political Agent at Aden.

Memorandum.—This engagement having been submitted to the Government of India, this Government was, in reply, informed by that authority, under date the 18th November 1843, that it cannot be looked upon as a treaty susceptible of formal recognition and ratification; but must be considered of the nature of an engagement between the Political Agent and the Sultan, and as such may be respected.

The following Further BOND was entered into by the Sultan of Lahej on the 20th February 1844, previous to the renewal by Government of payment of his monthly Stipend of 541 German crowns, which had been stopped in consequence of his having broken his former engagements.

1. THE Right honourable the Governor-general of India having been graciously pleased to grant to me a monthly salary of 541 German crowns so long as I continue to act honestly and amicably towards the British in every respect, adhering to the terms of my late bond, dated 11th February 1843, especially sworn and delivered to Stafford Bettesworth Haines, Esq., Captain in the Indian Navy, and Political Agent at Aden,—

2. I hereby solemnly attest the religious sincerity thereof, and moreover declare that in all things relating to the peace, progress, and prosperity of Aden, I will use every effort to avert calamity, and lend my utmost aid to support the interests of the British flag; and I will conform in all intention and purpose to the Articles specified in my late bond, dated 11th February 1848.

3. I further bind myself by oath, that should any breach of faith or trespass on the aforesaid bond, either as concerning myself, children, chiefs, or any other person or persons of my tribe, or those in my pay, or any individual whomsoever in any way or by any means connected with my government or under my jurisdiction, or should one or any of the aforesaid persons be in any manner convicted of

having been privy to or accessory to such breach of faith or trespass on the treaty, or of committing any act of plunder whatever on the roads leading into Aden from the interior, to take the whole responsibility on myself, and to be answerable to the British; and if I or other above mentioned, either openly or by secret machination protect any offender, and do not render entire satisfaction of the British, I freely and solemnly swear to relinquish all claim to the salary granted by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, and declare myself perjured before all men.

4. I further swear, that if I do not strictly abide henceforth by the bond dated 11th February 1843, and the above-mentioned conditions, all claim I may have on the kindness, friendship, and generosity of the British Government is rendered null; and consequently for any breach of truth or aggression on my part for the future I render myself open to the severest retribution.

Dated the 20th February 1844.

(Seal of the Sultan.)

(signed) Sultan *M'Hassan Foudthel*.

(signed) *S. B. Haines*, Captain Indian Navy,
and Political Agent at Aden.

TREATY concluded between the Honourable the East India Company and Sultan Ali M'Foudthel of Lahej (Aden), under date the 7th May 1849.

To secure commercial advantages, with friendly intercourse, goodwill, and lasting peace to both powers, this treaty is made, agreed to, sealed, and signed by those possessing full power and authority; viz. Sultan Ali Bin M'Hassan Foudthel, for himself, his heirs and successors, also for the Azeibee and Selamee tribes, and all other tribes and divisions of tribes under his government, authority, or control, and Stafford Bettesworth Haines, esq., Captain in the Indian Navy, and Political Agent at Aden, being invested with full power so to do from the Right honourable the Governor-general of India; but it must be subject to the final ratification of the Government of India.

Inasmuch as peace and commercial intercourse and prosperity is good and desirable among all nations, and particularly advantageous to the powers above named, the Sultan Ali Bin M'Hassan Foudthel, of Lahej, in the name of himself, heirs, successors, and all tribes under his government, control, and authority, and Captain Stafford Bettesworth Haines on the part of the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, make this agreement, that between the two Governments shall exist a firm and lasting friendship, and shall never be broken; and both parties agree to and ratify under seal and signature the following articles:—

Article 1.—In consideration of the respect due to the British Government, Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel binds himself to secure to the rightful owners all ground, household, or other property that may be within the limits of his territory belonging to the British subjects of Aden, and that their persons or agents shall be safe and respected should they proceed inland to look after and collect the rents of such property, or for any other correct purpose.

Art. 2.—Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel engages to permit British subjects, and all inhabitants of Aden, to visit Lahej or any part of his territory for either commercial purposes or pleasure excursions. He will ensure them protection and full toleration of religion, with the exception of burning the dead.

Art. 3.—Should any British subject become amenable to the law, he is to be made over for trial and punishment to the authorities at Aden.

Art. 4.—British subjects may, with the permission of the Sultan of Lahej, hold in tenure land at Lahej or other towns or villages in his territory subject to his law; and in like manner may the ryuts of the Sultan of Lahej hold property in Aden subject to British law and jurisdiction.

Art. 5.—The bridge of Khore Muksa, and the plain between it and the mountains of Aden forming the isthmus, is British property, and no further north.

Art. 6.

Art. 6.—Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel binds himself to keep the roads leading to Aden clear of plundering parties, and protect all merchandise passing through his territory, if in his power, all who plunder, molest, or injure others.

Art. 7.—Such articles as the Sultan of Lahej may personally require for his own household shall pass Aden free of all Customs duty, and in like manner all Government property shall pass the territories of the Sultan free from transit duty.

The Sultan of Lahej binds himself to levy only the following transit duties within his territory upon all goods passing into Aden from the hills; viz., belonging to British subjects:

Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	} 2 per cent. upon inland value.
Jowari	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ghee	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grapes and fruits of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Honey	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foah	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dholl	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Senna	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gums frankincense	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Worris	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Khâat	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	-	} free of duty, being the growth of the Abdali territory.
Wood	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grass and kirby	-	-	-	-	-	-	

And 2 per cent. upon all articles not enumerated.

Articles passing out from Aden into his territory:

Outub cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 per cent.
Snuff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
White and cotton cloths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Iron and lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Hookas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "
Dates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 "

And 2 per cent. on all articles not enumerated.

Art. 8.—Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel binds himself to encourage the growth of all kinds of European and native vegetables for Aden market.

Art. 9.—Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel most solemnly attests the religious sincerity of this agreement, and moreover declares that in all things relating to the peace, progress, and prosperity of Aden he will lend his utmost aid to support the interest of the British, and will listen to, and, if possible, attend to the advice of the British Government's representative in all matters.

Art. 10.—Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel further binds himself by oath, that should any breach of faith or trespass on the aforesaid bond, either as concerning himself, children, relatives, chiefs, or any other person or persons of his tribe, or those in authority under him or in his pay, or by any means connected with his Government or under his jurisdiction, or should one or any one of the aforesaid persons be in any manner convicted of having been privy to, or accessory to such breach of faith or trespass on the treaty, or of committing any act of plunder on the roads leading to Aden through his territory, to take the whole responsibility on himself, and to be answerable to the British Government; further, if he, or any other above mentioned, either openly or by secret machination, protect any offender, and do not render entire satisfaction to the British, and for any breach of the above articles, he freely and solemnly swears to relinquish all claims to the salary (hereafter mentioned) granted by the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, and declares himself a perjured man.

Art. 11.—Stafford Bettesworth Haines, Captain in the Indian Navy, and Political Agent at Aden, being duly authorized, does hereby solemnly promise, in the name

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of the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, to pay to Sultan Ali M'Hassan Foudthel, his heirs and successors, the sum of 541 German crowns per month, so long as he or they continue to act with sincerity, truth, and friendship towards the British, and in every respect strictly adhering to the terms of this treaty.

This treaty is concluded and agreed to this 7th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1849.

(Seal of the
Sultan of Lahej.)

(signed)

Ali M'Hassan Foudthel.

(Seal.)

(signed)

*Stafford Bettesworth Haines,
Captain I. N., and Political
Agent at Aden.*

(Seal.)

(signed)

Dalhousie.

Memorandum.—This treaty was ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-General of India, on the 30th October 1849.

Memorandum.—During the months of January, February, and March 1839, the following Engagements were concluded by Captain Haines, Political Agent at Aden, with the undermentioned Tribes inhabiting countries in the vicinity of Lahej.

Hazzabee Tribe.

HAZZABEE TRIBE.

ENGAGEMENT of Friendship and Peace concluded on the 31st January 1839, between Captain *Haines*, of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company and the Huzzabee Tribe.

BISMILLAHIR Rahmanir Raheem Bemunnihee 'talla. This agreement is between the Hazzabees for peace, on the part of Shaikh Abdullah Hazzaab, Shaikh Hamed Bin Abdullah Hazaab, Shaikh Mahomed Bin Abdullah Hazzaab, Mukkee Hazzabee, and Commander Haines, the English agent, on the part of Government. We are now friends, and promise peace and friendship, great and lasting friendship, and that our hearts and wishes are one.

Further, that there shall be peace and friendship with Aden; and that, when any of our subjects or the subjects of Britain pass into each other's territory, neither party shall be insulted or injured. We are one. If the subjects of either do wrong, they are to be given over for punishment by their own laws.

Dated 31st January 1839.

Witnesses.

Synd Alooe Bin Hydroos.

Ali Bin Boobekur.

Raschid Abdullah.

(signed)

*Shaikh Mahomed Bin Abdullah.
Hazzaab Mukkee Hazzabee.*

(signed)

S. B. Haines.

Chief of Waheel.

CHIEF OF WAHEEL.

ENGAGEMENT concluded on the 2d February 1839, between Synd Mahomed Jaffer Bin Synd Hydroos, Chief of Waheel, and all under him, and Commander *Haines*, of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

WE agree to lasting peace and friendship.

Aden is open for our free intercourse and friendship, and so is our country to each other; and both parties agree there shall be no oppression or insult.

Dated 2d February 1839.

(signed)

Synd Mahomed Jaffer Bin Synd Hydroos.

HAGRABEES.

Hagrabees.

ENGAGEMENT of Peace and Friendship entered into on the 4th February 1839, by Sultan Hydra Bin Maidee, of the Hagrabees, and Shaikh Abdul Kureem Bin Sallah Maidee, Shaikh Foudthel Bin Hydra Bin Admed of Sela, Hagrabee Chiefs, with Commander *Haines*, of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN the British and Hagrabees there shall be peace and lasting friendship. Aden, belonging to the English and the Hagrabee tribe, shall be at peace, and firm friends. If the subjects of either wish to have free intercourse in each other's territory, they shall be welcome, and receive neither molestation nor insult.

If the English wish to enter the Hagrabee territory they shall be respected and received with kindness, for they are friends. If any disturbance should take place between the subjects of either country, the culprit, if English, is to be given over to the laws of Aden, if Hagrabee, to the laws of the Sultan, for punishment.

In witness of the agreement in the presence God.

Dated Aden, the 4th February 1839.

Signed by Sultan *Hydra Bin Maidee*.

Witnesses.

Synd Alooe.

Raschid Abdulla.

Jaffer Bin Moolla Abool.

(signed) *S. B. Haines*.

SHAIKH EL ABBADEE.

Shaikh el Abbadee.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 18th February 1839 between Shaikh Iwas Bin Sallaam el Abbadee and his Tribe, with Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN our respective territory there shall be peace and friendship, and Aden shall be at peace with the Abbadees.

A free intercourse for barter shall be permitted, without insult or oppression; and in proof of the faith of this, Shaikh Iwas Bin Sallaam agrees that his people shall not molest or plunder on the roads leading to Aden, and if any such misdemeanor occurs he will be answerable.

Dated the 18th February 1839.

(signed) *Iwas Bin Sallaam el Abbadee*.

Witness.

Synd Alooe.

(signed) *S. B. Haines*.

SHAIKH MAIDEE.

Shaikh Maidee.

ENGAGEMENT of Peace and Friendship entered into on the 18th February 1839 by Shaikh Maidee Bin Ali Zabaree, with Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN us and our countries there shall be peace and friendship. It shall be lasting. Our interest shall be one.

We agree that Aden and the English shall be at peace with my tribe, and that the subjects of either may enter the other's territory, and shall neither be oppressed nor insulted, but treated with friendship. This we promise on both sides.

12 TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE

ARABS.

Whoever may enter Aden of Shaikh Maidee's tribe shall be respected and allowed free intercourse, attending of course to the laws.

If robbery on the roads take place, either by Shaikh Maidee's tribe or any other within his district, he will be responsible.

Dated the 18th February 1839.

(signed) *Shaikh Maidee Bin Ali.*
(signed) *S. B. Haines.*

Witnesses.

M'Hassan Shah Moutee.

Synd Alooe.

Shaikh of Zaidee.

SHAIKH OF ZAIDEE.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 18th February 1839 by the Shaikh of Zaidee, Shaikh Sallah Ammoidee, with Commodore *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN our respective countries there shall be peace and friendship, and Aden be at peace with us. The subjects of either may enter the other's territory without being subject to insult or oppression, merely attending to the laws.

Dated the 18th February 1839.

Witness. (signed) *Shaikh Sallah Ammoidee.*
(signed) *S. B. Haines.*
Abdool Russook Kazee.

Subees.

SUBEES.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 19th February 1839 by Shaikh Mahomed Synd Muswadee, and Shaikh Iwas Abdullah, Shaikh Mahomed Bin Ahmed, Shaikh Koel of the Muswaidee Territory of the Subees, and Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN us there shall be friendship and lasting peace; our wishes shall be one of kindness. Aden shall be at peace with us, and the subjects of both countries shall be at peace. No molestation or insult shall be offered in their intercourse with each other.

Dated the 19th February 1839.

Signed by the Chieftains.

Witnesses.

Aadul Russooh Kazee of Aden.

Jaffer Bin Moolla Abool.

ENGAGEMENT of Peace and Friendship entered into on the 20th February 1839 by Shaikh Mahomed Bin Ali Busalee of the Southern Subdivision of the Subees, with Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

BETWEEN us there shall be lasting friendship and peace, and we agree to it in the presence of God. Our friendship shall be as one.

There shall be peace with Aden, and the subjects of my tribe and the subjects of the British shall have free intercourse, and not be molested or insulted in either's territory.

Any breach of this treaty, or of the roads to the Red Sea being infested with robbers, shall be on the head of the Shaikh Mahomed Bin Ali, and he will be answerable that no Kafelas shall be molested. This Shaikh Mahomed Bin Ali not only promises in his own district, but in that of the tribe of Artefee, whom he also controls.

If property, either from Aden or from the Subee territory, wishes to pass through the other territory, it shall be respected and protected; and for any infringement Shaikh Mahomed Busalee shall be answerable.

ARABS.
—

Dated the 20th February 1839.

(signed) *Shaikh Mahomed Bin Ali Busalee.*

Witnesses.

Synd Alooe.

Ali Bin Abdulla.

Shaikh Arsel Musaidee.

(signed) *S. B. Haines.*

YAFFAAES.

Yaffaaes.

ENGAGEMENT of Friendship and Peace entered into on the 21st February 1839 by Shaikh Arsel Bin Hydee Bin Ahmed Musaidee of a District of the Yaffaaes, and the accredited Agent from the ancient Chieftain Sultan Ali Goolab of the Yaffaaes, with Commander *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

WE agree that there shall be peace and friendship between us, and that the English at Aden shall be at peace with us. Should the subjects of either country enter the other's territory they shall not be molested or insulted, but be considered as friends.

If Kafelas from the Yaffaae district wish to enter Aden by the Gar Wallah territory for trade they shall not be molested, but the property respected by both parties, and the owners allowed free intercourse and barter. They may export from Aden, and they shall be respected.

Dated Aden, the 21st February 1839.

(signed) *Shaikh Arsel Bin Hydee Bin Hamed.*

Witness.

Alli Abdullah Synd Alooe.

SHERZEBEE TRIBE.

Sherzebee Tribe.

ENGAGEMENT of Friendship and Peace entered into on the 10th March 1839, by Aoun Bin Yoosoof Sherzebee with Captain *Haines* of the Indian Navy, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

THIS paper is my witness, and is written by Shaikh Kasim Bin Synd Sherzebee, and the interpretation is good. I am a friend, and a great friend, with the English; it is true and permanent friendship. I trust in God that it will never be otherwise, and that nothing wrong shall ever take place, not even the slightest insult. My people shall enter your territory, and yours mine, as friends. Whatever the English please shall be done, and there shall never be two words. I will always act upon your seal, whatever it may be. Our friendship is known to God, and he is witness to it.

Dated the 10th March 1839.

(signed) *Aoun Bin Yoosoof Sherzebee.*

Witnesses,

Synd Alooe Bin Zain Bin Sub Hydroos.

Jaffer Haydee Shaikh Othman.

(signed) *S. B. Haines,*
Political Agent.

ARABS.

PERPETUAL TREATY of Peace, agreed upon on the 4th May 1853, by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, under the mediation of Captain *Arnold Burrowes Kemball*, Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Treaty of Peace in perpetuity, agreed upon by the Chiefs of the Arabian Coast, in behalf of themselves, their Heirs and Successors, under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf.

We, whose seals are hereunto affixed, Shaikh Sultan Bin Suggur, Chief of Rasool Khymah; Shaikh Saeed Bin Tahnoon, Chief of Aboothabee; Shaikh Saeed Bin Butye, Chief of Debaye; Shaikh Humaid Bin Rashid, Chief of Ejman; Shaikh Abdoollah Bin Rashed, Chief of Amulgavine.

Having experienced for a series of years the benefits and advantages resulting from a maritime truce* contracted amongst ourselves, under the mediation of the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and renewed from time to time up to the present period; and being fully impressed, therefore, with a sense of the evil consequences formerly arising from the prosecution of our feuds at sea, whereby our subjects and dependents were prevented from carrying on the pearl fishery in security, and were exposed to interruption and molestation when passing on their lawful occasions; accordingly, we, as aforesaid, have determined, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to conclude together a lasting and inviolable peace from this time forth in perpetuity, and do hereby agree to bind ourselves down to observe the following conditions:—

1. That from this date, viz. 25th Rujub 1269, 4th May 1853, and hereafter, there shall be a complete cessation of hostilities at sea, between our respective subjects and dependents, and a perfect maritime truce shall endure between ourselves and between our successors respectively for evermore.

2. That in the event, which God forbid, of any of our subjects or dependents committing an act of aggression at sea upon the lives or property of those of any of the parties to this agreement, we will immediately punish the assailant, and proceed to afford full redress upon the same being brought to our notice.

3. That in the event of an act of aggression being committed at sea by any of those who are subscribers with us to this engagement, upon any of our subjects or dependents, we will not proceed immediately to retaliate, but will inform the British Resident, or the commodore at Bassadore, who will forthwith take the necessary steps for obtaining reparation for the injury inflicted, provided that its occurrence can be satisfactorily proved.

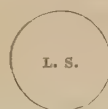
We further agree, that the maintenance of the peace now concluded amongst us shall be watched over by the British Government, who will take steps to insure at all times the due observance of the above articles, and God of this is the best witness and guarantee.

Abdoollah Bin Rashid,



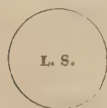
Chief of Amulgavine.

Humaid Bin Rashid,



Chief of Ejman.

Saeed Bin Butye,



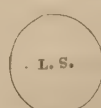
Chief of Debaye.

Saeed Bin Tahnoon,



Chief of the Beni yas.

Sultan Bin Suggur,



Chief of the Joasmees.

Memo.—This treaty was approved by the Most Noble the Governor-general of India in Council on the 24th August 1853.

BUHAWULPOOR.

BUHAWULPOOR.

TREATY concluded between the Honourable the East India Company and Nuwab Buhawul Khan, Ruler of Buhawulpore, dated the 22d of February 1833.

By the blessing of God the friendly connexion between the Honourable the East India Company and the State of Buhawulpoor, which commenced on the occasion of the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone's visit to Cabool in 1808-9, has continued uninterrupted to the present time; and now that Captain C. M. Wade, Political Agent at Loodianah, has arrived at Bahawulpore, on the part of the Right honourable Lord W. C. Bentinck, G. C. B. and G. C. H., the Governor-general of British India, in order to improve these amicable relations, and concert the opening of the navigation of the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, with a view to promote the general interests of commerce, which is pleasing to God, and the prosperity of the surrounding states, the following are the articles of a treaty which has been concluded through the agency of that officer between the Honourable the East India Company on the one part, and Nuwab Rook-nood-Dowlah Háfezool Moolk Mookhlisood Dowlah Mahomed Bahawul Khan Abbasee Noosrut Jung Bahadoor, the chief of the Doodpootrahs, on the other, for the purpose of confirming the friendship of the two states, the opening of the trade by the above-mentioned rivers, and regulating the manner in which the arrangements connected with it are to be carried into effect.

Article 1.—There shall be eternal friendship and alliance between the Honourable the East India Company and Nuwab Mahomed Bahawul Khan, his heirs and successors.

Art. 2.—The Honourable the East India Company engage never to interfere with the hereditary or other possessions of the Buhawulpoor Government.

Art. 3.—As regards the internal administration of his government, and the exercise of his sovereign rights over his subjects, the Nuwab shall be entirely independent as heretofore.

Art. 4.—The officer who may be appointed on the part of the British Government to reside in the Bahawulpore state shall, in conformity with the preceding Article, abstain from all interference with the Nuwab's Government, and respect the preservation of the friendly relations of the two contracting parties.

Art. 5.—The Honourable the East India Company having requested the use of the Rivers Indus and Sutlej, and the roads of Buhawulpoor, for the merchants of Hindoostan, &c., the government of Buhawulpoor agrees to grant the same through its own boundaries, if the persons aforesaid be provided with passports.

Art. 6.—The government of Buhawulpore engages to fix, in concert with the British Government, certain proper and moderate duties to be levied on merchandise proceeding by the aforesaid route, and never to increase or diminish the same, except with the consent of both parties.

Art. 7.—It is further agreed that the tariff or table of duties fixed as above shall be published for general information; and the custom-house officers and farmers of the revenues of the Buhawulpoor Government will be especially directed not to detain the passing trade, after having collected the duties, on pretence of waiting for fresh orders from their government, or any other pretext.

Art. 8.—The tariff which is to be established for the line of navigation in question is intended to apply exclusively to the passage of merchandise by that route, and not to interfere with the transit duties levied on goods proceeding from one bank of the river to the other, or with the established chokies in land.

Art. 9.—Merchants frequenting the said route, while within the limits of the Nuwab's Government, are required to show a due regard to his authority, as is done by merchants generally, and not to commit any acts offensive to the civil and religious institutions of the country.

Art. 10.—The proportion of duties to which the Nuwab may be entitled shall be collected by his officers at the appointed places.

BUHAWULPOOR.

Art. 11.—The officers who are to be entrusted with the examination of the goods and collection of the duties on the part of the Buhawulpore Government shall be stationed opposite Mithenkote and Hurreeke. At no other place but those two shall boats in transit on the river be liable to examination or stoppage.

Art. 12.—When the persons in charge of boats stop of their own accord, to take in or give out cargo, the goods will be liable to the local transit duty of the Buhawulpore Government previously to their being embarked, and subsequently to their being landed, as provided in Article 8.

Art. 13.—The superintendent stationed opposite to Mithenkote, having examined the cargo, will levy the established duty, and grant a passport, with a written account of the cargo and freight. On the arrival of the boat at Hurreeke, the superintendent at that station will compare the passport with the cargo, and whatever goods are found in excess will be liable to the payment of the established duty, while the rest, having already paid duty at Mithenkote, will pass on free.

Art. 14.—The same regulation shall be in force for merchandise coming from Hurreeke towards Sind.

Art. 15.—With regard to the safety of merchants who may frequent this route, the Nuwab's officers will afford them every protection in their power, and whenever merchants may happen to halt for the night, it will be incumbent on them to show their passport to the thanadar or other officers in authority at the place, and to demand their protection.

Art. 16.—The articles of the present treaty shall in all respects, whether relating to the internal government of the Nuwab's country or to commerce, be mutually observed, and form an everlasting bond of friendship between the two states.

Dated at Buhawulpore, 22d February 1833.

(Company's seal.)

(signed) *W. C. Bentinck.*

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council on the 13th September 1833.

ARTICLES of a Supplementary Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and the Government of Buhawulpore, ratified on the 5th March 1835.

WHEREAS in the sixth article of the treaty concluded between the Honourable the East India Company and the Bahawulpore Government, dated the 22d of February 1833, it was stipulated that a moderate scale of duties should be fixed by the two governments in concert, to be levied on all merchandise in transit up and down the Rivers Indus and Sutlej; the said governments being now of opinion that, owing to the inexperience of the people of these countries in such matters, the mode of levying duties then proposed (viz., on the value and quantity of goods), could not fail to give rise to mutual misunderstandings and reclamations, have, with a view to prevent these results, determined to substitute a toll which shall be levied on boats, with whatever merchandise laden.

Article 1.—A toll of 570 rupees shall be levied on all boats laden with merchandise in transit on the River Indus and Sutlej between the sea and Rooper, without reference to their size, or to the weight or value of their cargo; the above toll to be divided among the different states in proportion to the extent of territory which they possess on the banks of these rivers.

Art. 2.—The portion of the above toll appertaining to the Buhawulpore State, and amounting to Rs. 106. 12. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ shall be levied opposite to Mithenkote on boats coming from the sea towards Rooper, and in the vicinity of Hurreeke Petten on boats going from Rooper towards the sea, and at no other place.

Art. 3.—In order to facilitate the realization of the toll due to the different states, as well as for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of any disputes which may arise connected with the safety of the navigation and the welfare of the trade by

by the new route, a British officer will reside near Mithenkote, and a native agent on the part of the British Government in the vicinity of Hurreeke Petten. These officers will be subject to the orders of the British agent at Loodhianah; and the agents who may be appointed to reside at those places on the part of the other states concerned in the navigation will co-operate with them in the execution of their duties.

Art. 4.—The British Government binds itself that the British officer who may reside near Mithenkote shall not engage in trade, and (in conformity with the 4th article of the former treaty) that he shall not interfere in any way with the internal administration of the Buhawulpore Government.

Art. 5.—In order to guard against imposition on the part of merchants, in making false complaints of being plundered of property which they never possessed, they are required, when taking out their passports, to produce an invoice of their cargo, which being duly authenticated, a copy of it will be annexed to their passports.

Art. 6.—Such parts of the 6th, 7th, 11th, 13th, and 14th Articles of the treaty of the 22d February 1833, as have reference to fixing a duty on the value and quantity of merchandise, and to the mode of its collection, are hereby rescinded, and the foregoing articles substituted in their place, agreeably to which and the conditions of the preamble the toll shall be levied.

(True copy and translation),

(signed) C. M. Wade,
Political Agent, &c.

(Company's seal.)

W. C. Bentinck.

Ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council on the 5th March 1835.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East India Company and Nuwab Buhawul Khan Bahadoor, the Nuwab of Buhawulpore, concluded on the 5th October 1838, by Lieutenant *Mackeson*, on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of full powers granted by the Right Honourable *George Lord Auckland*, G.C.B., Governor-general of India, and by *Moonshee Chowkas Roy* on the part of the Nuwab Buhawul Khan Bahadoor, according to full powers given by the Nuwab.

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable Company and Nuwab Buhawul Khan Bahadoor, and his heirs and successors, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both parties.

Art. 2.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Buhawulpore.

Art. 3.—Nuwab Buhawul Khan, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with any other chiefs or states.

Art. 4.—The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any chief or state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Art. 5.—The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Art. 6.—The Nuwab of Buhawulpore will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government according to his means.

Art. 7.—The Nuwab, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality.

BUHAWULPOOR. Art. 8.—This treaty of seven articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant Mackeson and Moonshee Chowkas Roy, the ratifications by the Right Honourable the Governor-general and Nuwab Buhawul Khan Bahadoor shall be exchanged within 40 days from the present date.

Done at Ahmudpore, this 5th day of October A.D. 1838 (corresponding with the 14th of Rujubool Moorujub 1254, Hijree).

(signed) *Auckland.*

(Governor-general's Seal.)

Ratified and confirmed by the Right honourable the Governor-general, at Simla, the 22d day of October A.D. 1838.

DETAILED Statement of the Amount of Toll leviable in the Buhawulpoor Territory on Boats proceeding up and down the Rivers Sutlej and Indus, approved by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India on the 11th October 1838.

WHEREAS by the treaty of the 27th of the month of Shaban 1250, Hijree, (agreeing with the 29th of the month of December 1834, A.D.) the Buhawulpoor Government is entitled, on account of the whole extent of its territory, to levy at the appointed places a toll of 106 rupees, 12 annas, and 3 pies, on all boats laden with merchandise proceeding from Rooper towards the sea, or from the sea towards Rooper; the same will continue in force; but as some of the boats are found not to pass through the whole extent of the Buhawulpore territory, but, on the contrary, to lay in cargoes at and set out from or dispose of their cargoes at and return from places on the way, it is therefore agreed that on such boats the amounts of toll to be levied shall be regulated by the relative distances of the places from which, after laying in a cargo, they take their departure, or from which, after disposing of their goods, they return, as follows:—

1st. On all boats laden with merchandise proceeding from beyond the eastern frontier of the Buhawulpoor territory to Khairpur Shargia, and <i>vice versa</i> , the Buhawulpore Government is entitled to levy, both in coming and going, on account of river toll, the sum noted in the margin	-	-	53	6	1½
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the eastern frontier to Buhawulpoor, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	66	11	8
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the eastern frontier to Chochram, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	93	6	8½
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the north-east frontier to the south-west frontier, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	106	12	3
2d. In the same manner, on all boats laden with merchandise proceeding from beyond the south-eastern frontier to Chochram, and <i>vice versa</i> , the Buhawulpoor Government is entitled to levy, both in coming and going, on account of river toll, the sum noted in the margin	-	-	13	5	6
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the south-west frontier to Buhawulpoor, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	40	-	6
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the south-west frontier to Khairpore, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	53	6	1½
Ditto - - ditto from beyond the south-west frontier to the north-east frontier, and <i>vice versa</i>	-	-	106	12	3

3d. On all boats laden with merchandize from the rivers of the Punjab that enter the channel of the Sutlej and Indus opposite the ferry to beyond the south-west frontier of the Buhawulpoor territory, and into a foreign territory, or *vice versá*, the Buhawulpoor Government is entitled to levy on account of river toll, and according to the extent of its territory traversing, the sum noted in the margin - - 26 11 - $\frac{3}{4}$

Ditto - ditto on boats proceeding from the Ferry of Bakri to beyond the north-east frontier and into a foreign territory, and *vice versá* - - - - - 80 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

4th.—On empty boats no duty is levied.

5th.—At whatever place in the Buhawulpoor territory merchants may stop to lay in or dispose of cargo, agreeably to the former treaties, they will pay the established duties of that place on the purchase and sale of goods.

(signed) *F. Mackeson.*

Approved by the Governor-general of India, on the 11th October 1838.

PROPOSED RATES for the Navigation of the Sutlej and the Indus by Mercantile Boats (excepting the Nawab Buhawal Khan's own Merchants and Subjects), to be paid for the Transit through the Buhawulpore Territory, dated 5th August 1840, and sanctioned by the Government of India on the 31st of the same month.

Article 1.—Grain, wood, and limestone free, as in the Lahore territory.

Art. 2.—Besides the above three things, duties to be levied on all sorts of merchandise according to three sizes of boats.

Art. 3.—A boat not capable of containing more than 250 maunds of freight, proceeding from Rajhan to Kote Mithen, to the foot of the hills, Rooper, Loodhianah, &c., or from Rooper or Loodhianah to Rajhan or Kote Mithen - - - - - Rs. 10

A boat above 250 maunds and not exceeding 500 maunds - - 20

A boat above 500 maunds - - - - - 40

Art. 4.—No. 1, 2, or 3 to be written in large letters on the boat, to show the class to which each boat belongs.

Dated 5th August 1840 (corresponding with 5th Jumadee-oos-sanee 1256, Hijree).

(True translation.)

(signed) Geo. Clerk,
Agent, Governor-general.

Sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council on the 31st August 1840.

AGREEMENT regarding the Levy of Duties on Merchandise in transit through the Buhawulpore State (except the Merchants and Mercantile Firms, the proper Subjects of the Buhawulpoor State). The following Articles have been agreed to between the British and the Buhawulpoor Government, dated the 11th September 1843.

1st. On boats freighted with merchandise going up or down the river through the Buhawulpoor country the duties shall be only one-half of the present fixed rates.

BUHAWULPOOR. 2d. On merchandise passing in any direction by land, no other duties shall be levied than the following; viz.

									<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
On a hackery laden with merchandise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
On a camel - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
On a mule, poney, bullock, or an ass, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-

3d. Any merchant having with him a passport or "rowannah," according to the form annexed to this agreement, shall pass safe, unmolested, and without search by the local officers on the road.

4th. If any merchant buy or sell the merchandise at any place or town on the road, he will have to pay there the usual local duties.

5th. As there exist no pukka wells and caravanseraies for the use of travellers on the road from Buhawulpore to Sirsa, the Buhawulpore Government will, throughout its jurisdiction, at every stage, prepare pukka wells and caravanseraies for the comfort of travellers, as well as a road along that route, and keep it in order, by taking constant care to keep it in repair.

6th. This agreement has been drawn up in accordance with the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, and in order that merchants may satisfactorily and in full confidence engage in the trade.

Dated 15th Shaban 1259, Hijree (corresponding with 11th September 1843, A. D.)

(True translation.)

(signed) R. N. C. Hamilton.

(Seal of the Nuwab.)

Notified in the "Calcutta Government Gazette," by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, on the 28th of October 1843.

CACHAR
(UPPER).

CACHAR (UPPER).

TERMS of Agreement concluded with Toola Ram Seenaputtee, on the 3d November, under the Orders of Government, dated 16th October 1834.

1st. TOOLA RAM foregoes all claims to the country between the Morehur and Dyung and the Dyung and Keopoli rivers, from which he was dispossessed by Gavind Ram and Doorga Ram.

2d. Toola Ram is to hold the remainder of the country formerly in his possession, or the tract of country bounded on the west by the Dyung River, and a line, to be determined hereafter, drawn from the Baree Ford or the Dyung to a point on the Jumoona River, between the cultivation of Seil Dhurmpore and of Duboka, and the Hajae (excluding the two latter), by the Jumoona and Dyung Rivers north, by the Dunsira River east, and to the south and south-west by the Naga Hills and Mowheir River; and he agrees to hold the above tract in dependence on the British Government, and to pay a yearly tribute for their protection of four pairs of elephants' teeth, each pair to weigh 35 seers.

3d. Toola Ram, during his life, shall receive from the British Government a stipend of 50 rupees a month, in consideration of the foregoing cessions and these agreements.

4th. The British Government shall have the right of placing military posts in any part of Toola Ram's country, and, should there be occasion to march troops through it, Toola Ram engages to furnish them with all the requisites of carriage and provisions in his power, he being paid for the same.

5th. All petty offences committed within Toola Ram's country he shall take cognizance of, and do justice according to the custom of the country; but all heinous

heinous crimes shall be transferred to the nearest British court, and Toola Ram engages to bring such to notice, and endeavour to apprehend the offenders.

CACHAR
(UPPER).

6th. Toola Ram shall not establish any custom chowkies on the rivers forming the boundaries of his country.

7th. Toola Ram will not commence any military operations against neighbouring chiefs without permission of the British Government; and in case of being attacked, he shall report the same, and be protected by British troops, provided the British authorities are satisfied that the aggression has been unprovoked on his part.

8th. Ryots shall not be prevented from emigrating to and settling on either side of the boundary they may prefer.

9th. In case of failing to abide by these conditions the British Government shall be at liberty to take possession of my country.

(signed) *Toola Ram Seenaputtee.*

Witnesses.

Bapoor Ram Muntree Borrah Phookan.

Habeerain Mogoomdar Bawoah.

Madhorain Rajah Khon.

GUICKWAR.

GUICKWAR.

TRANSLATION of a Proclamation in Murathee and Goojurathee, issued by His Highness the Gaekwar, on the 13th April 1840, abolishing Sutte within his Dominions.

Shree Mhalsa Kant,

Substituted for the signature of the Prince.

(Seal of State of Syajee Ras.)

PROCLAMATION by the Guickwar Government, Senakhaskhel Shumshur Bahadoor.

Be it known to all, that within this Government women of every caste are prohibited from becoming suttee. It is therefore incumbent on every one to take notice of this order, and act conformably thereto. Should any females, in contravention of this order, take steps to perform this ceremony, whoever may be accessory and aiding therein shall be severely punished by Government. Every one is to bear in recollection this injunction, and demean themselves accordingly.

Dated 10th Suffur Soor Sun 1240, corresponding with the 13th April 1830, A.D.

(Signet.)

(True translation).

(signed) James Sutherland,
Political Commissioner and Resident.

THE following Rules, exempting Vessels trading between Bombay and Sind, forced into any of His Highness the Gaekwar Ports in Kattewar, by Stress of Weather, from the Payment of the Duties heretofore exacted at those Ports, were agreed to by His Highness, on the 31st October 1844.

Rule 1.—Should a boat on her voyage between Bombay and any port in Seinde be driven into the mahals of this sirkar by stress of weather, and land its cargo, no duty of any kind, and no port or anchorage fee, will be exacted, provided the vessel remains in the harbour only a reasonable time. If a single package be landed for the purpose of sale or traffic, or if the vessel refuse to pursue her voyage when able to do so, then the full amount of duty shall be levied on the

GUICKWAR.

whole cargo, and every port or other fee be also levied in the usual manner; and the vessel treated in every respect as if consigned to the ports of this sirkar's mahals.

Rule 2.—Should a boat, under the circumstances mentioned at the commencement of Rule 1, put into the ports of Okamundul, &c., in so bad a state as to be obliged to discharge her cargo into another boat, which conveys it to its original destination, no duty will be levied, provided nothing is landed for sale, and provided no unnecessary delay takes place in the sailing of the boat with the transhipped cargo. Damaged goods may be landed and sold, under the sanction of the custom-house officers, on payment of the usual duties.

Rule 3.—Should a boat, under the above circumstances, put into the ports of Okamundul, &c., and undergo repairs, landing her cargo in the mean time, no duty will be levied, provided there is no unnecessary delay, and provided that on re-shipping, every package of the original cargo is duly accounted for, to the satisfaction of the custom master of the port.

Rule 4.—Should a boat put into the ports of Okamundul, &c., under the circumstances above mentioned, and undergo slight repairs, without discharging any part of her cargo, no duty whatever will be levied, provided the repairs do not occupy more than a reasonable number of days.

Rule 5.—Should a boat put into the ports of Okamundul, &c., under the above circumstances, at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security will in the first place be given for the full amount of customs due on the whole cargo, and all port and anchorage fees shall be paid. The goods may then be landed and warehoused, at the expense and risk of the owner or tindal of the vessel. The original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the customs authorities, and if, on reshipping, it shall be discovered that a single package has been opened or missing, and cannot be accounted for satisfactorily, the full amount of customs shall be made good, according to the security previously given. The goods must be re-shipped in the same vessel which brought them, unless she be proved not seaworthy, in which case they may be forwarded on another. All damaged or perishable goods may be sold, under the sanction of the custom-house officers, and on payment of the usual duties.

Rule 6.—When any doubts arise as to the application of any of the above rules, the chief Gaekwar authority of the mahals, if unable to settle the matter otherwise, will refer to the Political Agent, and act according to his opinion and advice. His Highness the Gaekwar reserves to himself the full right of punishing any tindals, owners, or supercargoes of boats, who attempt to evade these regulations, and to take advantage of them for the purpose of defrauding the revenue of the Durbar; but should the offender belong to foreign jurisdiction, the kamdar must refer the case to the Political Agent, and act according to his advice; and pending the receipt of that officer's reply detain the offender in custody. The public must be duly made acquainted with these rules.

Dated Ashwin Vud, 5th Sumvut 1901, corresponding with the 31st October 1844, A. D.

(True Translation.)

(signed) T. Ogilvy,
Acting First Assistant Political Commissioner
and Resident in Charge.

Memorandum.—Under date the 19th May 1850, his Highness the Gaekwar, with reference to a similar agreement made on the 20th and 30th December 1849 by his Highness the Jam of Nawanuggur, the Nuwab of Joonagur, the Rana of Porbunder, the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, and the Serder of Jafferabad, extended the foregoing rules to all vessels belonging to any port in Katteewur, or in the territory of the British Government, with the reservation that in the event of any boat continuing to remain in the same port for its own convenience after the return of fair weather, or disposing of or changing any portion of its cargo, his Highness reserves to himself the right of levying the customary duties.

HILL STATES,—Koomharsain.

HILL STATES.
—Koomharsain.TRANSLATION of an Agreement subscribed to by Meea Pretum Singh of
Koomharsain.

WHEREAS it having pleased the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India to confer on me the grant of the Thakoorae of Koomharsain, subject to the fulfilment of certain stipulations and conditions herein mentioned, I, Pretum Singh of Koomharsain, do hereby agree and bind myself, my heirs and successors, to perform faithfully and truly the whole of the articles contained in the said stipulations and conditions.

1. That I will pay to the British Government a yearly Nuzurana amounting to Company's rupees (2,000) two thousand, and that the said Nuzurana shall be paid by three regular instalments of Company's rupees, six hundred and sixty-six, ten annas, and eight pies each (Company's Rupees 666. 10. 8.) in the months of April, August, and December of each year respectively.

2. That I shall respect and maintain inviolate all Jageers and charitable allowances as fixed by Government, and specified in the Schedule hereunto appended.

3. That I bind myself, my heirs and successors, to abolish all oppressive fines, forced contributions, and undue exactions which may have hitherto prevailed in the above-named Thakoorae.

1st. Such as the trial commonly known by the term "Doobuntur," in which an institution fee of one rupee is exacted from both the plaintiff and defendant, and after being tested by the ordeal of lifting up a gold and silver ball a second fee of seven rupees was exacted from the party who gained the cause, and ten rupees from the loser.

2d. Thek, or the receiving of a Nuzurana as inducements for forcibly dispossessing one individual of his land and transferring it to another.

3d. Dund, or the exacting a fine as a compromise in cases where a female deserts her husband, and seeks the protection of another individual.

4th. Chuttree, or the levying of a fine of one rupee upon any individual who may slaughter a goat, and neglect to give the head and shoulders of the animal to the chieftain.

5th. Beenah, or the exaction of a fine upon any person who may kill a musk deer, and refuse or neglect to deliver the musk obtained from the animal to the chieftain.

4. That I will not oppress my subjects, nor allow others to do so, but will to the best of my ability maintain truth and justice throughout the territory under my jurisdiction, and that I will prove faithful to the British Government, and to the trust herein reposed in me, conforming to such orders as may from time to time be conveyed to me through the local agents.

5. That I shall strictly prohibit the cruel and inhuman practice of infanticide throughout the territory, and punish severely every instance of a violation of this rule which may come under my knowledge.

All the above articles I do most solemnly agree to on my own part, and that of my heirs and successors.

Dated this 23d day of June 1840 of the Christian Era.

Witnessed by
(signed in Persian)

(signed in Hindevee),
Meea Pretum Singh.

Dowlut Ram, Tehseeldar of the Putiala Hill States.

(signed in Hindevee)
Ramdut Wuzeer.
Balkoo Mahta.

SCHEDULE of Jageers and Charitable Allowances.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
1. First Ranee of the late Runjore Singh, pension	200	—	—			
Estimated produce of two koties - - -	50	—	—	250	—	—
2. Second Ranee of the late Runjore Singh, pension	200	—	—			
Estimated produce of two koties - - -	50	—	—	250	—	—
3. Third Ranee of the late Runjore Singh, pension	200	—	—			
Estimated produce of two koties - - -	50	—	—	250	—	—
4. Patum Singh and Chundun Singh, illegitimate sons of the late Rana - - - pension	100	—	—			
Estimated produce of their land - - -	113	—	—	213	8	—
5. Gopaul Surn and Raoldoo, illegitimate sons of the late Runjore Singh - - - pension	100	—	—			
Estimated produce of their land - - -	32	—	—			
Ditto of 10 kyns of bakul land - - -	60	—	—	192	—	—
6. Concubine of the late Rana - - - pension	100	—	—			
Estimated produce of one kotie - - -	10	—	—	110	—	—
7. Concubine of the late Teeka - - - pension	100	—	—			
Estimated produce of one kotie - - -	10	—	—	110	—	—
8. Widow of the late Meea Goongooroo and two daughters-in-law - - - pension	100	—	—			
Estimated produce of their land - - -	52	—	—	152	—	—
9. Meea Bisnoo, illegitimate son of the late Meea Gobundhun Singh, produce of Jageer - - -				56	—	—
10. Meea Davee, son of the late Meea Nerunjuss, produce of land - - -				25	—	—
11. Meea Hurjoo, son of the late Meea Nath, produce of Jageer				23	—	—
12. Thangoo ditto - - - ditto - - -				3	—	—
13. Meeas Jowaladass and Akadasoo, distant relations, produce of their Jageer - - -				12	8	—
14. Wuzeer Davee Dut, produce of Jageer - - -				4	—	—
15. Bukhshee Gokul ditto - - -				6	8	—
16. Wuzeer Runneya ditto - - -				1	8	—
17. Pulsurra Puttia ditto - - -				3	—	—
18. Ramoo, a servant ditto - - -				5	—	—
TOTAL Company's Rupees				1,667	—	—

JHULLAWUR.

JHULLAWUR.

TREATY concluded with the Raj Rana of Jhullawur, when that State was formed into a separate Principality out of the Kota Territory.

RAJ Rana Mudan Singh having agreed to relinquish the administration of the affairs of the Kota Principality, guaranteed by the supplementary article of the Treaty of Delhi to Raj Rana Zalim Singh, his heirs and successors, the present treaty is formed between the British Government and Raj Rana Mudan Singh aforesaid.

Article 1.—The supplementary article of the Treaty of Delhi, bearing date the 20th of February 1818, between Maha Rao Omed Sing Behauder, the Rajah of Kota, and the British Government, is hereby repealed.

Art. 2.—The British Government agree, with the consent previously obtained from Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kota, to grant to Raj Rana Mudun Singh, his heirs and successors (being the descendants of Raj Rana Zalim Sing), according to the custom of succession obtaining in Rajwarra, a separate principality to be formed out of the Kota State, and consisting of the pergunnahs specified in the annexed Schedule.

Art. 3.—The British Government will confer appropriate titles upon the Raj Rane, his heirs and successors.

Art. 4.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the British Government on the one hand, and Raj Rana Mudun Singh, his heirs and successors, on the other.

Art. 5.—The British Government engages to take Raj Rana Mudun Singh's principality under its protection.

Art. 6.—The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, acknowledging its supremacy, and engaging not to have any connexion with the chiefs of other states in disputes, with which they agree to abide by the decision of the British Government.

Art. 7.—The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors will not enter into negotiations with any chief or state without the sanction of the British Government, but their customary amicable correspondence with friends and relatives shall be continued.

Art. 8.—The troops of the principality of Raj Rana Budun Singh, according to its means, will be furnished at the requisition of the British Government.

Art. 9.—The Raj Rana and his heirs and successors shall remain absolute rulers of the country, and the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into the principality.

Art. 10.—The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations involved in the present arrangements of separation and transfer by assignments in land agreeably to the appended Schedule, and abide by the decision of the British Government in all minor points arising out of the said separation.

Art. 11.—The Raj Rana, his heirs and successors, will pay tribute to the British Government the yearly sum of 80,000 Company's rupees, by two half-yearly instalments of 40,000 rupees each, viz., the Khuree on Mittee Poos Soodee Poorun Mashee, and the Rubee on Mittee Jait Soodee Poorun Mashee, commencing with the Khureef instalment of Sumbut 1895.

Art. 12.—This treaty of 12 articles having been concluded at Kota, and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, on the one part, and Raj Rana Mudun Singh on the other, the ratification of the same by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India shall be exchanged within two months from the date.

Done at Kota this 8th day of April 1838.

(L. s.)	(signed)	<i>J. Ludlow, Offg. Pol. Agent.</i>
		<i>N. Alves, A. G. G.</i>
(L. s.)	(signed)	<i>Raj Rana Mudun Singh.</i>

JHULLAWUR.

SCHEDULE appended to the Treaty of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate Principality for Raj Rana Mudun Sing Behauder, his Heirs and Successors, under the designation of Jhullawur.

Chichut.	Bilunpoor.
Sukait.	Kotiah Bhelta.
The Chow Mukla,	Suroruh.
comprising Punchpahar,	Rullee.
Ahere,	Marohur Thana.
Dig, and	Phool Burodi.
Gungrai.	Chachoornee.
Jhubia Patum, commonly called Ormal.	Kukoornee.
Rucheva.	Chupa Barode.
Bukanee.	

The portion of Shergurh, beyond or east of the Jasmumee Reway, and Shahabad.

It is to be distinctly understood that Nerpaut Sing will remove from the territory of Jhullawur into that of Maharas, and his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

Dated Kota, 10th April 1838.

(L. S.)

(signed)

J. Ludlow, Offg. Pol. Agent.

(L. S.)

N. Alves, A. G. G.

(Seal of Maha Roo Ram Sing.)

SCHEDULE of Debts to be liquidated by Raj Rana Mudun Singh, his Heirs and Successors, agreeably to the 10th Article of the accompanying Treaty.

Debts:

To Mungnee Ram Zonawur Mull	--	-	-	-	6,14,476	13	3
To Ramjee Das Tunsook Das	-	-	-	-	4,43,821	3	6
To Mohun Ram Runkub Das	-	-	-	-	2,67,839	7	-

Raj Rana Mudun Singh agrees to pay on account of the above debts, within seven days after installation in his new principality, the sums of three lacs twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-seven rupees seven annas and nine pies (3,26,137. 7. 9.), and subsequently within four years, by half-yearly instalments, the balance, amounting to eleven lacs forty-five thousand two hundred and seventeen rupees (11,45,217 rupees), in which is included interest at eight per cent. per mensem, or at each Fusul, as stated below, and to liquidate the entire amount within a period of four years; failing in which the British Government will have it at their option to arrange for the payment of the debts, by settling a part or portion of the country of Jhullawur for that purpose; the first instalment to be paid in the month of Kartick Soodee Poonan Mashee Sumbut 1895, and the second instalment in the month of Bysack Soodee Pooran Mashee Sumbut 1896. Amount of instalments (interest included) to be paid as follows:—

1 instalment	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
2 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
3 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
4 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
5 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
6 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
7 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
8 ditto	-	-	-	-	-	95,217

Kota, 8th April 1838.

(L. S.)

(signed)

J. Ludlow, Offg. Pol. Agent.

(L. S.)

N. Alves, A. G. G.

(Seal of Raja Rana Mudun Sing.)

JOHANNA.

JOHANNA.

TREATY between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Sultan of Johanna, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.—Concluded at Johanna, November 8th, 1844; ratified December 10th, 1845.

STATEMENT of the Requisitions made to His Highness the Sultan Suleem of the Island of Johanna, by Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., Commander of Her Majesty's sloop "Helena," acting under the orders of Christopher Wyvill, Esq., Captain of Her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," and senior Officer on the East Coast of Africa.

1st. The Sultan to abolish the Foreign Slave Trade for ever in his dominions.

2d. The Sultan to order the seizure of all vessels belonging to his subjects found carrying on the foreign slave traffic; and to seize and punish the captain and crew as pirates.

3d. The Sultan to punish all persons among his subjects serving on board vessels dealing in slaves; who do not give information to the Sultan or his Governors that they have been slave-dealing.

4th. Vessels having implements of slave trade, such as shackles, bolts, handcuffs, chains, whips, branding irons; on board, to be considered the same as if found actually carrying slaves.

5th. The Sultan to authorise British cruisers to seize all vessels belonging to his subjects that may be found with slaves, or with slave implements on board, after the expiration of four months from this date.

6th. The Sultan or his Governors to provide all vessels belonging to his subjects with passes (port clearance). Any vessel found without such port clearance to be seized, according to the 5th Requisition, by any British cruiser that may meet them.

STATEMENT of the Agreement made by us, Sultan Suleem, son of Sultan Alu-vee, with our auspicious Brother the Captain Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., Commander of Her Majesty's sloop "Helena." (Translated from the Arabic, under the hand and seal of the Sultan Suleem).

1st. There shall be no dealing in slaves in our territory, and no slaves shall be imported to be sold in our country. We positively prohibit it, and forbid it absolutely.

2d. And I declare and command my subjects, that all who carry off slaves and sell them shall be seized, captain and crew; and to be treated in the same manner as they who cut off navigation (pirates).

3d. Every vessel that goes from hence belonging to my subjects, for the purpose of trading in slaves; if it be done without the order of the owner; then punishment shall be inflicted upon the commander and crew; if it be done by order of the owner, then he shall be punished.

4th. Every vessel of my people shall be treated as if engaged in traffic for slaves on board which shall be found chains and fetters and shackles of irons in greater number than two or three, sufficient for the correction of any of the crew who may be refractory.

5th. I permit that there may be an inspection, for the purpose of discovering dealing in slaves after four months.

6th. Any vessel that may be met with at sea which has not a written document (a pass); and is without a seal such as furnishes a proper explanation (of her purposes), may be seized as a dealer in slaves.

7th. All

7th. When

JOHANNA.

7th. All vessels seized by British cruisers to be sent to the nearest or most convenient British Vice-Admiralty for adjudication. In the event of being condemned, the vessels and their cargoes to be sold for the profit of the two Governments, but the slaves to be set free in a British colony.

7th. When any vessel laden with slaves, or that has carried off slaves, has been seized according to law, and the slaves with her, and it is proved that she is engaged in the slave trade, she may be sent to an English port, to be there disposed of, both with respect to the slaves and to the value (of the ship and other cargo). The slaves shall depart free. The property shall be partitioned, and one part shall go to the English Sultan, the other to the Sultan, that is to say, the Sultan Suleem.

8th. The Sultan to at once proclaim a law by which the stipulations of this engagement shall be publicly known to all his people.

8th. If it be the will of God, these orders will be promulgated, so that the command may be publicly known and obeyed.

Done at Montsumolo, Island of Johanna, in duplicate originals, November the 8th, 1844 (the 26th of the month of Shuwal of the Hijree).

(signed) *Cornwallis Ricketts*, (L.S.),
Commander of Her Majesty's sloop
"Helena."

(signed) *Sultan Suleem*.
(L.S.)

We, the undersigned, Sultan Suleem, King of Johanna, and Christopher Wyvill, Esq., captain of Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," and senior officer on the East Coast of Africa, being duly authorized by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, having read over and explained to each other the different articles of the above treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, do ratify the above agreement; and in witness hereof, we have this day signed our names and affixed our seals.

Be it known, that Captain Wyvill, of Her Majesty's ship "Cleopatra," despatched to the kingdom of Africa to communicate with Sultan Suleem, has held a communication with the Sultan; and we have signed these writings, and we have both explained and declared, and testified and mutually read and explained the stipulations which are specified as above, for the purpose of prohibiting all dealings in the selling and buying of slaves. This agreement is definitively sealed, and orders issued for the punishment of offenders, without contradiction or qualification; and we have ratified the agreement by our signature and seal to the stipulations which the writing contains.

Done at Montsumolo, Island of Johanna, in duplicate originals, December the 10th, 1845 (on the day of the Eed, the 10th of the month of Zilhuj, of the Hijree of the Prophet, upon whom be peace).

(signed) *Christopher Wyvill*, (L.S.),
Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's
ship "Cleopatra."

(signed) *Sultan Suleem*, (L.S.),
Son of *Sultan Ahwee*,
Son of *Sultan Hoosen*.

Witness to the above,

(signed) <i>Geoffrey T. B. Hornby</i> , Lieutenant.	} Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Cleopatra."
<i>L. W. R. Denman</i> ,	
Lieutenant Royal Marines.	

TREATY of Friendship and Commerce between Her Majesty and the Sultan of Johanna. Signed at Johanna, 3 June 1850.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness the Sultan Suleem of the Island of Johanna, being desirous to conclude a treaty of peace and friendship, and to regulate thereby the commercial intercourse between their respective dominions and subjects, Her Majesty has named and appointed for this purpose Josiah Napier, Esq., Her Consul to the Comoro Islands.

His Highness the Sultan and the said Josiah Napier, esquire, having accordingly met together, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

Article 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his Highness the Sultan Sulcem of Johanna, their heirs and successors, and their respective subjects.

Art. 2.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the territories of the Sultan of Johanna. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Sultan of Johanna, to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties ; they shall be allowed to buy and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever ; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of the Sultan of Johanna shall in return enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. 3.—No tonnage, import or other duties or charges shall be levied in the territory of the Sultan of Johanna on British or on goods imported or exported in British vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels or on vessels of the most favoured nation, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels or in vessels of the most favoured nation.

Art. 4.—Merchandise or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Sultan of Johanna, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other vessels.

All articles the produce of the territories of the Sultan of Johanna may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels on as favourable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country.

Art. 5.—The protection of the Sultan of Johanna shall be afforded to all British vessels, their officers and crews. If any such vessels should be wrecked on the coast of the territories of the Sultan of Johanna, the chiefs and inhabitants shall succour them, and shall secure them from plunder, and shall cause all articles saved from the wreck to be restored to their lawful owners. The amount of salvage dues in such cases shall be regulated, in the event of dispute, by arbitrators chosen in equal numbers by each of the parties.

Art. 6.—The subjects of the Sultan of Johanna shall, in all their commercial relations with Great Britain, be treated on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Art. 7.—Each contracting party may appoint consuls for the protection of trade to reside in the dominions of the other ; but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the government of the country to which he is sent.

Art. 8.—A treaty having been concluded at Johanna on the 8th of November 1844, between Her Britannic Majesty and the Sultan of Johanna, for the suppression of the slave trade, His Highness engages that the ships and vessels of war belonging to the East India Company shall be allowed to give full force and

JOHANNA.

effect to the stipulations of the said treaty, in the same manner as the cruizers of Her Britannic Majesty.

Done at Johanna, the Third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty (1850), and the Twenty-first day of the month Rujub of the Hijree One thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

(signed) *Josiah Napier*,
Her Majesty's Consul for the Comoro Islands.

(Signature of the Sultan in Arabic.)

I, the Sultan *Suleem*, Son of Sultan Aluvee,
Son of Sultan ul Hoossen.

KATTEEWAR.

KATTEEWAR.

PROCLAMATION issued by Government under date the 22d November 1834, on the Subject of Female Infanticide in Katteewar.

1. THE British Government having recently had under consideration the prevalence of female infanticide in Western India, is pleased to declare it to be its fixed determination to put an end to so revolting and barbarous a practice.

2. From returns lately received from the Political Agent stationed in Katteewar, it appears that although a considerable degree of success has attended the measures adopted in that province for the suppression of infanticide, the crime is proved to be still committed by the great disproportion observable in the number of male and female Jharejas. This melancholy fact, therefore, pressing itself upon the attention of Government, the Right honourable the Governor in Council considers it requisite to call upon the chiefs of the Jhareja tribe to adhere to and maintain within their respective districts the engagement they voluntarily and unconditionally entered into with Government 25 years ago, through the medium of their friend and benefactor the late lamented Colonel Alexander Walker, to abandon the detestable and heinous custom of murdering their own offspring.

3. His Lordship in Council further requires the active co-operation of the whole community of Katteewar in giving increased efficiency to the measures adopted for the extinction of infanticide, the grossest stain that ever disgraced the human race; and hereby declares that whoever shall afford information sufficient to convict any Jhareja of so inhuman a proceeding shall receive the protection of Government, and be rewarded in proportion to the rank and consequence of the party convicted. Humanity, and a due regard to the precepts of their religion, should induce the Hindoo part of the community, in particular, to aid by every means in their power the efforts of Government completely to suppress this crime. The Hindoo Shasturs declare that he who commits infanticide is guilty of a grievous sin.

4. With the view of enabling Government to ascertain how far the measures for the suppression of infanticide are adhered to, the Political Agent has been instructed to make a full and complete census of the Jhareja population of Katteewar, and the chiefs of the tribe are hereby called upon to aid in the framing of this return, which, when completed, will at once enable Government to detect where the crime is still committed. The Political Agent has also been directed to require from the chiefs half-yearly, and himself to furnish annually, a statement exhibiting the number of births, deaths, marriages and betrothals occurring within their respective jurisdiction, and those who neglect to furnish this statement, or who may furnish an incorrect return, will be severely punished.

5. As a measure of prevention against infanticide, Government considers it expedient to suggest to the whole of the other Rajpoot tribes of Katteewar, that they should refuse to give their own daughters in marriage to the Jharejas, except under a stipulation that the female issue of such marriage shall be cherished and preserved.

6. The

6. The Returns recently received from Kattewar show in the under-mentioned districts such a great disparity between the number of male and female Jharejas as can only be accounted for by the continued prevalence of the dreadful crime in those places:—

KATTEEWAR.

1	Drapha - - -	Males alive - 67	Females alive - 10	Excess of Males - 57
2	Moorvee - - -	ditto - 61	Ditto - 7	Ditto - 54
3	Veerpoor Kurreey - -	ditto - 52	Ditto - 10	Ditto - 42
4	Mooleeladen - -	ditto - 63	Ditto - 14	Ditto - 49
5	Serang Chandlee ditto -	37	Ditto - 13	Ditto - 24
6	Kobra Nyagee- ditto -	24	Ditto - 2	Ditto - 22
7	Jhalleca - - -	ditto - 28	Ditto - 11	Ditto - 17
8	Rajpoora - - -	ditto - 30	Ditto - 2	Ditto - 28
9	Wuddalee - - -	ditto - 8	Ditto - 1	Ditto - 7
10	Rajkot - - -	ditto - 15	Ditto - 3	Ditto - 12

The chiefs of these districts are hereby warned, that should similar results be shown from the periodical returns hereafter to be furnished, they will be severely punished for not adhering to their engagements to renounce the crime. It will not be deemed sufficient by Government that they themselves shall adhere to their engagements to preserve their female children, but they are equally bound to secure that those engagements shall be observed by every member of their tribe subject to their authority. Should they neglect this warning, it will become requisite for the Government to take into consideration whether any relations can be maintained with chiefs who act in such a manner as to prove themselves utterly regardless of the precepts of their religion and of the best feelings of mankind. In seeking to abolish infanticide, the British Government is not actuated by any motive of ambition or self-interest, but simply by an anxious desire to erase the foulest stain that ever attached to the name of man. The possessions of the chiefs of Kattewar are guaranteed to them, and protection is extended to them on certain conditions, and it is the sincere wish of Government that they should continue to enjoy them and all their privileges and immunities free from molestation. The compact is, however, reciprocal and mutual, and the chiefs have stipulated that they will cease to disgrace humanity by destroying their own helpless offspring at the moment of its birth. Should they not adhere to this condition, the compact is broken; the favour and protection of Government will be withdrawn, and the severest penalties be imposed, until the inhuman custom is completely eradicated.

7. It is more gratifying to Government to be able to notice some of the Jhareja chiefs in whose districts the crime has been wholly or in a great measure suppressed. The Jam of Noonuggur is entitled to praise for the progress which has been made towards its complete extinction within his jurisdiction, which is to be attributed to the care taken by that chief in enforcing a due observance of the engagement he entered into for its suppression. The British Government confidently relies on his continued exertions and co-operation in ensuring success to the measures it has adopted for the abolition of a custom which, owing its origin to avarice and a mistaken pride, reflects most seriously on the character of the tribe of which the Jam of Nawanuggur is in Kattewar the acknowledged head.

8. Among the other talooks, Government is pleased to notice in terms of high approbation the following chiefs, as having ensured to themselves the favour and protection of Government for having adhered to their engagements.

No.	DISTRICT.	Males of and under 20.	Females.				TOTAL.	Excess of Males.	Excess of Females.
			Married.	Betrothed.	Unbetrothed.	Deceased.			
1	Keesurra - - -	12	3	2	11	1	17	-	5
2	Mengnee - - -	6	-	1	5	-	6	-	-
3	Soledere Wowree -	38	6	5	13	8	32	6	-

KATTEEWAR.

And at the same time to hold up to the tribe in general as an example for imitation the under-mentioned Jharejas, who have preserved four and three daughters each :—

No.	NAMES.	Belonging to		Number of Daughters.
		District.	Village.	
1	Jhareja Khenjee - - -	Noanuggur -	Lalpoor - -	Four.
2	" Bowagee - - -	- ditto - -	Bhalwa - -	
3	" Raibjee - - -	- ditto - -	Mocharda - -	
4	" Dossajee - - -	- ditto - -	Peempurdee - -	
5	" Kanturjee - - -	- ditto - -	Peepulrao - -	Three.
6	" Dodujee - - -	- ditto - -	Suguch - -	
7	" Babajee - - -	- ditto - -	Danthana - -	
8	" Bawajee - - -	- ditto - -	Pussaiyoo - -	
9	" Megrajee - - -	- ditto - -	Amra - -	
10	" Hurbumjee - - -	- ditto - -	Checkaree - -	Four.
11	" Sughajee - - -	Dharsole - -	Radhun - -	
12	" Joonajee - - -	- ditto - -	Secaloo - -	Three.
13	" Vursajee - - -	Gondul Dorajee -	Janjinere - -	
14	Khurmany Roopashee - -	Veerpoor Kurey -	Mottia - -	Three.
15	Jhareja Lakhajee - - -	Keesarra - -	Wurra - -	

Government have also derived the greatest satisfaction from observing that the Returns show as many as 80 instances of Jharejas having preserved two daughters each. His Lordship, in Council, with a view of testifying the sense he entertains of the meritorious conduct of the chiefs and inferior Jharejas above alluded to, has instructed the Political Agent at Rajkote to grant remissions of tribute and honorary presents to them.

9. The British Government is pleased further to declare, that although it will always be more satisfactory to Government and more creditable to the Jharejas themselves for them to perform the first of the parental duties without seeking pecuniary aid from Government in defraying the expenses of the marriage of their children, nevertheless that the Local Agent is authorised to receive and attend to applications, when circumstances render such aid indispensable.

10. In conclusion, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to annex to this proclamation a copy of the engagement by which every Jhareja Chief of Katteewar bound himself, 25 years ago, to discontinue the dreadful custom of female infanticide, and at the same time to declare it to be the fixed resolution of the British Government to maintain the same, and that any person charged with having violated it will be dealt with in such mode as may be deemed most expedient and conducive towards the complete suppression of the practice.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

(signed) *C. Norris,*

Bombay Castle, 22d November 1834.

Chief Secretary.

ENGAGEMENT by the Seedee of Jafferabad for the Suppression of Suttee, dated 7th January 1838.

After compliments,

The cause of writing to you is this: A certain Bhatianee having arrived from Bombay and committed Suttee at Pragraee, and the Sirkar having issued orders preventive of such a practice, a mohsul is upon me in order to make me answerable; and the particulars of this subject (the suttee) having been reported to Government, and it having been considered as a first instance of the kind, for which reason I have been pardoned, I give this writing to the effect that from henceforward such measures in the talooka will be taken so that no person will be allowed to become suttee in future. But if such should hereafter occur, I am responsible to any extent the Sirkar may pronounce against me.

Signed by the Seedee.

JOONAGUR.

Joonagur.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 3d January 1838, by Nuwab of Joonagur, for the Suppression of Suttee within his Jurisdiction.

A. C.,

THE cause of writing to you is this. A certain Bhattianee having arrived from Bombay, and committed suttee at Pragrye, and the Sirkar having issued orders preventive of such a practice, mohsul is upon me in order to make me answerable; and the particulars of this subject (the suttee) having been reported to Government, and it having been considered as a first instance of the kind, for which reason I have been pardoned, I give this writing to the effect, that from henceforward such measures in the talooka will be taken so that no person will be allowed to become suttee in future. But if such should hereafter occur, I am responsible to any extent the Sirkar may pronounce against me.

(Seal of the Nuwab).

BHOWNUGGUR.

Bhownuggur.

THE following Agreement, dated the 8th September 1840, between the Honourable East India Company and the Thakoor of Bhownuggur Rawul Wujehsingjee Vukhut Singjee having been concluded, has been made out in three parts, signed and sealed, whereof one part is to be deposited with the Government of Bombay, one part with the thakoor, and one in the office of the collector of Ahmedabad; viz. :

1st. The thakoor, for and in consideration of the sum of Company's rupees (4,000) four thousand being paid to him by the said East India Company, and to be annually paid to him and his hereditary successors, agrees to relinquish all claims to any share in the land or sea customs at Gogo. He also agrees to relinquish all claims to any duties under the name of "abkaree" on tobacco or any other goods in that kusha. He further agrees to relinquish all claims to the huk termed "dullalee" and "tojee veera," together with the huk "bham veera" in the said kusha. The thakoor, moreover, agrees to relinquish all claims, and hereby acknowledges that he has no right to any huk, luwazums, duty, &c. in Gogo Kusha, either from the East India Company or the East India Company's subjects, or to any arrears on account of the above items attendant to the 1st D. 1836.

2d. And whereas an order was issued by the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay for stopping the coinage of money at Bhownuggur: Now the thakoor, in consideration of the annual payment to him and his hereditary successors by the East India Company of the sum of Company's rupees (2,793. 6. 5.) two thousand seven hundred and ninety-three six annas and five pies, hereby agrees to relinquish all and every description of coining of money of every kind, both at Bhownuggur and its dependent villages, as well as in his, the thakoor's, Kattywar possessions, hereby binding himself to abstain from coining either copper or any other sort of coin, both in the above-mentioned places and everywhere else, and moreover hereby renounces all claims on account of the said Mint arising antecedent to 1st December 1836.

Under the above two articles of agreement the East India Company consents to pay the thakoor annually, commencing from the 1st December 1836, the sum of Company's rupees (6,793. 6. 5.) six thousand seven hundred and ninety-three six annas and five pies. In witness whereof we hereunto set our hands and seals, John Hinde Pelly, Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, in behalf of the East India Company on the one part, and the Thakoor Rawul Wujehsingjee on the other part, this 8th day of September in the year of our Lord 1840 (corresponding with Sumwut 1896, Bhadurwa Sood Twelfth.)

(signed) *J. H. Pelly,*
Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.

This agreement was confirmed by Government on the 30th September 1840.

KATTEEWAR.

ENGAGEMENT entered into by the Thakoor of Bhownuggur, the Nuwab of Joonagur, the Jam of Nowanuggur, the Rana of Porbunda, and the Seedee of Jafferabad, exempting from Payment of Duty Vessels putting into their Ports through stress of weather.

Translated Extracts from a Letter addressed by the Thakoor of Bhownuggur to *Arthur Malet*, Esq., Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 18th January 1846.

YOUR letter, dated the 3d January 1846, has been received, and its contents have been understood. You state, "That there is a difficulty regarding the duties leviable on boats passing to and fro from Bombay to Sind or elsewhere, which are obliged by stress of weather or other cause to touch at any of my bunders; that injury is thereby done to facility of traffic; that Government has taken the case of such boats under its favourable consideration; and that the Rao of Kutch, to meet the wishes of Government, framed certain regulations on the subject, dated 1st December 1840; that a copy of these regulations was forwarded to me in a letter dated 17th October 1844, in which I am informed that it is to my credit to make arrangements for preventing obstacles being thrown in the way of persons navigating boats, and that if I could make regulations at my bunders, similar to those which are in force at the bunders of Kutch, it would be pleasing to Government, and beneficial to my own interests." You have asked me to reply to this letter. I am most willing to pay every consideration to the wishes of Government, and anxious to benefit the interests of my country, and I have therefore now sent a copy of the regulations in question to the bunders of Mowa and Tuloja, that they may be enforced. I have also given a copy to my mootusuddee at this place, with instructions to act accordingly.

Dated 6th Poos-Vud 1902 (corresponding with the 18th January 1846).

(True Translation.)

(signed) J. T. Barr,
2 Assistant Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Yad from His Highness the Nuwab of Joonagur to *A. Malet*, Esq., Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 19th March 1846.

Your letter, and His Highness the Governor's agreement of the 19th Shuval, have been received. His Highness the Rao made an arrangement relative to the customs on boats, and you, on the above-mentioned yad, wrote your order, requiring me to make a similar engagement. My reply is that, according to the copies which you sent here, I have sent copies of them to all my bunders, Verawul, Mangrol, &c., with orders to abide by it.

Dated Sumout 1902, Falgoon Vud 7th (March 19th, A. D. 1846).

(True Translation.)

(signed) A. Malet,
Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Note from his Highness Jam Runmuljee of Nowanuggur to *A. Malet*, Esq., Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 22d March 1846 (Falgoon-Vud 10th Sumout 1902).

Your yad, with the copy of the rules for exempting vessels driven into port by stress of weather, was received, and we had some conversation on the subject when you were at Nowanuggur. I now write in this yad, that I will abide by these rules, and will send orders to my bunders. This is written for your information.

(True Translation.)

(signed) A. Malet,
Political Agent.

TRANSLATION of a Yad from the Thakoor of Bhawnuggur to Major *W. Lang*,
Political Agent in Katteewar, dated the 20th December 1849.

Arrangements having been formerly made for not levying the customs on vessels driven to and detained in any port on account of stress of weather or for any other similar reason, while going from Bombay to Kurrachee or any other bundar, and *vice versa*, I wrote to you on the subject, but I now beg to add that, according to the said arrangements, I shall not collect the sea customs on vessels belonging to the sirkar, and to the different ports in Kateewar that may happen to come to my bunders on account of stress of weather; but His Highness the Rao of Kutch having only agreed to exempt vessels belonging to Kurrachee and Bombay from the payment of these customs, and not those belonging to other ports, I shall be obliged to pay to him the duty on such vessels of my bunders as may be driven into ports belong to Kutch by stress of weather, and for this reason I shall also levy the same on vessels of Kutch, agreeably to my ancient custom.

Dated Sumout 1906, Poush Shood 6th (corresponding with the 20th December 1849, A. D.)

Written by Suwall Laul Shamjee.

(True translation.)

(signed) W. Lang, Political Agent.

Memorandum.—Similar engagements to the foregoing were entered into by the following additional chiefs on the under-mentioned dates:

His Highness the Jam of Nowanuggur	} On the 20th of December 1849.
Joonagur	
" "	
The Rana of Porbunder - - -	} On the 30th December 1849.
The Sedee of Jafferabad - - -	

K E L A T.

KELAT.

TREATY entered into between the Government of India and Meer Nuseer Khan,
Chief of Kelat, dated the 6th October 1841.

WHEREAS Meer Nuseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, deceased, having rendered his allegiance and submission, the British Government and His Majesty Shah Shooja ool Moolk recognise him the said Nuseer Khan and his descendants as chiefs of the principality of Kelat-i-Nuseer, on the following terms:—

Article 1.—Meer Nuseer Khan acknowledges himself and his descendants the vassals of the King of Cabool, in like manner as his ancestors were formerly the vassals of His Majesty's ancestors.

Art. 2.—Of the tracts of country resumed on the death of Meer Mehrab Khan, viz., Kutchee, Moostung, and Shawl, the two first will be restored to Meer Nuseer Khan and his descendants, through the kindness of His Majesty Shah Shooja ool Moolk.

Art. 3.—Should it be deemed necessary to station troops, whether belonging to Honourable Company or Shah Shoojah ool Moolk, in any part of the territory of Kelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable.

Art.—4. Meer Nuseer Khan, his heirs and successors, will always be guided by the advice of the British officer residing at the Durbar.

Art. 5.—The passage of merchants and others into Afghanistan, from the river Indus, on the one side, and from the sea, ort of Somnianee on the other, shall be protected by Meer Nuseer Khan, as far as practicable; nor will any aggression be practised on such persons, or any undue exactions made, beyond an equitable toll, to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nuseer Khan.

KELAT.

Art. 6.—Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, not to hold any political communication, or enter into any negotiations with foreign powers without the consent of the British Government and of his Majesty Shah Shooja ool Moolk, and in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with the Governments of British India and of the Shah; but the usual amicable correspondence with neighbours to continue as heretofore.

Art. 7.—In case of an attack on Meer Nusseer Khan by an open enemy, or of any difference arising between him and any foreign power, the British Government will afford him assistance or good offices, as it may judge to be necessary or proper for the maintenance of his rights.

Art. 8.—Meer Nusseer Khan will make due provision for the support of Shah Nuvaz Khan, either by provision, to be paid through the British Government, on condition of that chief residing within the British territory, or by grant of estate within the Kelat possessions, as may hereafter be decided by the British Government.

Done at Kelat this 6th day of October, A. D. 1841, corresponding with the 20th of Shaban, A. H. 1257.

(Seal.)

(signed)

Auckland.

Ratified and signed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council at Fort William in Bengal, this tenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and forty-two

(signed)

T. H. Maddock,

Secretary to the Government of India.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *W. Grey,*

Officiating Under Secretary to Government of India.

TREATY between the British Government and Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, concluded on the part of the British Government by Major *John Jacob*, c. B., in virtue of full powers granted by the Most Noble the Marquis of *Dalhousie*, K. T., &c., Governor-general of India, and by Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat.

WHEREAS the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, the following articles have been agreed on between the said Government and His Highness.

Art. 1.—The treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, on the 6th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

Art. 2.—There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Kelat, his heirs and successors.

Art. 3.—Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

Art. 4.—Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Kelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

Art. 5.—Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects, within or near British territory; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh, or by the seaport of Sonmucanee or other seaports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made beyond an equitable duty

duty to be fixed by the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be shown in the Schedule annexed to this treaty.

KELAT.
—

Art. 6.—To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's rupees.

Art. 7.—If during any year the conditions above-mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

(signed) *John Jacob*,
Major, Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Sinde.

Mustoong, 14 May 1854.

The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Kelat, and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, c. b., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer Khan on the other, at Mustoong, on the 14th May, A. D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban, A. H. 1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His Highness, duly ratified by the Governor-general in Council within two months from this date.

(signed) *Dalhousie*.
J. Dorin.
J. Low.
J. P. Grant.
B. Peacock.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-general in Council, Fort William, this 2d day of June 1854.

(signed) *G. F. Edmonstone*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE showing Amount of Duty to be levied on Merchandise passing through the dominions of the Khan of Kelat referred to in Article 5 of this Treaty.

On each camel load, without respect to value from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee or other port, Company's rupees six (6).

On each camel as above from the northern frontier to Shikarpoor, Company's rupees five (5).

The same duties to be levied on merchandise passing in the contrary direction, from the sea, or from Sinde to the Kelat territory.

(signed) *John Jacob*,
Major, Political Superintendent and Commandant
on the Frontier of Upper Sinde.

KOLHAPOOR.

KOLHAPOOR.

PROCLAMATION issued on the 11th March 1841, by his Highness the Raja of Kolhapoor, Soorsun Ihide Arbyne Myatyne Wu Uluff, prohibiting Suttee in that Territory.

Know all our subjects, The British Government, considering the rite of self-immolation, as performed by females, inhuman, has abolished its performance within their territory, and accordingly recommended the same to us. We have considered on the subject, and have resolved to abandon the rite within our rule. We, therefore, proclaim that no person perform suttee within our dominions. Should any female resolutely determine on performing suttee, it is incumbent on all the respectable people of the village to which she belongs, as also her neighbours and Wutundars and Kumavisdars, to refrain from lending her any aid, and to use their remonstrance to induce her to abandon the resolution; they should also ascertain the cause of her wishing to perform self-immolation, whether it is owing to grief or otherwise, and a promise should be held out to her of relief being afforded. The person or persons so preventing her will report the matter to the head of the village, who will communicate the same to the Mamlutdar, and he will make the same known to us, when he will take measures in accordance with the usage of her caste.

7th Sufur (corresponding with A. D. 11th March 1841).

(True translation.)

(signed) A. N. Shaw, (Seal.)
Acting Political Agent, Southern Mahratta Country.

KOTA.

K O T A.

TREATY between the British Government and Maha Rao Ram Sing of Kota.

Article 1.—Consequent upon the relinquishment by Raj Rana Mudun Sing of the administration of the affairs of the Kota principality, guaranteed by the supplementary article of the treaty of Delhi to Raj Rana Zamil Sing, his heirs and successors, Maha Rao Ram Sing assents to the repeal of the said article.

Art. 2.—With the consent of the British Government, the Maha Rao agrees to cede the pergunnahs specified in the annexed Schedule to Raj Rana Mudun Singh's heirs and successors.

Art. 3.—The Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, will fulfil the pecuniary obligations arising out of the present arrangements of separation and transfer, agreeably to the appended Schedule.

Art. 4.—The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to pay the tribute as heretofore paid by the Kotah State, with the exception of the sum of Company's rupees eighty thousand per annum, which the British Government have agreed to receive from Raj Rana Mudun Sing, his heirs and successors, the first payment to be made by the Raj Rana at the beginning of the Sumbut, year 1895. The second half-yearly instalment at present due on account of the Fusul Rubee for Sumbut 1894 will be paid in full, viz., 1,32,360 rupees by the principality of Kota.

Art. 5.

Art. 5.—The Maha Rao agrees for himself, his heirs and successors, to maintain an auxiliary force, to be commanded and paid by British officers, should the British Government decide that the measure is expedient; it being clearly understood that the existence of such a force shall in no way interfere with the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, exercise of power in the internal administration of the affairs of the Kota State.

Art. 6.—The expense of such force shall never exceed three lacs of rupees per annum.*

Art. 7.—If the force shall be raised, the funds for its maintenance shall be paid to the British Government by the administration of the Maha Rao, his heirs and successors, in two half-yearly instalments along with the tribute; and the period for the first payment will be fixed by the British Government.

Art. 8.—It is to be clearly understood that all the stipulations contained in the treaty concluded at Delhi between the British Government and Maha Rao Omed Singh Behauder on the 26th of December 1817, which are not affected by the provisions of the present treaty, shall remain in full force.

Art. 9.—The foregoing articles of treaty having been concluded between the British Government and Maha Rao Ram Singh of Kota, and signed and sealed by Captain John Ludlow, Officiating Political Agent, and Lieutenant-colonel Nathaniel Alves, Agent to the Governor-general for the States of Rajpootana, on the one part, and Maha Rao Ram Singh on the other, the ratification of the same by the Right honourable the Governor-general shall be exchanged within two months from this date.

Done at Kota this 10th day of April 1838.

(L.S.)

(signed)

J. Ludlow, Offg. Pol. Agent.

(L.S.)

N. Alves, A. G. G.

(Seal of Maha Rao Ram Sing.)

Schedule, appended to the Treaty, of Pergunnahs set apart to constitute a separate Principality for Raj Rana Mudun Singh Behauder, his Heirs and Successors, under the designation of Jhullawur.

Cheehat.

Sukait.

Comprising
Punchpahar. }
Ahore. }
Dig and Gungrar. }
Jhulra Puton, commonly called Ourmd.
Renchwa.
Bekunee.
Delumpore.

The Chaur Muhla.
Kotrah Bhutta.
Surerah.
Ruthace.
Monhur Thanah.
Phool Burode.
Chuchoornee.
Kunkoorney.
Cheeppee Burode.

The portion of Shugurh beyond, or east of the Purwanor Newaj, and Shahabad.

It is to be understood that Nerput Sing will remove from the territory of Jhullawur into that of the Maha Rao, and that his lands lapse to the Raj Rana.

Kota, 10th April 1838.

(L.S.)

(signed)

J. Ludlow, Offg. Pol. Agent.

(L.S.)

N. Alves, A. G. G.

(Seal of Raj Ram Mudun Sing.)

* In September 1844 a modification was made in the Sixth Article of the Treaty by a reduction of the sum demandable on account of the Contingent from three to two lacs of rupees per annum.

KOTA.

SCHEDULE appended to the Treaty of Debts for liquidation by the Maha Rao, his Heirs and Successors, agreeably to the Third Article of the said Treaty.

						<i>Rs.</i>	<i>an.</i>	<i>p.</i>
To Pundit Lallajee Ramchund	-	-	-	-	-	9,27,364	15	6
Gordhun Nathjee	-	-	-	-	-	30,643	5	6
Bythal Nathjee	-	-	-	-	-	3,75,176	-	-
Lalla Soogum Chund	-	-	-	-	-	56,196	1	-
Juggurnuth Leeta Ram	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,825	4	9
Sheo Lal of Punwar	-	-	-	-	-	10,033	4	-
Kishoo Ram Byjnath	-	-	-	-	-	2,41,747	12	9
Gobind Das Ramgopal	-	-	-	-	-	20,441	1	3
Gunesh Das Kishnajee	-	-	-	-	-	20,281	9	9
Moujee Ram Molchund	-	-	-	-	-	3,893	12	6
Daljee Munee Ram	-	-	-	-	-	4,57,796	-	-
Kunhee Ram Bohranath	-	-	-	-	-	40,819	1	-
Bohra Kameshur	-	-	-	-	-	47,703	8	6
Sobha Chund Motee Chund	-	-	-	-	-	15,671	2	9
Sheojeu Ram Oodee Chund	-	-	-	-	-	348	7	3
Bhug Chund of Budoura	-	-	-	-	-	547	2	6
Bohra Sree Chund Gungaram	-	-	-	-	-	6,383	2	3
Mohun Ram Hur Lal	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	1	9
Nund Ram Peerolal	-	-	-	-	-	7,473	13	-
Oomed Ram Bhyroo Ram	-	-	-	-	-	9,771	9	-
Gopul Dass Bunmalree Dass	-	-	-	-	-	2,908	13	-
Sah Guwun Ram	-	-	-	-	-	835	14	-
Saujan Mal Shir Mal	-	-	-	-	-	24,487	8	-
Mohun Lal Bued	-	-	-	-	-	55,423	13	-
Saligram	-	-	-	-	-	14,554	-	-
Luchmungeer Hureeger	-	-	-	-	-	10,901	-	-
Bohra Ddoodjee Khanjee	-	-	-	-	-	11,588	6	6
Sah. Munguljee	-	-	-	-	-	8,948	5	3
Sah. Idameer Bued	-	-	-	-	-	1,09,617	10	6
Dooljee Chund Ootum Chund	-	-	-	-	-	10,195	10	-
Mudhoo Makoond	-	-	-	-	-	1,095	13	9
Bohra Balee Bhan	-	-	-	-	-	525	11	3
Buktawur Mull Buhadoor Mull	-	-	-	-	-	182	15	9
Chugun Kaloo Nugur	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-

The above claims will be individually satisfied by the Maha Rao, after due inquiry, agreeably to the circumstances of each. The Maha Rao will also settle any other just debts, should they exist, that may on inquiry prove to be justly chargeable to the Kota State.

Kota, 10th April 1838.

(L.S.)
(L.S.)

(signed) *J. Ludlow*, Offg. Pol. Agent.
N. Alves, A. G. G.

(Seal of Maha Rao Ram Singh.)

K U T C H.

TREATY concluded by the Honourable Company with the Kutch State,
under date the 20th September 1832.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and Shree Maharaj Mirza Rao Desuljee, his heirs and successors, concluded by Lieutenant-colonel *Henry Pottinger*, Resident in Kutch, on the part of the Honourable Company, and Jharejas Chandabhoy of Nagurcha, Dasajee of Kotree, Pragjee of Mohara, Naronjee of Mhow, Deeda Bhojrajee, and the Minister Dewan Lukhmedass Wullubhjee, on the part of His Highness the Rao.

WHEREAS the Right honourable John Earl of Clare, Governor in Council of Bombay, is of opinion, that by the treaties now in force a greater sum is required from Kutch than the resources of that principality can afford; as a proof of which there are now due to the British Government by the Kutch Durbar, arrears amounting to 9,75,000 korees, and which the Kutch Government is unable not only to liquidate, but even to discharge the annual amount stipulated by former treaties for the pay of the troops, and on account of Anjar. The two Governments have therefore agreed to modify existing treaties in the manner written in this engagement, which is dated at Booj, on this 20th day of September 1832, being the 11th day of Bhadurura Vud 1839, Sumvut.

Article 1.—The first and second articles of the treaty of the 21st May 1822 are maintained in force only as described in the succeeding articles of the present treaty, and the contracting parties do now engage as follows :

Art. 2.—The Honourable East India Company's Government hereby remits (subject to the condition specified in the fourth article) the equivalent for Anjar; viz., 88,000 Ahmedabad sicca rupees per annum, fixed by the first and second articles of the treaty of the 21st May 1822, together with all arrears now due on that as well as on any other account by the Kutch Durbar to the British Government, or which shall be found due on the settlement of the accounts for the past year, that is, the Sumvut 1888, which terminated on the 1st day of July last.

Art. 3.—His Highness the Rao Shree Desuljee, his heirs and successors, solemnly agree, that the funds stipulated by the sixth article of the treaty of October 1819 to be appropriated for the pay of the Kutch subsidiary force, but which it is hereby declared are never to exceed the amount of two lacs of Ahmedabad sicca rupees per annum, shall be hereafter regularly, without fail, and under any circumstances whatever, discharged by four (4) quarterly equal instalments; viz., on the 15th days of January, April, July, and October of each year.

Art. 4.—The Kutch Government further engages, that in the event of the British troops in that principality being greatly diminished, and the necessary payment on account of them being similarly lessened, so as to reduce it below the amount of the above remitted Anjar equivalent, that is, 88,000 Ahmedabad sicca rupees per annum; or, in the event of the entire removal of the troops from Kutch, his Highness the Rao, his heirs and successors, shall still be responsible, in either case, for making to the British Government an annual payment amounting on the whole to not less than the above-recited Anjar equivalent, or Ahmedabad sicca rupees 88,000.

Art. 5.—All existing stipulations and engagements which have been entered into by former treaties between the Honourable East India Company's Govern-

KUTCH.

ment and the Government of Kutch, and which shall not have been altered or modified by the present treaty, are to remain in full force.

Done at Booj, this 20th day of September, A.D. 1832.

(signed) *Henry Pottinger,*
Lieut.-colonel, Resident in Kutch.

(Large Seal of the
Kutch State).

(signed) Jhareja *Chandabhaee* of Nagureha. Jhareja *Pragjee* of Motura.
„ *Dosajee* of Kotree. „ *Deda Bhojrajee.*
„ *Narunjee* of Mhou. „ *Lukhmeedass Wullubhjee.*

(signed) *W. Bentinck.*
E. Barnes.
C. T. Metcalfe.
A. Ross.

(The Company's Persian seal.)

Ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this 23d day of April, A.D. 1833.

(signed) *W. H. Macnaghten,*
Secretary to the Government.

TREATY concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Government of Kutch, under date the 5th July 1834.

WHEREAS by the fourth article of the treaty concluded at Booj, on the 13th day of October 1819, it was stipulated that a regency should be formed, with full power to transact the affairs of the Kutch Government, until His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee should have completed his 20th year: And whereas His Highness will not attain the above described age until on or about the 3d day of August 1835; nevertheless the British Government, desirous of affording to His Highness a strong proof of its consideration and friendship, has consented to a modification of the above stipulation, and this treaty has been this day entered into by Lieutenant-colonel Henry Pottinger, Resident in Kutch, &c., on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, and by the undersigned jharajas, &c., on behalf of the Rao of Kutch, in virtue of full powers intrusted to them by their respective Governments.

Art. 1.—The period of the minority of His Highness the Rao ceasing shall be altered from the completion of his 20th year to Ashadh Shood Beej Sumvut 1891, (corresponding with the 8th day of July 1834, A.D.), on which day the functions of the regency shall terminate, and His Highness shall be placed in charge of the Government of his country, under the constitutional and established advice of his ministers and the members of the Jhareja Bhayat.

Art. 2.—With a view to the welfare and prosperity of the State of Kutch, and also to relieve His Highness Mirza Rao Shree Desuljee from all vexation and annoyance on the subject, the British Government reserves to itself, agreeably to the second article of the treaty of October 1819, the entire management and control, through the Resident in Kutch, of the Ex-Rao Bharmuljee, and will permit no interference on his part in any act of the Kutch Government.

Art. 3.—All existing engagements between the two States not modified or altered by this treaty are to be considered in full force and efficiency.

Done at Bhoog, on the 5th day of July 1834 (corresponding with Jesht Vud, 14th Sumvut. 1891).

(signed) Jhareja *Khangargu* of Roha. Jhareja *Goorjee* of Sootree.
„ *Chandajee* of Nagurcha. „ *Sahebjee* of Ninjan.
„ *Dosajee* of Kotree. „ *Pragjee* of Motalla.
„ *Pragjee* of Mhou. „ *Jemuljee* of Bhara.
„ *Soomraj* of Jera. „ *Ryabjee* of Mohtara.

(signed) *W. Bentinck.* *W. Morrison.*
F. Adam. *E. Ironside.*

Memorandum.—This treaty was ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council, on the 12th September 1834.

TRANSLATION of a Proclamation issued on the 6th February 1836 by His Highness Maha Rao Shere Desuljee Rao, of Kutch, prohibiting the Slave Trade within His Highness's territory.

KUTCH.

BE it known to the principal merchants of Moudwee, and every other merchant as well as trader in Kutch, whether belonging to it or only trading thereto, to all navigators of vessels, and to the inhabitants of Kutch generally, that if any slaves, negroes or Abyssinians shall be brought for sale to any seaport in Kutch after the middle of July next, the vessel conveying them shall be confiscated, and its cargo shall become the property of this Government (Durbar). No petition for its restoration shall be listened to; and further, the offenders shall be brought to condign punishment, whether they belong to Kutch or to another country. There will be no departure from this resolution. A vessel which brings slaves shall be seized, and summary punishment inflicted on those who navigate her.

The British Government have made arrangements to repress the trade in slaves throughout the adjacent countries, and it has instructed the officers commanding its ships to seize and retain all vessels bringing slaves; I therefore strictly prohibit, after the date before mentioned, any more slaves being brought into this country. Let all my subjects discontinue this custom, and take heed of this proclamation, and look to their interests and welfare by attending to it.

Given at Bhooj, this 5th Maha Vut Sumvut 1892 (corresponding with A.D., the 6th day of February 1836.)

(Large Seal of his Highness
the Rao of Kutch.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) A. Burnes,
Asst. Resident in charge of Bhooj Residency.

RENEWED ENGAGEMENT entered into by the Jhareeja Chiefs of Kutch, under date the 23d March 1840, renouncing Female Infanticide.

THE writing of Jhareja Rahebyee, chief of Kotara, is this:—In the year of Sumvut 1875 (A.D. 1819) there was a treaty made between the Durbar of Kutch and the English Government. In the 17th article of that treaty it was stipulated that we the Jharejas would no longer destroy our female children, and in Sumvut 1891 (A.D. 1835) we renewed our engagement to the Durbar on this subject. Now the two governments have no confidence in the fulfilment of our engagements, therefore we have been summoned and required to consider the following arrangement:

Article 1.—An accurate account of all the sons and daughters born in the bhayat shall be rendered yearly to the Durbar according to a set form.

Art. 2.—Whenever a newly born child is destroyed among the bhayat the chief shall give information to the Durbar, within the space of 15 days, in order that the murderer may be visited with punishment, by fine or otherwise. If the chief conceals any instance of the crime, or neglects to take such measures as are sure to prevent its concealment from himself, and information of its having been committed reaches the Durbar from another quarter, then the chief himself shall submit to be heavily fined. It therefore behoves the chief to take good precautions, and whenever it is ascertained that the wife of a Jhareja has been pregnant, and the child is stated to have been born prematurely, or to have died naturally, in such case four respectable men shall take cognizance of the facts, and their verdict shall be reported to the Durbar within 15 days.

Art. 3.—The Durbar will keep the amount of all fines inflicted under the second article in a separate fund, out of which assistance will be given to any poor man who is marrying his daughter, on a representation of the circumstances being made by the chief.

KUTCH.

Art. 4.—One or two mehtas from the Durbar will go round the country, and when they arrive in any of the villages the chief will cause accurate lists of all the sons and daughters to be made out for the information of the two governments.

To the above four articles I do hereby agree in behalf of myself and my posterity to every generation.

Dated Bhooj, 23d March 1840.

(signed) Jhareja Rahebjee of Kotara.

Memorandum.—A similar Engagement was on the same day entered into by the under-mentioned Chiefs :

Jhareja Chandabhaxe of Nogercha.
 Jhareja Soomrajee of Tera.
 Jhareja Khingarjee of Roha.
 Jhareja Soomrajee of Mootara.
 Jhareja Gorjee of Sooturee.
 Jhareja Kuliansingh of Airysir.
 Jhareja Humeerjee of Roturee.
 Jhareja Momyajee of Gujoor.
 Jhareja Humeerjee of Sandan.
 Jhareja Lukajee of Assombua.
 Jhareja Assargajee of Nureeya.
 Jhareja Jeehajee of Kheroe.
 Jhareja Gaujee of Furadee.
 Jhareja Nathajee of Bidra.

The following Rules were on the 8th October 1851 established by His Highness the Rao of Kutch, exempting, under certain circumstances, Vessels belonging to the ports of Bombay, of His Highness the Gaekwar, and of the Chiefs of Katteewar, from payment of duties on goods.

TRANSLATION of a Memorandum from His Highness Rao Desuljee to Kaibharee Koosulchund Hunsraj Mandvee, Aso Sood 14th St. 1908, A.D., 8th October 1851.

THE following Rules for the exemption from payment of duties by vessels driven by stress of weather into any of my ports, whilst on their voyage between Bombay and Sinde, are in supercession of those established in the year St. 1897, Magsur Sood 8th, 2d December A.D. 1840.

Rule 1.—Vessels from or belonging to the ports of Bombay, or those under the Gaekwar government, Joonagur, Nowanuggur, Bhownuggur, Porbundee, Jafferabad and Mangrol, trading with any ports under the English Government, driven by stress of weather into Mandvee, or any other of my ports, shall, providing they depart without having landed their cargo or any portion of it, be exempt from payment of duty on the same, with the exception of a charge of five korees, which is to be levied as a fee on all vessels under the foregoing circumstances.

Rule 2.—A vessel driven into Mandvee, &c., under the circumstances above detailed, requiring such repairs as will involve the necessity of landing her cargo, a time will be fixed under which the repairs must be completed and the cargo re-shipped, when no duty will be charged, provided that during that time no attempt be made either by the tindal, the owners of the boat, or their accredited agents, to defraud me of custom duties by the surreptitious sale of any portion of the cargo.

Rule 3.—A vessel driven into Mandvee, &c., under the foregoing circumstances, and being found unseaworthy, her cargo may, within a specific time, be transhipped free of duty charges.

Rule 4.

Rule 4.—Should a boat be driven into Mandvee, &c., at the close of the season, and be compelled to lay up for the monsoon, security must in the first instance be given for the full amount of customs on the whole cargo, when the goods may be landed and warehoused at the expense and risk of the owner or tindal of the vessel. The original invoice of the cargo, or an authentic copy, shall be deposited with the custom authorities at the opening of the season. The goods must be re-shipped on board the vessel which brought them, unless she be proved unseaworthy.

Rule 5.—Should it be proved that the tindal or owner of a vessel driven into Mandvee, &c., attempt to defraud the Custom authorities of duty by the sale of any portion of the cargo, or should they, without satisfactory reason, fail to sail within the period assigned for the completion of the repairs, duty will be chargeable to the full value of the cargo; or should less be re-shipped than was originally landed, or any portion of the cargo have been opened, and a most satisfactory explanation of the cause for so acting not be given, duty will be charged on the whole cargo.

All perishable or damaged articles may be sold under the sanction of the Custom-house authorities, on payment of the usual duty.

Rule 6.—Vessels driven into Mandvee, &c., under circumstances already set forth, and strictly observing the rules now laid down, shall be allowed to depart on the payment of five korees (5) only, but the infringement of any one of the rules now established, either by the tindal, the owner of the vessel, or any one of her accredited agents, shall involve the penalty of payment of duty on the value of the cargo.

Previous to punishing the breakers of the law now promulgated, their case must be reported to me for consideration, the offenders in the meantime providing approved security for their appearance to answer any charge that may be preferred against them, in default of which they are to be retained in confinement.

The above rules are to be made public, and have effect from the 27th October 1851.

(signed) *Rao Desuljee.*

(True Translation.)

(signed) *G. Harding, Lieutenant,
Offg. Assistant Political Agent in Kutch.*

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *G. Le Grand Jacob,
Political Agent in Kutch.*

MAHEE AND REWA KANTA.

AHMEDNUGGUR.

Mahee and Rewa
Kanta.

Ahmednuggur.

TRANSLATION of a Paper addressed to Captain *Outram*, Acting Political Agent, Mahee Kanta, by Maharaj Prithee Sinjee Kurumsingjee.

IN your letter to me, dated 18th February 1836, you informed me that it was the intention of the British Government to restore my throne and kingdom to me if I would subscribe to certain conditions therein enumerated; to these conditions I agree, as follows:—

1. I will abide by the same agreement that was entered into in 1812, with the British Government.

2. From this time forward neither I, nor my children, nor my posterity, will perform the ceremony of suttee.

3. I will appoint a respectable and active minister to manage the business of my state, subject to the approval of the British Government.

KUTCH.

4. I will pay my ghansdana, and any balance that may be due to His Highness the Gaekwar, through my nishadar, Oomedsing Barot of Putun, and in future I will continue my nisha as heretofore.

5. The expenses of the individuals confined at Sadra on account of the suttee shall be defrayed by me.

6. I will retain no Arabs, Mukraanees, Purdesses, or others, whether horse or foot, except those that are old servants of my house.

7. If there should be any quarrel between any of my thakoors and any village, I will make known the same to the Political Agent, and as he shall advise, so will I do.

8. I will not attack the thakoor of any village without the permission of the Political Agent.

9. My minister, Mahadjee Soobahoot, is guilty in the affair of the suttee. I will not give him shelter within my territory.

I will act according to what I have written above.

In Maharaj Prithee Singjee's handwriting.

What is written above is correct.

18th February 1836, Ahmednuggur.

(signed)

Takhutsingjee.

(True Translation.)

(signed)

J. Outram,

Acting Political Agent.

Loonawara.

LOONAWARA.

ENGAGEMENT entered into on the 16th April 1840, by Mahrana Futtel Singjee, Chief of Loonawara, with *A. Remington*, Esq., First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat.

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice, regarding the abolition of the suttee, I have, conformably thereto, issued a proclamation to inform the people residing in my districts, and will further make suitable arrangements in the matter.

Dated the 16th April 1840.

(Seal of the Chief of Loonawara.)

ENGAGEMENT by the Rajah of Baria against Suttee.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Maharawul Pruthirajee of Baria to *A. Remington*, Esq., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat dated Chytra Vud 11th Sumvut 1896, or the 28th April 1840, A. D.

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I shall enjoin its discontinuance in my towns and villages, and prohibit its future observance.

(Seal of Maharawul Pruthirajee.)

Dated Chytra Vud 11th Sumvut 1896 (corresponding with the 28th April 1840, A. D.).

ENGAGEMENT by the Chief of Bhadurwa against Suttee.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Thakoor Jalum Sing of Bhadurwa to *A. Remington*, Esq., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Chytra Shood 7th Sumvut 1896, or the 8th April 1840, A. D.

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will, agreeably to the wishes of Government, prohibit suttee in my territory.

(signed) *Jalum Sing.*

Dated Chytra Shood 7th Sumvut 1896, corresponding with the 8th April 1840, A. D.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Maharavul Goomansinjee, Chief of Chota Oodepoor in the Rewa Kanta, to *A. Remington*, Esquire, Officiating First Assistant to the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, and Resident at Baroda, dated Chytur Wud 5th Sumvut 1896 (22d April 1840, A.D.)

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I shall, agreeably to the suggestion contained in your note, enjoin its discontinuance in the State of (Chota) Oodepoor.

Dated 22d April 1840.

(Seal of the Chief of Oodepoor.)

ENGAGEMENT by the Rajah of Rajpeepla against Suttee.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Maharana Veresajjee, Rajah of Rajpeepla to *A. Remington*, Esq., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Vyshakh Shood 8th Sumvut 1896 (corresponding with the 9th May 1840, A.D.)

I HAVE learnt the contents of your letter on the subject of the abolition of suttee with much pleasure, and shall make suitable arrangements to prohibit the practice within the districts of my State.

(Seal of the Raja of Rajpeepla.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) *A. Remington*,
Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner.

K U T C H.

PROCLAMATION by the Rajah of Rajpeepla against Suttee.

(Large Seal).

PROCLAMATION issued by the Rajah of Rajpeepla, dated Shrawun Shood, 8th Sumvut 1896. (A. D. 13th August 1842).

KNOW all strangers, kamdars, disaees, patells, brahmins, merchants, and all subjects of the Rajpeepla State, that the Company's Government has prohibited any woman of any caste from performing the rite of suttee, and that an arrangement of that nature was made by this government in the month Vyskakh Sumvut 1896, as you are all aware. But it is to be lamented that the widow of Vishwanath Bhana, bramin, lately became suttee without the permission of this government, and I therefore again acquaint you that this government forbids the right of suttee, and commands you to bear in mind this order, and to conform thereto. If any woman shall, in the face of this proclamation, perform suttee, her accomplices shall be punished by this government, and no persons therefore must allow the act. Let every person remember and obey this order.

(Seal of the Rajah Rajpeepla.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) *T. Ogilvy*,
Second Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident.

KUTCH.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Rana Bhowanee Singjee of Soonth to
A. Remington, Esq., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for
Guzerat, dated 12th May 1840.

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding
the abolition of suttee, I will make arrangements in my territory to prohibit the
future observance of suttee.

(Seal of the Rana of Soonth.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) A. Remington,
Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Wankaneer.

WANKANEER.

TRANSLATION of a Note addressed by Thakoor Sirdar Sing, of Wankaneer, to
A. Remington, Esq., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for
Guzerat, dated Vysack Shood 7th Sumvut 1896, or the 8th May 1840.

HAVING taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding
the abolition of suttee, I will prohibit the practice in my districts, and make
suitable arrangements for its discontinuance.

(signed) Sirdar Sing.

(True Translation.)

(signed) A. Remington,
Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner.

LAHORE.

LAHORE.

TREATY concluded between Maharajah Runjeet Sing and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk
dated 12th March 1833.

PREAMBLE.—Relations of friendship having been firmly established between
Maharajah Runjeet Sing and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, so that there neither is nor
ever shall be any alienation or difference of interests existing between them, they
agree to adopt the following articles in consideration of the terms of goodwill and
friendship by which they are reciprocally actuated.

1. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk disclaims all title on the part of himself, his heirs,
successors, and all the suddozages, to whatever territories lying on either bank of
the River Indus may be possessed by the Maharajah, viz., Cashmere, including its
limits east, west, north, and south, together with the fort of Attock, Chetch,
Hezara, Khebel, Aub with its dependencies on the left bank of the aforesaid river,
and on the right bank, Peshawur, with the Eusefzye territory, Kheteks, Hesht
Nagor, Meehnee, Cohaut, and all places dependent on Peshawur as far as the
Khyber Pass, Bennoo, the Vezeeree territory, Dour, Tonk, Gorauk, Kalabagh,
and Kushal Ghur, with their dependent districts, Dera Ismael Khan and its
dependency, with Dera Ghazee Khan, Kote Mitthun, and their dependent terri-
tory, Sirghur, Heren, Dajel, Hajeeport, Rajenpore, and the three Ketches, as well
as Manhera with its district, and the province of Mooltan situated on the left
bank. These countries and places are considered to be the property and to form
the estate of the Maharajah; the Shah neither has nor will have any concern with
them; they belong to the Maharajah and his posterity from generation to
generation.

2. The

2. The people of the country on the other side of the Khyber will not be suffered to commit robberies or aggression, or any disturbances on this side. If any defaulter of either state who has embezzled the revenue takes refuge in the territory of the other, each party engages to surrender him.

3. Agreeably to the treaty established with the British Government and the Maharajah, no one can cross from the left to the right bank of the Sutledge without a passport from the Maharajah. The same rule shall be observed regarding the passage of the Indus, whose waters join the Sutledge, and no one shall be allowed to cross the Indus without the Maharajah's permission.

4. Regarding Shikarpore and the territory of Scinde lying on the right bank of the Indus, the Shah shall abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper, in conformity with the happy relations of friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maharajah, through Captain Wade.

5. When the Shah shall have established his authority in Cabool and Candahar, he will annually send the Maharajah the following articles, viz., 55 high-bred horses of approved colours and pleasant paces, 11 Persian scimitars, 7 Persian poniards, 25 good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, sirdars or musk melons of a sweet and delicate flavour (to be sent throughout the year) by the way of Cabool river to Peshawur, grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistabs or chronuts, an abundant supply of each, as well as pieces of satin of every colour, chogas of fur, kimkhabs wrought with gold and silver, and Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces. All these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharajah.

6. Each party shall address the other on terms of equality.

7. Merchants of Affghanistan who will be desirous of trading to Lahore, Umritsur, or any other part of the Maharajah's possessions, shall not be stopped or molested in their way. On the contrary, strict orders shall be given to facilitate their intercourse, and the Maharajah engages to observe the same line of conduct on his part in respect to traders who may wish to proceed to Affghanistan.

8. The Maharajah will yearly send to the Shah the following articles in the way of friendship: 55 pieces of shawls, 25 pieces of muslin, 11 droputtahs, 5 pieces of kimkhab, 5 scarfs, 5 turbans, 55 loads of barlh rice peculiar to Peshawur.

9. Any of the Maharajah's officers who may be deputed to Affghanistan to purchase horses, or on any other business, as well as those who may be sent by the Shah into Punjaub for the purpose of purchasing piece goods or shawls, &c., to the amount of 11,000 rupees, will be treated by both sides with due attention, and every facility will be afforded to them in the execution of their commission.

10. Whenever the armies of the two States may happen to be assembled at the same place, on no account shall the slaughter of kine be permitted to take place.

11. In the event of the Shah taking an auxiliary force from the Maharajah, whatever booty may be acquired from the Baruhzyes in jewels, horses, arms, great or small, shall equally be divided between the two contracting parties. If the Shah should succeed in obtaining possession of their property, without the assistance of the Maharajah's troops, the Shah agrees to send a portion of it by his own agent to the Maharajah, in the way of friendship.

12. An exchange of missions, charged with letters and presents, shall constantly take place between the two parties.

13. Should the Maharajah require the aid of any of the Shah's troops, the Shah engages to send a force, commanded by one of his principal officers. In like manner the Maharajah will furnish the Shah, when required, with an auxiliary force, composed of Mahomedans, and commanded by one of his principal officers, as far as Cabool. When the Maharajah may go to Peshawur, the Shah will depute a shahzadah to visit him; on which occasions the Maharajah will receive and dismiss him with the honour and consideration due to his rank and dignity.

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14. The friends and enemies of the one shall be the friends and enemies of the other.

15. Both parties cordially agree to the foregoing articles; there shall be no deviation from them; the present treaty shall be considered binding for ever.

SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY between the British Government and Maharajah Runjeet Sing, for establishing a Toll on the Indus; published by the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 24th January 1835.

In conformity with the subsisting relations of friendship, as established and confirmed by former treaties, between the Honourable East India Company and His Highness Maharaja Runjeet Sing; and whereas, in the fifth article of the treaty concluded at Lahore on the 26th day of December 1832, it was stipulated that a moderate scale of duties should be fixed by the two Governments in concert, to be levied on all merchandise in transit up and down the Rivers Indus and Sutledge; the said Governments being now of opinion, that, owing to the inexperience of the people of these countries in such matters, the mode of levying duties then proposed (viz., on the value and quantity of goods) could not fail to give rise to mutual misunderstandings and reclamations, have, with a view to prevent these results, determined to substitute a toll which shall be levied on all boats with whatever merchandise laden. The following articles have therefore been adopted as supplementary to the former treaty, and in conformity with them each Government engages that the toll shall be levied, and its amount neither be increased nor diminished, except by mutual consent.

Article 1.—A toll of 570 rupees shall be levied on all boats laden with merchandise, in transit on the Rivers Indus and Sutledge, between the sea and Rooper, without reference to their size, or to the weight or value of their cargo; the above toll to be divided among the different States, in proportion to the extent of territory which they possess on the banks of those rivers.

Art. 2.—The portion of the above toll appertaining to the Lahore Chief, in right of his territory on both banks of those rivers, as determined in the subjoined scale, shall be levied opposite to Mitthun Kote on boats coming from the sea towards Rooper, and in the vicinity of Hurreekee on boats going from Rooper towards the sea, and at no other place.

In right of territory on the right bank of the Rivers					
Indus and Sutledge	-	-	-	-	Rs.155 4
In right of territory on the left bank of the Rivers Indus					
and Sutledge	-	-	-	-	-
The Maharaja's share of rupees	-	-	-	-	67 15*

Art. 3.—In order to facilitate the realization of the toll due to the different States, as well as for the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of any disputes which may arise connected with the safety of the navigation and the welfare of the trade by the new route, a British officer will reside opposite to Mitthun Kote, and a native agent, on the part of the British Government, opposite to Hurreekee. These officers will be subject to the orders of the British agent at Loodiana, and the agents who may be appointed to reside at those places on the part of the other States concerned in the navigation; viz., Bahawulpore and Sinda, together with those of Lahore, will co-operate with them in the execution of their duties.

Art. 4.—In order to guard against imposition, on the part of merchants, in making false complaints of being plundered of property which formed no part of their cargoes, they are required, when taking out their passports, to produce an invoice of their cargo, which being duly authenticated, a copy of it will be annexed to their passports, and whenever their boats may be brought-to for the night, they are

* A distribution of the shares due to the British protected Sikh States, and the feudatories of the Maharajah on the left bank of the Sutlej, will be determined hereafter.

are required to give immediate notice to the thannadars or officers of the place, and to request protection for themselves, at the same time showing the passports they may have received at Mitthun Kote or Hurrekee, as the case may be.

Art. 5.—Such parts of the fifth, seventh, ninth, and tenth articles of the treaty of the 26th December 1832 as have reference to the fixing a duty on the value and quantity of merchandise, and to the mode of its collection, are hereby rescinded, and the foregoing articles substituted in their place; agreeably to which, and the conditions of the preamble, the toll will be levied.

TRIPARTITE TREATY between the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, concluded at Lahore on the 26th June 1838.

WHEREAS a treaty was formerly concluded between Maharajah Runjeet Sing and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, consisting of 14 articles, exclusive of the preamble and the conclusion; and whereas the execution of the provisions of the said treaty was suspended for certain reasons; and whereas at this time Mr. W. H. Macnaghten having been deputed by the Right honourable George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., Governor-General of India, to the presence of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and vested with full powers to form a treaty in a manner consistent with the friendly engagements subsisting between the two States, the treaty aforesaid is received and concluded, with certain modifications, and four new articles have been added thereto, with the approbation of and in concert with the British Government, the provisions whereof, as contained in the following 18 articles, will be duly and faithfully observed:

1. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk disclaims all title, on the part of himself, his heirs, successors, and all the Suddozyes, to whatever territories lying on either bank of the River Indus may be possessed by the Maharajah; viz., Cashmere, including its limits E. W. N. and S., together with the fort of Attock, Chetch, Hezara, Khebel, Aub with its dependencies, on the left bank of the aforesaid river; and on the right bank Peshawur, with the Eusefzye territory, Kheteks, Hesht, Nagor, Meehnee, Cohaut, Hungoo, and all the places dependent on Peshawur as far as the Khyber Pass, Bennoo, the Vezeree territory, Dour, Tonk, Gorauk, Kalabagh, and Kushal Ghur, with their dependent districts, Dera Ismael Khan and its dependency, together with Dera Ghazee Khan, Kote Mitthun, Omar Kote, and their dependent territory, Singhur, Heren, Dajel, Hajeepoor, Rajenpore, and the three Ketches, as well as Manhera with its district, and the province of Mooltan, situated on the left bank. These countries and places are considered to be the property and to form the estate of the Maharajah, and the Shah neither has nor will have any concern with them; they belong to the Maharajah and his posterity from generation to generation.

2. The people of the country on the other side of Khyber will not be suffered to commit robberies or aggressions or any disturbances on this side. If any defaulter of either State who has embezzled the revenue take refuge in the territory of the other, each party engages to surrender him; and no person shall obstruct the passage of the stream which issues out of the Khyber defile, and supplies the fort of Futtighur with water according to ancient usage.

3. As agreeably to the treaty established between the British Government and the Maharajah, no one can cross from the left to the right bank of the Sutledge without a passport from the Maharajah, the same rule shall be observed regarding the passage of the Indus whose waters join the Sutledge, and no one shall be allowed to cross the Indus without the Maharajah's permission.

4. Regarding Shikarpore and the territory of Sinde lying on the right bank of the Indus, the Shah will agree to abide by whatever may be settled as right and proper, in conformity with the happy relations of friendship subsisting between the British Government and the Maharajah through Captain Wade.

5. When the Shah shall have established his authority in Cabool and Candahar, he will annually send the Maharajah the following articles; viz. 55 high-bred horses of approved colour and pleasant paces, 11 Persian scimitars, seven Persian

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poignards, 25 good mules, fruits of various kinds, both dry and fresh, and sirdars or musk melons of a sweet and delicate flavour (to be sent throughout the year) by the way of Cabool River to Peshawur, grapes, pomegranates, apples, quinces, almonds, raisins, pistahs, or chronuts, an abundant supply of each, as well as pieces of satin of every colour, chogas of fur, kinkhabs wrought with gold and silver, and Persian carpets, altogether to the number of 101 pieces; all these articles the Shah will continue to send every year to the Maharajah.

6. Each party shall address the other on terms of equality.

7. Merchants of Affghanistan who will be desirous of trading to Lahore, Umritsir, or any other parts of the Maharajah's possessions, shall not be stopped or molested on their way; on the contrary, strict orders shall be issued to facilitate their intercourse, and the Maharajah engages to observe the same line of conduct on his part with respect to traders who may wish to proceed to Affghanistan.

8. The Maharajah will yearly send to the Shah the following articles in the way of friendship: 55 pieces of shawls, 25 pieces of muslin, 11 dooputtahs, five pieces of kinkhab, five scarfs, five turbans, 55 loads of Bareh rice (peculiar to Peshawur).

9. Any of the Maharajah's officers who may be deputed to Affghanistan to purchase horses, or on any other business, as well as those who may be sent by the Shah into the Punjaub for the purpose of purchasing piece goods or shawls, &c., to the amount of 11,000 rupees, will be treated by both sides with due attention, and every facility will be afforded to them in the execution of their commissions.

10. Whenever the armies of the two states may happen to be assembled at the same place, on no account shall the slaughter of kine be permitted to take place.

11. In the event of the Shah taking an auxiliary force from the Maharajah, whatever booty may be acquired from the Barukzyes in jewels, horses, arms, great and small, shall be equally divided between the two contracting parties. If the Shah should succeed in obtaining possession of their property without the assistance of the Maharajah's troops, the Shah agrees to send a portion of it by his own agent to the Maharajah in the way of friendship.

12. An exchange of missions charged with letters and presents shall constantly take place between the two parties.

13. Should the Maharajah require the aid of any of the Shah's troops in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this treaty, the Shah engages to send a force commanded by one of his principal officers. In like manner the Maharajah will furnish the Shah, when required, with an auxiliary force, composed of Mahomedans, and commanded by one of his principal officers as far as Cabool, in furtherance of the objects contemplated by this treaty. When the Maharajah may go to Peshawur, the Shah will depute a Shahzadah to visit him, on which occasions the Maharajah will receive and dismiss him with the honour and consideration due to his rank and dignity.

14. The friends and enemies of each of the three high powers, that is to say, the British and Sikh Governments and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, shall be friends and enemies of all.

15. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk engages, after the attainment of his object, to pay, without fail, to the Maharajah the sum of two lacs of rupees, of the Nanuh Shahee or Kuldar currency, calculating from the date on which the Sikh troops may be despatched for the purpose of reinstating his Majesty in Cabool, in consideration of the Maharajah stationing a force of not less than 5,000 men, cavalry and infantry, of the Mahomedan persuasion, within the limits of the Peshawur territory, for the support of the Shah, and to be sent to the aid of his Majesty whenever the British Government, in concert and counsel with the Maharajah, shall deem their aid necessary; and when any matter of great importance may arise to the westward, such measures will be adopted with regard to it as may seem expedient and proper at the time to the British and Sikh Governments. in the event of the Maharajah requiring the aid of any of the Shah's troops,
a deduction

a deduction shall be made from the subsidy proportioned to the period for which such aid may be afforded; and the British Government holds itself responsible for the punctual payment of the above sum annually to the Maharajah so long as the provisions of this treaty are duly observed.

16. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk agrees to relinquish for himself, his heirs and successors, all claims of supremacy and arrears of tribute over the country now held by the Ameers of Sind (which will continue to belong to the Ameers and their successors in perpetuity), on condition of the payment to him by the Ameers of such a sum as may be determined under the mediation of the British Government, 15,00,000 of rupees of such payment being made over by him to Maharajah Runjeet Sing. On these payments being completed, article 4th of the Treaty of 12th March 1833 will be considered cancelled, and the customary interchange of letters and suitable presents between the Maharajah and the Ameers of Sind shall be maintained as heretofore.

17. When Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk shall have succeeded in establishing his authority in Affghanistan, he shall not attack or molest his nephew, the ruler of Herat, in the possession of the territories now subject to his government.

18. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk binds himself, his heirs and successors, to refrain from entering into negotiations with any foreign State without the knowledge and consent of the British and Sikh Governments, and to oppose any power having the design to invade the Sikh or British territories by force of arms to the utmost of his ability.

The three powers parties to this treaty, viz., the British Government, Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, cordially agree to the foregoing articles; there shall be no deviation from them, and in that case the present treaty shall be considered binding for ever; and this treaty shall come into operation from and after the date on which the seals and signatures of the three contracting parties shall have been affixed thereto.

Done at Lahore this 26th day of June in the year of our Lord 1838, corresponding with the 15th of the month of Asarh 1895, æra of Bikarmajit.

TREATY between the British Government and the State of Lahore, concluded at Lahore on 9th March 1846.

WHEREAS the treaty of amity and concord which was concluded between the British Government and the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, the ruler of Lahore, in 1809, was broken by the unprovoked aggression on the British Provinces of the Sikh army in December last; and whereas on that occasion, by the proclamation dated the 13th of December, the territories then in the occupation of the Maharajah of Lahore on the left or British bank of the River Sutlej were confiscated and annexed to the British Provinces, and since that time hostile operations have been prosecuted by the two Governments, the one against the other, which have resulted in the occupation of Lahore by the British troops; and whereas it has been determined that upon certain conditions peace shall be re-established between the two Governments; the following treaty of peace between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing Bahadoor and his children, heirs and successors, has been concluded, on the part of the Honourable Company, by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-general appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and on the part of his Highness the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, by Bahee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chutter Sing Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujethea, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakeer Noor-ood-deen, vested with full powers and authority on the part of his Highness.

Article 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Dhuleep Sing, his heirs and successors, on the other.

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Art. 2.—The Maharajah of Lahore renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to or connexion with the territories lying to the south of the River Sutlej, and engages never to have any concern with those territories or the inhabitants thereof.

Art. 3.—The Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company in perpetual sovereignty all his forts, territories, and rights in the dooab, or country, hill and plain, situate between the Rivers Beas and Sutlej.

Art. 4.—The British Government having demanded from the Lahore State, as indemnification for the expenses of the war, in addition to the cession of territory described in Article 3, payment of one and a half crores of rupees, and the Lahore Government being unable to pay the whole of this sum at this time, or to give security, satisfactory to the British Government, for its eventual payment, the Maharajah cedes to the Honourable Company, in perpetual sovereignty, as equivalent for one crore of rupees, all his forts, territories, rights, and interests in the hill countries which are situate between the Rivers Beas and Indus, including the provinces of Cashmere and Hazarah.

Art. 5.—The Maharajah will pay to the British Government the sum of 50 lacs of rupees on or before the ratification of this treaty.

Art. 6.—The Maharajah engages to disband the mutinous troops of the Lahore army, taking from them their arms; and his Highness agrees to reorganise the regular or Aieen regiments of infantry, upon the system and according to the regulations as to pay and allowances observed in the time of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing. The Maharajah further engages to pay up all arrears to the soldiers that are discharged under the provisions of this Article.

Art. 7.—The regular army of the Lahore State shall henceforth be limited to 25 battalions of infantry, consisting of 800 bayonets each, with 12,000 cavalry; this number at no time to be exceeded without the concurrence of the British Government. Should it be necessary at any time, for any special cause, that this force should be increased, the cause shall be fully explained to the British Government; and when the special necessity shall have passed, the regular troops shall be again reduced to the standard specified in the former clause of this Article.

Art. 8.—The Maharajah will surrender to the British Government all the guns, 36 in number, which have been pointed against the British troops, and which, having been placed on the right bank of the River Sutlej, were not captured at the battle of Sobraon.

Art. 9.—The control of the Rivers Beas and Sutlej, with the continuations of the latter river, commonly called the Garrah and the Punjnud, to the confluence of the Indus at Mithunkote, and the control of the Indus from Mithunkote to the borders of Beloochistan, shall, in respect to tolls and ferries, rest with the British Government. The provisions of this Article shall not interfere with the passage of boats belonging to the Lahore Government on the said rivers for the purposes of traffic, or the conveyance of passengers up and down their course. Regarding the ferries between the two countries respectively at the several ghats of the said rivers, it is agreed that the British Government, after defraying all the expenses of management and establishments, shall account to the Lahore Government for one-half of the net profits of the ferry collections. The provisions of this Article have no reference to the ferries on that part of the River Sutlej which forms the boundary of Bahawulpore and Lahore respectively.

Art. 10.—If the British Government should at any time desire to pass troops through the territories of his Highness the Maharajah, for the protection of the British territories or those of their allies, the British troops shall, on such special occasions, due notice being given, be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories. In such case the officers of the Lahore State will afford facilities in providing supplies and boats for the passage of rivers; and the British Government will pay the full price of all such provisions and boats, and will make fair compensation for all private property that may be endamaged. The British Government will, moreover, observe all due consideration to the religious feelings of the inhabitants of those tracts through which the army may pass.

Art. 11.

Art. 11.—The Maharajah engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Art. 12.—In consideration of the services rendered by Rajah Golab Sing of Jummo to the Lahore State, towards procuring the restoration of the relations of amity between the Lahore and British Governments, the Maharajah hereby agrees to recognise the independent sovereignty of Rajah Golab Sing in such territories and districts in the hills as may be made over to the said Rajah Golab Sing by separate agreement between himself and the British Government, with the dependencies thereof which may have been in the Rajah's possession since the time of the late Maharajah Kurruk Sing; and the British Government, in consideration of the good conduct of Rajah Golab Sing, also agrees to recognise his independence in such territories, and to admit him to the privileges of a separate treaty with the British Government.

Art. 13.—In the event of any dispute or difference arising between the Lahore State and Rajah Golab Sing, the same shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and by its decision the Maharajah engages to abide.

Art. 14.—The limits of the Lahore territories shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

Art. 15.—The British Government will not exercise any interference in the internal administration of the Lahore State, but in all cases or questions which may be referred to the British Government, the Governor-general will give the aid of his advice and good offices for the furtherance of the interests of the Lahore Government.

Art. 16.—The subjects of either State shall, on visiting the territories of the other, be on the footing of the subjects of the most favoured nation.

This treaty, consisting of 16 articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie Currie, Esquire, and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-general, on the part of the British Government, and by Bhaee Ram Sing, Rajah Lal Sing, Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Chutter Sing Attareewalla, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujeethea, Dewan Deena Nath, and Fakeer Noor-ood-deen, on the part of the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing; and the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G. C. B., Governor-general, and by that of his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Sing.

Done at Lahore, this 9th day of March in the year of our Lord 1846, corresponding with the 10th day of Rubbee-ool-awul, 1262 Hijree, and ratified on the same day.

(signed)	Maharajah <i>Dhuleep Sing</i> .	(L.S.)
	Bhaee <i>Ram Sing</i> .	(L.S.)
	Rajah <i>Lal Sing</i> .	(L.S.)
	Sirdar <i>Tej Sing</i> .	(L.S.)
	Sirdar <i>Chutter Sing Attareewalla</i> .	(L.S.)
	Sirdar <i>Runjore Sing Mujeethea</i> .	(L.S.)
	Dewan <i>Deena Nath</i> .	(L.S.)
	Faqueer <i>Noorooddeen</i> .	(L.S.)
	<i>H. Hardinge</i> .	(L.S.)
	<i>F. Currie</i> .	
	<i>H. M. Lawrence</i> .	

ARTICLES of Agreement concluded between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar on the 11th of March 1846.

WHEREAS the Lahore Government has solicited the Governor-general to leave a British force at Lahore for the protection of the Maharaja's person and of the capital till the re-organization of the Lahore army, according to the provisions of Article 6 of the treaty of Lahore, dated the 9th instant; and whereas the Governor-general has, on certain conditions, consented to the measure; and whereas it is expedient that certain matters concerning the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4

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of the aforesaid treaty should be specifically determined, the following Eight Articles of Agreement have this day been concluded between the afore-mentioned contracting parties:—

Article 1.—The British Government shall leave at Lahore till the close of the current year, A. D. 1846, such force as shall seem to the Governor-general adequate for the purpose of protecting the person of the Maharajah and the inhabitants of the city of Lahore during the re-organization of the Sikh army, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, of the treaty of Lahore, that force to be withdrawn at any convenient time before the expiration of the year, if the object to be fulfilled shall in the opinion of the Durbar have been attained; but the force shall not be detained at Lahore beyond the expiration of the current year.

Art. 2.—The Lahore Government agrees that the force left at Lahore for the purpose specified in the foregoing Article shall be placed in full possession of the fort and the city of Lahore, and that the Lahore troops shall be removed from within the city. The Lahore Government engages to furnish convenient quarters for the officers and men of the said force, and to pay to the British Government all the extra expenses in regard to the said force which may be incurred by the British Government in consequence of their troops being employed away from their own cantonments and in a foreign territory.

Art. 3.—The Lahore Government engages to apply itself immediately and earnestly to the re-organization of its army according to the prescribed conditions, and to communicate fully with the British authorities left at Lahore as to the progress of such re-organization, and as to the location of the troops.

Art. 4.—If the Lahore Government fails in the performance of the conditions of the foregoing Article, the British Government shall be at liberty to withdraw the force from Lahore at any time before the expiration of the period specified in Article 1.

Art. 5.—The British Government agrees to respect the *bonâ fide* rights of those jageerdars within the territories ceded by Articles 3 and 4 of the treaty of Lahore dated 9th instant, who were attached to the families of the late Maharajah Runjeet Sing, Kurruk Sing, and Shere Sing; and the British Government will maintain those jagheerdars in their *bonâ fide* possessions during their lives.

Art. 6.—The Lahore Government shall receive the assistance of the British local authorities in recovering the arrears of revenue justly due to the Lahore Government from their kardars and managers in the territories ceded by the provisions of Article 3 and 4 of the treaty of Lahore to the close of the khurreef harvest of the current year, viz. 1902 of the Sumbut Bikramajeet.

Art. 7.—The Lahore Government shall be at liberty to remove from the forts in the territories specified in the foregoing Article all treasure and State property, with the exception of guns. Should, however, the British Government desire to retain any part of the said property, they shall be at liberty to do so, paying for the same at a fair valuation; and the British Officers shall give their assistance to the Lahore Government in disposing on the spot of such part of the aforesaid property as the Lahore Government may not wish to remove, and the British officers may not desire to retain.

Art. 8.—Commissioners shall be immediately appointed by the two Governments to settle and lay down the boundary between the two states, as defined by Article 4 of the Treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846.

(signed)	Maharajah <i>Dhuleep Sing.</i>	(L. S.)
	Bhaee <i>Ram Sing.</i>	(L. S.)
	Rajah <i>Lal Sing.</i>	(L. S.)
	Sirdar <i>Tej Sing.</i>	(L. S.)
	Sirdar <i>Chutter Sing Attarcwalla.</i>	(L. S.)
	Sirdar <i>Runjore Sing Mujeethea.</i>	(L. S.)
	Dewan <i>Deena Nath.</i>	(L. S.)
	Faquer <i>Noorooddeen.</i>	(L. S.)
	<i>H. Hardinge.</i>	(L. S.)
	<i>F. Currie.</i>	
	<i>H. M. Lawrence.</i>	

TREATY between the British Government and Maharajah Golab Sing, concluded at Umritsur on 16th March 1846.

TREATY between the British Government on the one part, and Maharajah Golab Sing of Jummoo on the other, concluded on the part of the British Government by Frederick Currie, Esq., and Brevet-Major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the orders of the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, Governor-general appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, and by Maharajah Golab Sing in person.

Article 1.—The British Government transfers and makes over for ever in independent possession to Maharajah Golab Sing and the heirs male of his body, all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the eastward of the River Indus and westward of the River Ravee, including Chumba, and excluding Lahool, being part of the territory ceded to the British Government by the Lahore State, according to the provisions of Article 4 of the treaty of Lahore, dated 9th March 1846.

Art. 2.—The Eastern boundary of the tract transferred by the foregoing Article to Maharajah Golab Sing shall be laid down by Commissioners appointed by the British Government and Maharajah Golab Sing respectively for that purpose, and shall be defined in a separate engagement, after survey.

Art. 3.—In consideration of the transfer made to him and his heirs by the provisions of the foregoing articles, Maharajah Golab Sing will pay to the British Government the sum of 75 lacs of rupees (Nanuckshahee), 50 lacs to be paid on ratification of this treaty, and 25 lacs on or before the 1st October of the current year, A.D. 1846.

Art. 4.—The limits of the territories of Maharajah Golab Sing shall not be at any time changed without the concurrence of the British Government.

Art. 5.—Maharajah Golab Sing will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between himself and the government of Lahore or any other neighbouring state, and will abide by the decision of the British Government.

Art. 6.—Maharajah Golab Sing engages for himself and heirs to join with the whole of his military force the British troops when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions.

Art. 7.—Maharajah Golab Sing engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Art. 8.—Maharajah Golab Sing engages to respect, in regard to the territory transferred to him, the provisions of Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the separate engagement between the British Government and the Lahore Durbar, dated 11th March 1846.

Art. 9.—The British Government will give its aid to Maharajah Golab Sing in protecting his territories from external enemies.

Art. 10.—Maharajah Golab Sing acknowledges the supremacy of the British Government, and will, in token of such supremacy, present annually to the British Government, one horse, twelve perfect shawl goats of approved breed (six male and six female), and three pairs of Cashmere shawls.

This treaty, consisting of Ten Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, esq., and Brevet-major Henry Montgomery Lawrence, acting under the directions of the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-general, on the part of the British Government, and by Maharajah Golab Sing in person; and the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right honourable Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B., Governor-general.

Done at Umritsur, this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord 1846, corresponding with the 17th day of Rubbee-ool-awul 1262 Hijree.

Golab Sing (L.S.)

(signed) *H. Hardinge (L.S.)*
F. Currie.
H. M. Lawrence.

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ARTICLES of Agreement concluded between the British Government and the
Lahore Durbar on the 16th December 1846.

WHEREAS the Lahore Durbar and the principal chiefs and sirdars of the State have in express terms communicated to the British Government their anxious desire that the Governor-general should give his aid and assistance to maintain the administration of the Lahore State during the minority of the Maharaja Duleep Sing, and have declared this measure to be indispensable for the maintenance of the government: And whereas the Governor-general has, under certain conditions, consented to give the aid and assistance solicited, the following articles of agreement, in modification of the articles of agreement executed at Lahore on the 11th March last, have been concluded on the part of the British Government by Frederick Currie, esq, Secretary to the Government of India, and Lieutenant-colonel Henry Montgomery Lawrence, c.b., agent to the Governor-general, North-western frontier, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right honourable Viscount Hardinge, g.c.b., Governor-general, and on the part of his Highness Maharajah Duleep Sing, by Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Shere Sing, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Noorooden, Race Kishen Chund, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujeethia, Sirdar Utter Sing Kalewalla, Bhace Nidhan Sing, Sirdar Khan Sing Mujeethia, Sirdar Shumshere Sing, Sirdar Lal Sing Monareeah, Sirdar Rhee Sing Sundhunwalla, Sirdar Urjan Sing Rungrungaleah, acting with the unanimous consent and concurrence of the chiefs and sirdars of the State assembled at Lahore:—

Article 1.—All and every part of the treaty of peace between the British Government and the State of Lahore, bearing date the 9th day of March 1846, except in so far as it may be temporarily modified in respect to clause 15 of the said treaty by this engagement, shall remain binding upon the two Governments.

Art. 2.—A British officer, with an efficient establishment of assistants, shall be appointed by the Governor-general to remain at Lahore, which officer shall have full authority to direct and control all matters in every part of the State.

Art. 3.—Every attention shall be paid in conducting the administration to the feelings of the people, to preserving the national institutions and customs, and to maintaining the just rights of all classes.

Art. 4.—Changes in the mode and details of administration shall not be made except when found necessary for effecting the objects set forth in the foregoing clause, and for securing the just dues of the Lahore Government. These details shall be conducted by native officers, as at present, who shall be appointed and superintended by a council of regency, composed of leading chiefs and sirdars, acting under the control and guidance of the British Resident.

Art. 5.—The following persons shall in the first instance constitute the council of regency; viz., Sirdar Tej Sing, Sirdar Shere Sing Attareewalla, Dewan Deena Nath, Fakeer Noorooden, Sirdar Runjore Sing Mujeethia, Bhace Nedhan Sing, Sirdar Uttur Sing Kalewalla, Sirdar Shumshere Sing Sindhunwalla; and no change shall be made in the persons thus nominated without the consent of the British Resident, acting under the orders of the Governor-general.

Art. 6.—The administration of the country shall be conducted by this council of regency in such manner as may be determined on by themselves in consultation with the British Resident, who shall have full authority to direct and control the duties of every department.

Art. 7.—A British force, of such strength and numbers and in such positions as the Governor-general may think fit, shall remain at Lahore for the protection of the Maharaja and the preservation of the peace of the country.

Art. 8.—The Governor-general shall be at liberty to occupy with British soldiers any fort or military post in the Lahore territories, the occupation of which may be deemed necessary by the British Government for the security of the capital, or for maintaining the peace of the country.

Art. 9.—The Lahore State shall pay to the British Government 22 lacs of new Nanuck Shace rupees, of full tale and weight per annum, for the maintenance of this force, and to meet the expenses incurred by the British Government, such

sum

sum to be paid in two instalments, or 13 lacs, and 20,000 in May or June, and eight lacs and 80,000 in November or December of each year.

Art. 10.—Inasmuch as it is fitting that her Highness the Maha Ranee, the mother of Maharaja Duleep Sing, should have a proper provision made for the maintenance of herself and dependants, the sum of one lac and 50,000 rupees shall be set apart annually for that purpose, and shall be at her Highness's disposal.

Art. 11.—The provisions of this engagement shall have effect during the minority of his Highness Maharaja Dhuleep Sing, and shall cease and terminate on his Highness's attaining the full age of 16 years, or on the 4th September of the year 1854, but it shall be competent to the Governor-general to cause the arrangement to cease at any period prior to the coming of age of his Highness at which the Governor-general and the Lahore Durbar may be satisfied that the interposition of the British Government is no longer necessary for maintaining the government of his Highness the Maharaja.

This agreement, consisting of eleven articles, was settled and executed at Lahore by the officers and chief Sirdars above named, on the 16th day of December 1846.

(signed)	<i>Tej Sing.</i>	<i>Sirdar Kan Sing.</i>
	<i>Shere Sing.</i>	<i>Shumshere Sing.</i>
	<i>Dewan Deena Nath.</i>	<i>Lal Sing Monareeah.</i>
	<i>Fakeer Nooroodeen.</i>	<i>Rhee Sing.</i>
	<i>Rae Kisher Chund.</i>	<i>Urjan Sing.</i>
	<i>Runjore Sing.</i>	
	<i>Uttur Sing.</i>	<i>F. Currie.</i>
	<i>Bhaee Nidhun Sing.</i>	<i>H. M. Lawrence.</i>

TERMS granted to the Maharajah Duleep Sing Bahadoor, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, by *Henry Meers Elliott*, Esq., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Lieutenant Colonel Sir *Henry Montgomery Lawrence*, K. C. B., Resident, in virtue of full powers vested in them by the Right Honourable *James Earl Dalhousie* Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor-general appointed by the Honourable East India Company to direct and control all their Affairs in the East Indies, and accepted on the part of His Highness the Maharajah by Raja Tej Sing, Raja Deena Nath, Bhaee Nidhun Sing, Fakeer Nooroodeen Gundur Sing, agent of Sirdar Shere Sing, Sindulwala, and Sirdar Lal Sing, Agent and Son of Uttur Sing, Kaleewalla, Members of the Council of Regency invested with full powers and authority on the part of His Highness.

1. His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Sing shall resign for himself, his heirs and successors, all right, title, and claim to the sovereignty of the Punjab or to any sovereign power whatever.

2. All the property of the State, of whatever description and wheresoever found, shall be confiscated to the Honourable East India Company, in part payment of the debt due by the State of Lahore to the British Government, and of the expenses of the war.

3. The gem called the Koh-i-Noor, which was taken from Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk by Maharajah Runjeet Sing, shall be surrendered by the Maharajah of Lahore to the Queen of England.

4. His Highness Duleep Sing shall receive from the Honourable East India Company, for the support of himself, his relatives, and the servants of the State, a pension not less than four and not exceeding five lacs of Company's rupees per annum.

5. His Highness shall be treated with respect and honour. He shall retain the title of Maharajah Duleep Sing Bahadoor, and he shall continue to receive during his life such portion of the above-named pension as may be allotted to himself personally,

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personally, provided he shall remain obedient to the British Government, and reside at such places as the Governor-general of India may select.

Granted and accepted at Lahore on the 29th of March 1849, and ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor-general on the 5th of April 1849.

(signed)	<i>Dalhousie.</i>	Maharajah <i>Duleep Sing.</i>
	<i>H. M. Elliott.</i>	Raja <i>Tej Sing.</i>
	<i>H. M. Lawrence.</i>	Raja <i>Deena Nath.</i>
		Fakeer <i>Nooroodeen.</i>
		<i>Bhaee Nidhun Sing.</i>
		<i>Gundur Sing,</i>
	Agent to	Sirdar Shere Sing Sindunwala.
		Sirdar <i>Lall Sing,</i>
	Agent and Son of	Sirdar Uttur Sing
		Kaleewala.

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M U S C A T.

TREATY of Commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Highness Sultan Synd Sneed Bin Sultan, Imaum of Muscat, dated the 31st May 1839.

PREAMBLE.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan of Muscat and its dependencies, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the good understanding which now subsists between them, and to promote, by means of a convention, the commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat being, moreover, desirous to record in a more formal manner the engagements entered into by his Highness on the 10th September 1822 for the perpetual abolition of the slave trade between the dominions of his Highness and all Christian nations, they have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, Robert Cogan, esq., a captain in the naval service of the East India Company, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c., and Husun Bin Ibrahim and Ali Bin Nasir, on behalf of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, &c. &c., who, having communicated their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article 1.—The subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and in Asia, and shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations; and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in like manner, have full liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through all parts of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and shall in those dominions enjoy all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce or otherwise which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. 2.—British subjects shall be at liberty to purchase, sell, or hire land or houses in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat. The houses, warehouses, or other premises of British subjects, or of persons actually in the service of British subjects, in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall not be forcibly entered, nor on any pretext searched, without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance of the British consul or resident agent; but such consul or resident agent, on just cause being adduced by the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall send a competent person, who, in concert with the officers of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, shall conduct the search,

search, and shall prevent the use of unnecessary violence, or of improper resistance.

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Art. 3.—The two high contracting parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing consuls to reside in each other's dominions, wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers; and such consuls shall at all times be placed in the country in which they reside on the footing of the consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the high contracting parties further agrees to permit his own subjects to be appointed to consular offices by the other contracting party; provided always, that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the sovereign whose subjects they may be.

The public functionaries of either government residing in the dominions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed within the same dominions by similar public functionaries of other countries.

Art. 4.—Subjects of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, actually in the service of British subjects in those dominions, shall enjoy the same protection which is granted to British subjects themselves; but if such subjects of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be convicted of any crime or infraction of the law requiring punishment, they shall be discharged by the British subject in whose service they may be, and shall be delivered over to the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Art. 5.—The authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall not interfere in disputes between British subjects, or between British subjects and the subjects or citizens of other Christian nations. When differences arise between a subject of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat and a British subject, if the former is the complainant the cause shall be heard by the British Consul or Resident Agent, who shall administer justice thereupon; but if the British subject is the complainant against any of the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or the subjects of any other Mahomedan power, then the cause shall be decided by the highest authority of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or by any person nominated by him; but in such case the cause shall not be proceeded in, except in the presence of the British Consul or Resident Agent, or of some person deputed by one or other of them, who shall attend at the Court-house where such matter shall be tried. In causes between a British subject and a native of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, whether tried before the British Consul or Resident Agent, or before the above-mentioned authority of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the evidence of a man proved to have given false testimony on a former occasion shall not be received.

Art. 6.—The property of a British subject who may die in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, or of a subject of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat who may die in the British dominions, shall be delivered over to the heirs or executors or administrators of the deceased, or to the respective Consuls or Resident Agents of the contracting parties, in default of such heirs or executors or administrators.

Art. 7.—If a British subject shall become bankrupt in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the British Consul or Resident Agent shall take possession of all the property of such bankrupt, and shall give it up to his creditors, to be divided among them. This having been done, the bankrupt shall be entitled to a full discharge from his creditors, and he shall not at any time afterwards be required to make up his deficiency, nor shall any property he may afterwards acquire be considered liable for that purpose; but the British Consul or Resident Agent shall use his endeavours to obtain, for the benefit of the creditors, any property of the bankrupt in another country, and to ascertain that everything possessed by the bankrupt at the time when he became insolvent has been given up without reserve.

Art. 8.—If a subject of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat should resist or evade payment of his just debts to a British subject, the authorities of his Highness shall afford to the British subject every aid and facility in recovering the amount due; and in like manner the British Consul or Resident Agent shall afford

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every aid and facility to subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat in recovering debts justly due to them from a British subject.

Art. 9.—No duty exceeding five per cent. shall be levied at the place of entry in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat on any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, imported by British vessels, and this duty shall be deemed to be a full payment of all import and export and tonnage duties, of license to trade, of pilotage and anchorage, and of any other charge by Government whatever upon the vessels, or upon the goods so imported or exported; nor shall any charge be made on that part of the cargo which may remain on board unsold, and no additional or higher duty shall be levied on these goods when afterwards transported from one place to another in the dominions of his Highness; but the above-mentioned duty having once been paid, the goods may be sold by wholesale or retail without any further duty. No charge whatever shall be made on British vessels which may enter any of the ports of his Highness for the purpose of refitting or for refreshments, or to inquire about the state of the market.

Art. 10.—No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat; but the trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and those of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be perfectly free, subject to the above-mentioned duty upon goods imported, and to no other; and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby engages not to permit the establishment of any monopoly or exclusive privilege of sale within his dominions, except in the articles of ivory and gum copal on that part of the East Coast of Africa from the Port of Tangate, situated in about five and a half degrees of south latitude, to the Port of Quiloa, lying in about seven degrees south of the Equator, both ports inclusive; but in all other ports and places in his Highness's dominions there shall be no monopoly whatever, but the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be at liberty to buy and sell with perfect freedom from whomsoever and to whomsoever they choose, subject to no other duty by Government than that before mentioned.

Art. 11.—If any dispute should arise in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat as to the value of goods which shall be imported by British merchants, and on which the duty of five per cent. is to be levied, the Custom-master or other authorised officer acting on the part of the Government of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be entitled to demand one-twentieth part of the goods in lieu of the payment of five per cent., and the merchant shall be bound to surrender the twentieth part so demanded, whenever, from the nature of the articles, it may be practicable to do so; but the merchant having done so shall be subject to no further demand on account of customs on the other nineteen-twentieths of those goods in any part of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat to which he may transport them; but if the Custom-master should object to levy the duty in the manner aforesaid by taking one-twentieth part of the goods, or if the goods should not admit of being so divided, then the point in dispute shall be referred to two competent persons, one chosen by the Custom-master and the other by the importer, and a valuation of the goods shall be made, and if the referees shall differ in opinion they shall appoint an arbitrator, whose decision shall be final, and the duty shall be levied according to the value thus established.

Art. 12.—It shall not be lawful for any British merchant to expose his goods for sale for the space of three days after the arrival of such goods, unless, before the expiration of such three days, the importer and Custom-master shall have agreed as to the value of such goods. If the Custom-master shall not within three days have accepted one of the two modes proposed for ascertaining the value of the goods, the authorities of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, on application being made to them to that effect, shall compel the Custom-master to choose one of the two modes by which the amount of the customs to be levied is to be determined.

Art. 13.—If it shall happen that either the Queen of England or his Highness the Sultan of Muscat should be at war with another country, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall nevertheless be allowed to pass to such country, through the dominions of either

Power,

Power, with merchandise of every description, except warlike stores: but they shall not be allowed to enter any port or place actually blockaded or besieged.

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Art. 14.—Should a vessel under the British flag enter a port in the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat in distress, the local authorities at such port shall afford all necessary aid to enable the vessel to refit and to prosecute her voyage; and if any such vessel should be wrecked on the coast of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, the authorities of his Highness shall give all the assistance in their power to recover and to deliver over to the owners all the property that can be saved from such vessel. The same assistance and protection shall be afforded to vessels of the dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and property saved therefrom under similar circumstances, in the ports and on the coasts of the British dominions.

Art. 15.—His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby renews and confirms the engagements entered into by his Highness with Great Britain on the 10th September 1822, for the entire suppression of the slave trade between his dominions and all Christian countries; and his Highness further engages that the ships and vessels of war belonging to the East India Company shall be allowed to give full force and effect to the stipulations of the said treaty, agreeably with the conditions prescribed therein, and in the same manner as the ships and vessels of Her Britannic Majesty.

Art. 16.—It is further acknowledged and declared by the high contracting parties, that nothing in this convention is in any way intended to interfere with or rescind any of the rights or privileges now enjoyed by the subjects of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat in respect to commerce and navigation within the limits of the East India Company's Charter.

Art. 17.—The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Muscat or Zanzibar as soon as possible, and in any case within the space of 15 months from the date hereof.

Done on the island and at the town of Zanzibar, this 31st day of May in the year of Christ 1831 (corresponding with the 17th of the month Roobee-ool-awul of the Hijree 1255).

(signed) *R. Cogan.*

(Seal of Captain
Cogan.)

(Seal of His Highness
the Imaum of Muscat.)

(signed) *Husun Ein Ibrahim.*

(signed) *Ali Bin Nasir.*

On the 17th December 1839, His Royal Highness the Imaum of Muscat consented to the three following Articles being added to the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, concluded by His Highness with Captain Moresby in September 1822.

I agree that the following Articles be added to the above Treaty concluded by Captain Moresby on the aforesaid date:

1. That the Government cruizers whenever they may meet vessels belonging to my subjects beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of Socotra, and ending at Pussem, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruizers are permitted to detain and search it.

2. Should it on examination be found that any vessel belonging to my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women or children, for sale, beyond the aforesaid line, then the government cruizers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo. But if the said vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line, owing to stress of weather or other case of necessity not under control, then she shall not be seized.

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3. As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are "hoor" or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion; and whereas the Soomalers are included in the "hoor" or free, I do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomaler Tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that four months from this date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act shall be punished as pirates.

Dated 10th Shuval 1255 A.H. (corresponding with the 17th December 1839, A.D.)

(Seal of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) S. Hennell,
Resident, Persian Gulf.

TRANSLATION of a Note from His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to
Captain *Hennell*, dated 22d July 1840.

A. C.

I HAVE the honour to intimate to you that I have now appointed my friend, *Synd Mahommed Ibin Synd Shuruf*, my wakeel, to wait upon you for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty. He is my plenipotentiary in this affair.

(signed) *Synd Sneed*.

(Seal of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) S. Hennell,
Resident, Persian Gulf.

DECLARATION made on the part of Her Britannic Majesty on the Exchange of
the Ratification of the preceding Convention.

THE undersigned Samuel Hennell, Esquire, a Captain in the military service of the East India Company, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to exchange Her Majesty's ratification of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar on the 31st May 1839, by Robert Cogan, Esquire, a Captain in the naval service of the East India Company, on the part of Her said Majesty, and by Husun Bin Ibrahim and Mahabut Ali Bin Nasir on the part of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, against the ratification of the same Treaty by his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, is commanded by the Queen, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words contained in the 9th Article of the said Treaty "any other charge by Government whatever," to declare to *Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf*, appointed by His Highness the Sultan of Muscat to exchange His Highness's Ratification, that the aforesaid words are by Her Majesty taken and understood to mean "any other charge whatever made by the Government or by any local authority of the Government."

Muscat, this 22d day of July 1840.

(signed) S. Hennell.

(Seal of Captain Hennell.)

(signed) *Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf*.

(Seal of *Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf*.)

THE following Counter Declaration was at the same time made on the part of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat by his appointed Agent, Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf.

THE undersigned Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf, appointed by his Highness the Sultan of Muscat to exchange his Highness's ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce concluded at Zanzibar on the 31st of May 1839 by Robert Cogan, Esq., a Captain of the naval service of the East India Company, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by Husun Bin Ibrahim and Mahabut Ali Bin Nasir on the part of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, against the ratification of the same Treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having received from Samuel Hennell, Esq., a Captain in the military service of the East India Company, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, appointed to act in this matter on behalf of Her said Majesty, a declaration stating that, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding as to the meaning of the words "any other charge by Government whatever," contained in the 9th Article of the said Treaty, the aforesaid words are by Her Majesty taken and understood to mean "any other charge whatever made by the Government or by any local authority of the Government," the undersigned Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf, being duly authorised by his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, hereby accepts and adopts the said declaration, in the name and on the behalf of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Muscat, this 22d day of July 1840.

(signed) *Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf.*

(Seal of Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf.)

THE undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of a treaty of commerce between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, concluded and signed at Zanzibar on the 31st day of May 1839, and the respective ratifications of the said instrument having been carefully perused, the said exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present certificate of exchanges, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Muscat the 22d day of July 1840.

(signed) *Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf.*

(Seal of Synd Mahomed Ibin Synd Shuruf.)

(signed) *S. Hennell.*

(Seal of Captain Hennell.)

TRANSLATION of the Ratification of His Highness the Imaum of Muscat to the foregoing Treaty of Commerce.

WE, having duly considered the treaty above drawn out, have approved, accepted, and confirmed the several articles and clauses therein set forth, and by this document do hereby approve, accept, and confirm the same for ourselves, our heirs and successors: accordingly we do by our word promise and engage sincerely and faithfully to perform all and every thing set forth and contained in the aforesaid treaty; and further, that to the utmost of our power we will allow no one to violate or infringe this engagement in any way whatsoever. In witness whereof we have directed our seal to be affixed to this document, which we have signed

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with our hand in this our Port of Muscat this 22d day of Jumadee-ool-awul A.H. 1256 (according to 22d July 1840 of the Christian era).

(signed) *Synd Sneed.*

(Seal of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) S. Hennell,
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

FURTHER AGREEMENT concluded at Zanzibar with His Highness the Imaum of Muscat on the 2d October 1845, by Captain *Atkins Hamerton* of the 15th Regiment, Bombay N. I., on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty, for the Suppression, from and after the 1st January 1847, of the Exportation of Slaves from His Highness's African Dominions.

AGREEMENT between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness Synd Sneed Bin Sultan, the Sultan of Muscat, for the termination of the export of slaves from the African dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland being earnestly desirous that the export of slaves from the African dominions of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat should cease, and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, in deference to the wishes of Her Majesty and of the British nation, and in furtherance of the dictates of humanity which have heretofore induced him to enter into engagements with Great Britain to restrict the export of slaves from his dominions, being willing to put an end to that trade, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Highness the Sultan of Muscat having resolved to record with due form and solemnity this further restriction of the export of slaves, and Her Majesty having given due authority to Captain Hamerton, Her representative at the Court of the Sultan of Muscat, to conclude an agreement with his Highness accordingly, his Highness Synd Sneed Bin Sultan for himself, his heirs and successors, and Captain Hamerton, on behalf of the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles :

Article 1.—His Highness the Sultan of Muscat hereby engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the export of slaves from his African dominions, and to issue orders to his officers to prevent and suppress such trade.

Art. 2.—His Highness the Sultan of Muscat further engages to prohibit, under the severest penalties, the importation of slaves from any part of Africa into his possessions in Asia, and to use his utmost influence with all the chiefs of Arabia, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, in like manner to prevent the introduction of slaves from Africa into their respective territories.

Art. 3.—His Highness the Sultan of Muscat grants to the ships of Her Majesty's navy, as well as to those of the East India Company, permission to seize and confiscate any vessels the property of his Highness, or of his subjects, carrying on slave trade, excepting only such as are engaged in the transport of slaves from one port to another of his own dominions in Africa between the Port of Lamoo to the north and its dependencies, the northern limit of which is the north point of Kaghoo Island, 1° 57' (one degree and fifty-seven minutes) south latitude, and the Port of Keelwa to the south, and its dependencies, the southern limit of which is the Songa Munara or Pagoda Point, 9° 2' (nine degrees and two minutes) south latitude, including the Island of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Monfea.

Art. 4.—This agreement to commence and have effect from the 1st day of January 1847 (one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven) of the year of Christ,
and

and the 15th day of the month of Mohurru 1263 (twelve hundred and sixty-three of the Hijree.

MUSCAT.

Done at Zanzibar, this 2d (second) day of October 1845 (one thousand eight hundred and forty-five) of the year of Christ, and 29th day of Rumgan 1261 (twelve hundred and sixty-one) of the Hijree.

(signed) *Synd Sneed,*

(Seal of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat.)

On behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors.

(signed) *Atkins Hamerton, Captain.*

(Seal of Captain Hamerton.)

Memorandum.—On the 5th September 1848 an Act was passed by the Parliament of Great Britain for giving effect to the provisions of the above treaty. *Vide Act, "Cap. CXXVIII. Anno Undecimo et Duodecimo Victoriæ Reginæ."*

RULES established by His Highness the Imaum of Muscat in April 1846 in regard to the Duties to be hereafter charged on the Cargoes of Vessels putting into His Highness's Ports.

IN a letter dated the 13th April 1846, Captain Atkins Hamerton, Her Majesty's Consul and Honourable Company's Agent in the dominions of his Highness the Imaum of Muscat, reported that his Highness the Imaum of Muscat had ordered the following rules to be henceforth observed in regard to the landing or transhipment of the cargoes of vessels putting into Muscat or into any of his Highness's other ports:—

1. That the full duty of five per cent. shall be levied on all articles transhipped from one vessel into another in all the ports and harbours belonging to his Highness the Imaum.

2. That a vessel of any nation being obliged to put into any of his Highness's ports through stress of weather, or for the purpose of refit, shall not be required to pay duty on any part of her cargo which may be landed and stored during the repair of the vessel, provided it be re-embarked in her.

3. That no duty shall, under any circumstances whatever, be levied on stores the property of the British Government when landed at any of his Highness's ports.

N E P A U L.

NEPAUL.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vickram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung Rajah of Nepal, settled and concluded on the one part by Major *George Ramsay*, Resident at the Court of his Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble *James Andrew* Marquis of *Dalhousie*, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Governor-general appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies; and, on the other part, by General Jung Bahadoor Koonwar Ranajee, Prime Minister of Nepaul, in the name and on behalf of Maharajah Dheeraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Rajah of Nepal, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in him by the said Rajah of Nepal.

Article 1.—The two Governments hereby agree to act upon a system of strict reciprocity, as hereinafter mentioned.

Art. 2.—Neither Government shall be bound, in any case, to surrender any person not being a subject of the Government making the requisition.

NEPAUL.

Art. 3.—Neither Government shall be bound to deliver up debtors or civil offenders, or any person charged with any offence not specified in Article 4.

Art. 4.—Subject to the above limitations, any person who shall be charged with having committed, within the territories of the Government making the requisition, any of the undermentioned offences, and who shall be found within the territories of the other, shall be surrendered: the offences are, murder, attempt to murder, rape, maiming, thuggee, dacoity, highway robbery, poisoning, burglary, and arson.

Art. 5.—In no case shall either Government be bound to surrender any person accused of an offence, except upon requisition duly made by or by the authority of the Government within whose territories the offence shall be charged to have been committed, and also upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the country in which the person accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension and sustain the charge, if the offence had been there committed.

Art. 6.—If any person attached to the British Residency, or living within the Residency boundaries, not being a subject of the Nepalese Government, commit, in any part of the Nepalese territories beyond the Residency boundaries, an offence which would render him liable to punishment by the Nepalese courts, he shall be apprehended and made over to the British Resident for trial and punishment; but subjects of the Nepal State, under similar circumstances, are not to be given up by the Nepalese Government for punishment. Should any Hindoostanee merchants, or other subjects of the Honourable Company, not attached to the British Residency, who may be living within the Nepal territories, commit any crimes beyond the Residency boundaries, whereby they may render themselves liable to punishment by the Nepalese courts, and take refuge within the limits of the Residency, they shall not be allowed an asylum, but will be given up to the Nepal Government for trial and punishment.

Art. 7.—The expenses of any apprehension, detention, or surrender, made in virtue of the foregoing stipulations, shall be borne and defrayed by the Government making the requisition.

Art. 8.—The above treaty shall continue in force until either one or the other of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

Art. 9.—Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any treaty now existing between the high contracting parties, except so far as any such treaty may be repugnant thereto.

This treaty, consisting of nine Articles, being this day concluded and settled by Major George Ramsay, on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, with Maharajah Dheraj Soorinder Vikram Sah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Major Ramsay has delivered one version thereof in English, Perbutteeah and Oordoo, signed and sealed by himself, to the Maharajah, who, on his part, has also delivered one copy of the same to Major Ramsay, duly executed by his Highness; and Major Ramsay hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to his Highness the Maharajah, duly ratified by the Governor-general in Council, within 60 days from this date.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Khatmandoo Nepal, this 10th day of February, A.D. 1855, corresponding to the 8th day of Falgoon, Sumvut 1911.

(signed) *G. Ramsay*, Major, (L.S.).
Resident at the Court of Nepal.

(signed) *J. Dorin.* (L.S.)
J. P. Grant. (L.S.)
B. Peacock. (L.S.)

Ratified by the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, at Fort William, in Bengal, this 23d day of February 1855.

(signed) *Cecil Beadon*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

N I Z A M.

NIZAM.

TREATY between the Honourable the English East India Company and His Highness the Nawab Nizam-ul Mulk Asoph Jah Bahadur, settled by Colonel *J. Low*, C.B., Resident at the Court of His Highness, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Most Noble *James Andrew* Marquis of *Dalhousie*, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and Governor-General, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their Affairs in the East Indies.

WHEREAS friendship and union have subsisted for a length of time between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nawab Nizam-ul-Mulk Asoph Jah Bahadur, and have been cemented and strengthened by treaties of general defence and protection : and whereas, in the lapse of time, many changes in the condition of Princes and neighbouring States have taken place, by reason of which it has now become expedient to revise the military arrangements that were formerly agreed upon for the fulfilment of the said treaties : and whereas differences and discussions have for some time existed between the contracting parties, regarding the adjustment of charges connected with portions of the military arrangements subsisting between the States : and whereas it is fit and proper, and for the mutual advantage of both Powers, that such differences should now be finally settled, and that the recurrence of such discussions which tend to disturb the friendship and harmony of the contracting parties, should effectually be prevented ; wherefore, the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nawab Nizam-ul Mulk Asoph Jah Bahadur have agreed upon the following Articles of a Treaty between the States :

Article 1.—The peace, union, and friendship so long subsisting between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness the Nawab Nizam-ul-Mulk Asoph Jah Bahadur, shall be perpetual ; the friends and enemies of either shall be the friends and enemies of both ; and the contracting parties agree that all the former treaties and agreements between the two States now in force, and not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, shall be confirmed by it.

Art. 2.—The subsidiary force which for general defence and protection has been furnished by the Honourable East India Company to his Highness the Nizam, shall be continued, and shall consist, as heretofore, of not less than eight battalions of sepoys, and two regiments of cavalry, with their requisite complement of guns and European artillerymen, fully equipped with warlike stores and ammunition. Unless with the express consent of his Highness, there shall never be less than five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry (with a due proportion of artillery), of the said subsidiary force, stationed within the territories of his Highness ; and the residue of such subsidiary force shall at all times be brought into his Highness's territories without delay, on his Highness making requisition therefor. The said subsidiary force shall be employed, when required, to execute services of importance, such as protecting the person of his Highness, his heirs and successors, and reducing to obedience all rebels and excitors of disturbance in his Highness's dominions ; but it is not to be employed on trifling occasions ; or, like sebandy, to be stationed in the country to collect revenue.

Art. 3.—The Honourable East India Company further agrees, that in lieu of his Highness's present contingent, it shall maintain for his Highness, his heirs and successors, an auxiliary force, which shall be styled the "Hyderabad Contingent," according to the provisions for the maintenance of that force which are detailed in the 6th Article of this treaty.

It shall consist of not less than 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, with four field batteries of artillery. It shall be commanded by British officers, fully equipped and disciplined, and controlled by the British Government through its representative the Resident at Hyderabad.

Whensoever the services of the said contingent may be required, they shall be afforded at all times to his Highness the Nizam, fully and promptly, throughout his whole dominions. If rebellion or disturbance shall be excited, or if the just claims and authority of his Highness shall be resisted, the said contingent, after the reality of the offence shall have been duly ascertained, shall be employed to reduce the offenders to submission.

NIZAM.

Art. 4.—As the interests of the two States have long been identified, it is further mutually agreed, that if disturbances shall break out in districts belonging to the Honourable the East India Company, his Highness the Nizam shall permit such portions of the subsidiary force as may be requisite to be employed in quelling the same within the said districts. In like manner, if disturbances shall break out in any part of his Highness's dominions contiguous to the territories of the Honourable East India Company, to which it might be inconvenient, owing to the distance from Hyderabad, to detach any portion of the subsidiary force, the British Government, if required by his Highness the Nizam, shall direct such portions of its troops as may be most available to assist in quelling the disturbances within his Highness's dominions.

Art. 5.—In the event of war, his Highness the Nizam engages that the subsidiary force, joined by the Hyderabad Contingent, shall be employed in such manner as the British Government may consider best calculated for the purpose of opposing the enemy; provided that two battalions of sepoys shall always remain, as settled by former treaties, near to the capital of Hyderabad; and it is also hereby agreed that, excepting the said subsidiary and contingent forces, his Highness shall not, under any circumstances, be called upon to furnish any other troops whatsoever.

Art. 6.—For the purpose of providing the regular monthly payment of the said contingent troops, and payment of Appah Dessaye's choute, and the allowances to Mohiput Ram's family, and to certain Mah.atta pensioners, as guaranteed in the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1822, and also for payment of the interest at six per cent. per annum of the debt due to the Honourable Company, so long as the principal of that debt shall remain unpaid, which debt now amounts to about 50 lacs of Hyderabad rupees, the Nizam hereby agrees to assign the districts mentioned in the accompanying Schedule, marked (A), yielding an annual gross revenue of about 50 lacs of rupees, to the exclusive management of the British Resident for the time being at Hyderabad, and to such other officers acting under his orders as may from time to time be appointed by the Government of India to the charge of those districts.

Art. 7.—By the 12th article of the Treaty of 1800, the British Government can, in time of war, call upon that of his Highness the Nizam to furnish 9,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry to accompany the British troops in the field. The present Hyderabad Contingent, which is to be maintained at all times (whether in peace or war), is accepted as an equivalent for the larger body of troops above specified to be furnished in time of war; and it is accordingly hereby declared that the Nizam shall not be called upon at any time by the British Government to furnish any other troops but those of the subsidiary force and the Hyderabad Contingent; and that part of the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1800, which requires the Nizam to furnish 9,000 cavalry and 6,000 infantry, is accordingly hereby annulled.

Art. 8.—The districts mentioned in Schedule (A.) are to be transferred to Colonel Low, c. b., the Resident, immediately that the ratified treaty shall be received from Calcutta; and that officer engages, on the part of the British Government, that the Resident at the Court of Hyderabad for the time being shall always render true and faithful accounts, every year, to the Nizam of the receipts and disbursements connected with the said districts, and make over any surplus revenue that may exist to his Highness, after the payment of the contingent and the other items detailed in Article 6 of this Treaty.

Art. 9.—This treaty, consisting of Nine Articles, being this day concluded and settled by Colonel John Low, c. b., on behalf of the Honourable the English East India Company, with the Nawab Nizam-ul-Mulk Asoph Jah Bahadur, Colonel Low has delivered one version thereof in English and Persian, signed and sealed by himself, to the Nawab, who on his part has also delivered one copy of the same to Colonel Low, duly executed by his Highness; and Colonel Low hereby engages to deliver a copy of the same to his Highness the Nizam, duly ratified by the Governor-general in Council, within 30 days from this date.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged at Hyderabad, 21st May, A. D. 1853
(12 Shabun, A. H. 1269).

(signed) J. Low, Colonel,
Resident at Hyderabad.

(A.)

SCHEDULE OF DISTRICTS in Berar, the Raichore Doab, and Borders of the Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur Collectories, Bombay Presidency, transferred to the Management of the British Resident at Hyderabad, agreeably to the Provisions of Article VI. of the Treaty of 1853 (Fuslee 1263), entered into by the Honourable East India Company with his Highness the Nizam.

THE districts in Berar transferred to British management are those lying to the north of the range of hills which extends from Adjuntah, on the west, to Woon, near the Wurdah, on the east. Any villages not named underneath, within the above-mentioned boundary, will be included hereafter among those transferred to the management of the British Resident at Hyderabad.

Pergunnah :	Rs.	Pergunnah :	Rs.
Akola - - - - -	1,24,944	Kolapoor - - - - -	33,807
Dheanda - - - - -	1,33,844	Thullagaom - - - - -	21,173
Barragaom - - - - -	17,381	Tiktab - - - - -	3,500
Thoogaom - - - - -	61,425	Lakpoori - - - - -	2,401
Kurar - - - - -	2,250	Raoja - - - - -	1,500
Posud - - - - -	17,158	Buroor - - - - -	90,394
Argaom - - - - -	10,000	Soorli - - - - -	2,991
Nursi - - - - -	73,129	Unjungaombari - - - - -	2,918
Mahore - - - - -	14,360	Seaeella, <i>alias</i> Seerala - - - - -	7,014
Chicholee - - - - -	12,722	Nowsari - - - - -	1,036
Larkheir - - - - -	4,556	Bukki - - - - -	1,468
Yawuk, <i>alias</i> Yawuth Mahal - - - - -	2,287	Ellichpoor - - - - -	1,00,000
Kullum - - - - -	2,510	Kurujgaom - - - - -	1,00,000
Chicknee - - - - -	2,501	Unjungaom - - - - -	1,05,219
Mahagaom - - - - -	11,370	Dharoor - - - - -	20,000
Nargaom - - - - -	975	Akoli - - - - -	*6,500
Ralagaom - - - - -	8,750	Bulgaom - - - - -	*5,000
Pandur Koura - - - - -	2,000	Budneira Gungae - - - - -	59,843
Boxhi Kheir - - - - -	2,000	Punchgawun - - - - -	30,371
Wunmaidi - - - - -	28,033	Salood - - - - -	23,912
Numba - - - - -	12,000	Papoo, <i>alias</i> Papul - - - - -	7,911
Boodnarapooljee - - - - -	32,068	Punj Mahagaom - - - - -	51,921
Boomki - - - - -	2,702	Reithpoor - - - - -	61,710
Damodi, <i>alias</i> Damori - - - - -	18,923	Chinchona - - - - -	11,139
Gooboo - - - - -	6,000	Khed Belloora - - - - -	14,910
Bowenber - - - - -	*14,000	Seona - - - - -	14,820
Julka - - - - -	*3,000	Banoda - - - - -	17,855
Seralla - - - - -	10,000	Bath Kolee - - - - -	38,596
Poosda - - - - -	*5,000	Pathrote - - - - -	1,37,932
Urgaon (Small) - - - - -	1,500	Malkeera - - - - -	10,871
Akote - - - - -	77,000	Pullas Keira - - - - -	10,011
Urgaon - - - - -	1,25,000	Sawurgaon Taklee - - - - -	2,500
Julgaon - - - - -	97,000	Neer Pursoo Pundet - - - - -	8,360
Jamodi - - - - -	35,155	Nandgaom Cazee - - - - -	13,263
Morsi - - - - -	36,000	Devicota - - - - -	3,226
Palla - - - - -	3,000	Damnuko - - - - -	2,899
Malghat - - - - -	15,000	Parsoli - - - - -	2,200
Dhoolghat - - - - -	2,401	Manjur Keir - - - - -	8,525
Soongaom - - - - -	7,500	Oomrawuttee Ranee - - - - -	4,665
Moongram - - - - -	1,500	Hewer Keir - - - - -	22,601
Juroor - - - - -	9,000	Annair - - - - -	6,855
Karlah - - - - -	8,020	Serusaon - - - - -	19,189
Bhil Keira - - - - -	2,563	Danapoor - - - - -	75,000
Oomrawuttee - - - - -	58,442	Mana - - - - -	22,000
Rathore Shaik Baboo - - - - -	15,881	Girowli - - - - -	10,000
Barsee Taklee - - - - -	12,076	Koorum - - - - -	18,000
Babun - - - - -	3,881	Mortizapoor - - - - -	45,000
Nandgaon - - - - -	18,592	Mungalore Peer - - - - -	40,000
Pathooda - - - - -	24,001	Koora - - - - -	45,000
Penjur - - - - -	16,682	Mungaloree Dustigeer - - - - -	12,000
Peepulgaon Raja - - - - -	37,946	Kusbeo Korum Keir, &c. - - - - -	8,708
Buneira Bebee - - - - -	37,759	Dhumej, &c. - - - - -	5,320

NIZAM.

Pergunnah:	Rs.	Pergunnah:	Rs.
Ussalgaom - - - -	10,105	Devulghat - - - -	17,955
Akote - - - -	9,000	Dharsangvi - - - -	6,159
Balapoor - - - -	2,41,275	Darea - - - -	17,436
Mulkepoor - - - -	51,319	Karinja Bebee - - - -	23,535
Raichore - - - -	2,499	Kari Dhamini - - - -	14,297
Rajoora - - - -	3,742	Kamurgaon - - - -	2,230
Rohin Kheir - - - -	2,491		
Chandore - - - -	20,727	TOTAL - - - Rs.	30,95,309
Nandoora - - - -	9,846	Deduct amount of Personal } Jageers - - - - }	35,000
Nundgaon - - - -	3,736		
Jeypore - - - -	4,146	TOTAL - - - Rs.	30,60,309
Koleli - - - -	990		

The above amount is exclusive of deh sadur, russooms mukhtahs, yeomeas, enams, and all charitable allowances hitherto held, which will only be paid to the several claimants after they have established their rights by the production of proper sunuds, or other official documents acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's government.

DISTRICTS in the Raichore Doab, transferred to the Management of the British Resident, the Boundaries of which are the Rivers Kishna and Toombuddra, on the North, South, and East, and the Honourable Company's Frontier, belonging to the Bombay Presidency, on the West.

(Any talooks or villages not named underneath within the above-mentioned boundary will be included hereafter among those transferred to the management of the British Resident at Hyderabad.)

	Rs.
Pergunna Deodroog, &c., and the talook of Kadloor, &c. - - - -	1,07,872
The Gudwal Peshcush - - - -	1,15,000
Pergunna Huvelee, Rachore, and Mahalat - - - -	3,95,380
Pergunna Kanegheri, &c., and Gooboor and Tharanah - - - -	2,22,280
Pergunnah Kopal, &c. - - - -	1,84,887
Pergunna Moodkee and Moodgul - - - -	59,063
Pergunnah Gungawuttee - - - -	66,860
TOTAL - - - Rs.	11,51,342

No claims in these districts will be allowed for personal jageers, hitherto held, till the rights to the same shall have been established by the production of proper sunuds, or other official documents, acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's Government.

The above rule is also applicable to russooms, mukhtahs, yeomeas, enams, and all charitable allowances.

DISTRICTS on his Highness's Western Frontier, bordering on the Honourable Company's Bombay Collectorates of Ahmednuggur and Sholapore.

1. THE 16 villages in the Beer District, on the boundaries of the Jamkhair Talooq, in the Honourable Company's territory; viz.—

REVENUE.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Karagaon - - - -	902 11 3	Seerapoor Dhomulla - -	1,417 15 -
Kutola - - - -	773 14 6	Bhateli - - - -	1,452 3 9
Koptee - - - -	574 5 6	Bawee - - - -	505 - -
Bhubkul - - - -	740 5 6	Jam - - - -	292 - -
Moralah - - - -	1,595 13 -	Vernee - - - -	624 3 -
Mandah - - - -	374 7 -	Madmapore - - - -	232 10 -
Warjur - - - -	1,189 - -	Vadolee - - - -	436 11 -
Roopoor - - - -	104 8 6		
Kotun - - - -	1,965 4 -	TOTAL - - - Rs.	13,181 - -

2. All the villages in the districts of

Katee,
Maidee,
Feramdah,
Daraseo,
Bhoom,

Kullum,
Lat or,
Nuldroog,
Tooljapoor,

Lohara,
Gunjotee,
Alund, and
Afzulpore;

and which districts are within the boundaries on the north and east of the Manjera, on the west of the Honourable Company's territory, in the Ahmednuggur and Sholapore Collectories of the Bombay Presidency, on the south of the Bheema, and on the east in as direct a line as can possibly be drawn between the town of Nittoor, on the Manjeera, and Ufzulpore, on the Bheema, yielding a gross revenue of about eight lacs of rupees per annum, exclusive of personal jageers, yeomeeas, russooms, and charitable allowances.

No claims on these districts will be allowed for personal jageers, hitherto held, till the rights to the same shall have been established, by the production of proper summuds or other official documents acknowledged to be correct by the Nizam's Government.

The above rule is also applicable to russooms, yeomeeas, enams, and all charitable allowances.

THE TALOOQS detailed hereafter belonging to Surf-i-Kass and the Noblemen mentioned underneath, will be left to the Revenue Management of the Officers appointed for that purpose by the Hyderabad Government.

BERAR.

Surf-i-Kass Talooqas :	Rs.	Jageer Talooqs belonging to Siraj-ul-Mulk Bahadur :	Rs.
Budneira Gungaier - -	59,843	Dhurreeapore - - -	75,000
Panchgohan - - -	30,371	Mana - - - -	22,000
Salood - - - -	23,912	Garowlee - - - -	10,000
Papoo, <i>alias</i> Papul - -	7,911	Koorum - - - -	18,000
Punj Mahagaom - - -	51,921	Moortizapoor - - -	45,000
Reithpoor - - - -	61,710	Mungalore Dustigeer -	12,000
Chinchona - - - -	11,139	Numgalore Peer - -	40,000
Khed Ballora - - - -	14,910	Kora - - - -	45,000
Seona - - - -	14,820		
Banoda - - - -	17,855		Rs. 2,67,000
Bath Kolee - - - -	38,596		
Patrote - - - -	1,37,932	Doab Talooqas belonging to Surf-i-Kass :	
Mal Kheira - - - -	10,871	Mooshkee and Moodgul -	59,063
Pullas Keira - - - -	10,011		
	Rs. 4,91,802	TOTAL - - - Rs.	8,17,865

TALOOQAS on the West of his Highness the Nizam's Territories, bordering on the Collectories of Ahmednuggur and Sholapore.

Surf-i-Kass ; Villages in the Lohara Talooq.

Ditto - - Gunjotee Talooq.

Ditto - - Allund Talooq.

Shums-ul-Umra Bahadur's Talooq of Ufzulpore.

Hyderabad,
21 May 1853.

(signed) J. Low, Colonel,
Resident at Hyderabad.

[Note.—A copy of the original document, written in Persian, is deposited, for purposes of reference, in the Library of the House of Commons.]

PAHLUNPOOR.

AGREEMENT for the Suppression of Infanticide, concluded on the 18th June and 15th August 1853.

AGREEMENT entered into by the Jhareja Chiefs of Santulpoor and Charchut, with Major *J. R. Keily*, Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor, for the Suppression of the Crime of Female Infanticide within their Districts, dated the 18th June and the 15th August 1853.

THE honourable the Court of Directors having remarked, that since the year 1846, the females of the Jhareja tribe under 20 years of age continue to be much less in number than those of the male sex under that age, and required information on this subject; and we having been requested by you to enter into an engagement, for the purpose of saving our female children, similar to the engagement entered into by the Jam of Nowanuggur, on the 25th of February 1812 ;

We write to say, that we well know that it is a great sin to kill an infant, and that the murderer thereof will go to the deepest hell; for so it is written in the Shastur. This we know; moreover, the Sirkar has sent us books on the subject of infanticide, in which there are many quotations from the Shastur, to the effect that there is no sin equal to killing a female infant. No one, therefore, should be guilty of this sin, but should save his infant daughter. This is true religion; and we, therefore, willingly agree to the following arrangements for the preservation of our infant daughters, which are to be binding on us for ever, viz. :

1. Every Jhareja living in Santulpoor and Charchut, to whom a daughter may be born, shall immediately give information to the karkoon belonging to his district, who will enter the child in the list kept by him from which the yearly returns are framed. The number of births which have occurred during the year will with ease be ascertained by these means.

2. In the event of any Jhareja's daughter dying, information is to be given to the karkoon in charge of the district, who will make every proper inquiry into the cause of the death, and enter the cause of death in the list.

3. Should any female infant of tender age die, its body is to be shown to four (4) of the most respectable people of the village, but of different castes, and the cause of the death must be ascertained as far as possible, and stated in the proceedings of the inquest, which must be sent to the government karkoon, after which the body may be buried. Without this precaution the body must not be buried. No Jharejas are to be allowed to assemble on the punchayut.

4. Should any Jhareja's infant daughter fall ill, information must be given to the government district karkoon, and the cause of the illness mentioned to the karkoon, that it may be noted by him in his list.

5. In the event of any female infant dying, and being buried without acquainting the government karkoon, and assembling a punchayut to ascertain the cause of its death, then the party guilty of the infringement of this agreement shall submit to such punishment as government may decide.

6. As above written we will abide, and make no dispute hereon. Whoever shall offend, and plead ignorance of the above engagement as an excuse to escape punishment, he must not be listened to, as all have been made well acquainted with the contents of this engagement.

7. In the event of the government karkoon being engaged in other business elsewhere, and unable to attend, then the chief of the horsemen on the Thana will be consulted, and everything arranged through him.

In this way we have of our free will and consent, and being in possession of all our faculties, entered into the above engagement; and we have given, as perpetual security

security for the due fulfilment of the above writing, the under-mentioned ; viz., **PAHLUNPOOR.**
 Barote Putto Sut Meta wulud Jusa, Swamees Ruttonghur Sut Manghur, Tejghur
 wulud Mullooghur, Gudvee Hureesing Sut Umra wulud Veerma, Bramins Pachaw
 wulud Kana, Gora wulud Kana, Gudvee Poonja Sut Rabeer wulud Davaet,
 Bramin Nanjee wulud Muga, Purmar Run Mull wulud Kesurjee, Waghela
 Veerum wulud Mala, Bramin Gunga Ram wulud Roora, Bramin Bhakur wulud
 Jewna, Bramin Jetha wulud Dana, Swamee Gungaghur wulud Manghur, and
 Kapree Shamut wulud Ram Sing.

NAMES of JHAREJAS and VILLAGES.					NAMES of SECURITY.	
<i>Santulpoor.</i>					We do hereby state, that we shall abide, and cause the Jharejas to abide also, by the above writing, and we ourselves shall be answerable for it.	
1. (signed)	Shamut Sing wulud Kullian Sing	-	-	-	- - Barote Puthoo Sut Meta wulud Jusa, of Santulpoor.	
2. "	Nathajee wulud Hajajee	-	-	-		
3. "	Purtapsing wulud Bavajee	-	-	-		
4. "	Panchajee wulud Mulloojee	-	-	-	- - Swamee Rutunghur Sut Manghur and Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, of Jakotra.	
5. "	Megrajee wulud Bavajee	-	-	-		
6. "	Hurbumjee wulud Wursajee	-	-	-		
7. "	Pragjee	-	-	-		
8. "	Puthojee Jusajee	-	-	-		
9. "	Veerumjee Hukajee	-	-	-		- - Gudvee Hureesing Sut Umra wulud Veerma, of Charunka.
10. "	Nathajee Ragajee	-	-	-		
11. "	Kesurjee Ladhajee	-	-	-		
12. "	Dadajee Vunnajee	-	-	-		
13. "	Dadajee Amrajee	-	-	-		
14. "	Urjoonjee Govajee	-	-	-		
15. "	Khetajee Khengarjee	-	-	-		
16. "	Dajee Khetajee	-	-	-		
17. "	Bapjee Dujoojee	-	-	-		
18. "	Koombajee Dujoojee	-	-	-		
19. "	Pathoojee Nathajee	-	-	-		
20. "	Adébbhan Nathajee	-	-	-		
21. "	Soojajee Ramsingjee	-	-	-		
22. "	Juloojee Dosajee	-	-	-		
23. "	Hujajee Pachanjee	-	-	-		
24. "	Khengarjee Urjoonjee	-	-	-		- - Bramin Pachan and Gora wulud Kana, of Dantrana.
25. "	Veesajee Sujajee	-	-	-		
26. "	Shamutjee Meghrajee	-	-	-		
27. "	Halajee Dongurjee	-	-	-		
28. "	Jésingjee Mesjee	-	-	-		
29. "	Gopaljee Opajee	-	-	-		
30. "	Meghrajee Mandunjee	-	-	-		
31. "	Bowsingjee Puthajee	-	-	-		
32. "	Purtapsing Merejee	-	-	-		
33. "	Rajmuljee Kakabhoy	-	-	-		
<i>Peeprala.</i>						
34. "	Mansingjee wulud Moolvajee	-	-	-	- - Swamee Rutunghur Sut Manghur and Tejghur wulud Mullooghur, of Jakotra.	
35. "	Meghrajee Panchajee	-	-	-		
36. "	Amrajee Poonajee	-	-	-		
37. "	Hureesing Kakajee	-	-	-		
<i>Modotra.</i>						
38. "	Sugramjee Wukhutsing	-	-	-	- ditto.	
<i>Bakotra.</i>						
39. "	Gorejee Rutunsing	-	-	-	- ditto.	
40. "	Dosajee Ladhajee	-	-	-		
41. "	Raosingjee Ladhajee	-	-	-		
42. "	Kesurjee Ladhajee	-	-	-		
<i>Jakotra.</i>						
43. "	Tejmuljee Dajee	-	-	-	- ditto.	
<i>Charunka.</i>						
44. "	Mulloojee Soojajee	-	-	-	- - Gudvee Hureesing Sut Umra wulud Veerma, of Charunka.	
45. "	Kesurjee Rutunjee	-	-	-		
46. "	Godurjee Mansingjee	-	-	-		
47. "	Koombhajee Jusajee	-	-	-		

PAHLUNPOOR.

NAMES of JHAREJAS and VILLAGES.						NAMES of SECURITY.
<i>Dantrana.</i>						
48. (signed)	Vunnajhe	Jethajee	-	-	-	} - - Bramin Pachan and Gora wulud Kana, of Dantrana.
49. "	Shamutsing	Jethajee	-	-	-	
<i>Waoana.</i>						
50. "	Morejee	Nathajee	-	-	-	} - ditto.
51. "	Kesurjee	Meroojee	-	-	-	
52. "	Pubjee	Hameerjee	-	-	-	
53. "	Chandajee	Humeerjee	-	-	-	
54. "	Kanajee	Mesjee	-	-	-	
55. "	Kakabhoy	Meghrajee	-	-	-	
56. "	Jetheejee	Meghrajee	-	-	-	
57. "	Mulloojee	Dewajee	-	-	-	
58. "	Shamutjee	Dewajee	-	-	-	
59. "	Dujjoojee	Saduljee	-	-	-	
<i>Ayewar.</i>						
60. "	Rutunjee	Urjoonjee	-	-	-	} - ditto.
61. "	Bavajee	Bachanjee	-	-	-	
<i>Pur.</i>						
62. "	Bhimjee	Jewunjee	-	-	-	} - ditto.
63. "	Khemajee	Kesurjee	-	-	-	
64. "	Kullianjee	Hurbhumjee	-	-	-	
65. "	Meghrajee	Hurbhumjee	-	-	-	
66. "	Anundsing	Nathajee	-	-	-	
67. "	Bhojrajee	Sublajee	-	-	-	
68. "	Dujjoojee	Sowajee	-	-	-	
69. "	Mandjee	Kesheojee	-	-	-	
70. "	Mulloojee	Roydhunjee	-	-	-	
71. "	Jeysingjee	Roydhunjee	-	-	-	
72. "	Megrajee	Rughojee	-	-	-	
73. "	Soonduljee	Ravuljee	-	-	-	
74. "	Jesing	Waghjee	-	-	-	
75. "	Gojjoojee	Munorejee	-	-	-	
76. "	Chandajee	Sahebjee	-	-	-	
<i>Babra.</i>						
77. "	Renajee	Khetajee	-	-	-	} - - Gudvee Poonja Sut Raj- veer wulud Davaet, of Babra.
78. "	Mulloojee	Khetajee	-	-	-	
79. "	Bhugoojee	Dujjoojee	-	-	-	
80. "	Rutunjee	Jesingjee	-	-	-	
81. "	Bawajee	Jugajee	-	-	-	
82. "	Dajee	Umrajee	-	-	-	
83. "	Hajajee	Halajee	-	-	-	
84. "	Khemajee	Kesurjee	-	-	-	
85. "	Bhojrajee	Dulajee	-	-	-	
86. "	Wursajee	Waghjee	-	-	-	
<i>Bawurda.</i>						
87. "	Desurjee	Roymuljee	-	-	-	- ditto.
<i>Sonet.</i>						
88. "	Amurjee	Purtapsing	-	-	-	} - - Bramin Nanjee wulud Mugga, of Sonet.
89. "	Dewajee and Narunjee	wulud Poonjajee	-	-	-	
90. "	Sowrajee	Pachanjee	-	-	-	
91. "	Jalumsing	Manjee	-	-	-	
92. "	Hemrajee	Khemajee	-	-	-	
<i>Chalera.</i>						
93. "	Rajsing	Adesing	-	-	-	} - ditto.
94. "	Lukhjee	Adesing	-	-	-	
95. "	Jamjee	Adesing	-	-	-	
96. "	Bhugjee	Adesing	-	-	-	
<i>Judjam.</i>						
97. "	Dujjoojee	Morewajee	-	-	-	} - - Purmar Runmuljee wulud Kesurjee, of Phongtee.
98. "	Kyajee	Roybhanjee	-	-	-	
99. "	Mughjee	Dewajee	-	-	-	
100. "	Hudoojee	Weerajee	-	-	-	
101. "	Bhaeejee	Udajee	-	-	-	

NAMES of JHAREJAS and VILLAGES.					NAMES of SECURITY.
<i>Wurnosuree.</i>					
102. (signed)	Bhugjee Pachanjee	-	-	-	{ - - Waghela Veerum wulud Moola, of Wurnosuree.
<i>Limboanee.</i>					
103.	Akheraj Dewajee	-	-	-	{ - - Bramin Gunga Ram wulud Roor, of Nowapoor.
104.	Bhowsing Wukhtajee	-	-	-	
105.	Jesingjee Gomansing	-	-	-	
106.	Jetajee Manajee	-	-	-	
107.	Jemuljee Jowansingjee	-	-	-	
<i>Musalee.</i>					
108.	Bhowsingjee Dewajee	-	-	-	{ - - Bramin Bhakur wulud Jewna, of Musalee.
109.	Tejmuljee Jethajee	-	-	-	
110.	Jalumsing Mandunjee	-	-	-	
111.	Tymaljee Panchajee	-	-	-	
112.	Kanajee Bawajee	-	-	-	
113.	Bheemajee Kanduljee	-	-	-	
114.	Ambajee Kanduljee	-	-	-	
115.	Dewajee Mughjee	-	-	-	
116.	Bhoyrajee Bhugjee	-	-	-	
117.	Kursunjee Jeynajee	-	-	-	
118.	Jarejee Veerunjee	-	-	-	
119.	Waghjee Veerunjee	-	-	-	
120.	Mudjee Veerunjee	-	-	-	
121.	Naghunjee Veerunjee	-	-	-	
122.	Anundsing Ramsing	-	-	-	
<i>Kelana.</i>					
123.	Rutunsing Bhakursee	-	-	-	{ - - Bramin Jetha wulud Dana of Kelana.
124.	Ranajee Dewajee	-	-	-	
125.	Khemajee Bhowanjee	-	-	-	
126.	Phoolajee Hureesing	-	-	-	
127.	Mudarsing Duijoojee	-	-	-	
128.	Malajee Kesurjee	-	-	-	
129.	Bhoputsing	-	-	-	
130.	Urjoonjee Akheraj	-	-	-	
131.	Jewanjee Hameerjee	-	-	-	
132.	Sugramjee Abheraj	-	-	-	
133.	Hathee Dansing	-	-	-	
134.	Jorejee Dansing	-	-	-	
135.	Dhunnajee Hatajee	-	-	-	
136.	Poonajee Jeynajee	-	-	-	
137.	Bunnajee Dewajee	-	-	-	
138.	Kurthurjee Hurbhumjee	-	-	-	
139.	Panchajee Waghjee	-	-	-	
140.	Sutajee Khungarjee	-	-	-	
141.	Ubhajee Waghjee	-	-	-	
142.	Bhawajee Khungarjee	-	-	-	
<i>Grechana.</i>					
143.	Bheemajee Ravajee	-	-	-	{ - - Swamee Gungaghur wulud Manghur, of Grechana.
144.	Duijajee wulud Naghunjee	-	-	-	
145.	Umursing wulud Desulje	-	-	-	
146.	Jewajee Dhunnajee	-	-	-	
147.	Ragajee Pachanjee	-	-	-	
148.	Malajee Purtapsing	-	-	-	
<i>Boroo.</i>					
149.	Hurbhumjee Kesurjee	-	-	-	{ - - Kapree Shamut wulud Ramsing, of Boroo.
150.	Bheenjee Merejee	-	-	-	
151.	Tymaljee Roydhunjee	-	-	-	
152.	Jalimsing Wajeraj	-	-	-	
153.	Pachanjee Bhanajee	-	-	-	

(True Translation.)

(signed) J. R. Keily,
Political Superintendent.

P E R S I A.

LETTER from Hajee Mirza Aghasee to Lieutenant-colonel *Farrant*, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Tehran, dated 12th June 1848.

Your communication regarding negroes has been received, and its contents fully understood. With a view to the request made by you, my sincere and esteemed friend, and solely on account of the sincere friendship and good feelings I entertain towards you, I did not consider it proper to withhold or delay the fulfilment of your desire, and exerted my endeavours to preserve the existing friendship between the two exalted Governments of Persia and England, by laying your request in detail at a most fortunate time before his Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah (may his dominion and sovereignty be everlasting).

An imperative order has been issued, which evinces the exceedingly great favour entertained towards you, my honoured friend, by his Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah, which it is evident will always increase. The importation of slaves by sea alone is forbidden, and imperative orders will be issued to the governors of Fars and Arabia, that hereafter strict prohibition should be observed, that no negroes should be either imported or exported, except by land.

This affair, in fulfilment of the request of that esteemed friend, has, thank God, been concluded through the countless favour of his Majesty, &c., &c., &c., the Shah, towards you, and by my exertions.

But the Persian Ministers in equal proportion require that, by the true friendship of the Ministers of the British Government, when they make a request, it will also be acceded to.

Translated by

(signed)

Joseph Reed.

FIRMAN issued by his Majesty the Shah of Persia to Hoosen Khan, Governor of Fars, dated 12th June 1848.

To the high in rank, and pillar of nobility, &c., &c., Hoosen Khan, the Controller of the State Affairs and Governor of Fars, who has been exalted and supported by the distinguished favours of his Majesty, &c., &c., the Shah, be it known :

That it is a long time since that a request for the abolition of the importation of negroes by sea was made on the part of the ministers of the British Government to the ministers and authorities of this kingdom, but their request during this long period has not obtained an answer or (our) consent.

But in consequence of the favour entertained by our august sovereignty, &c., &c., towards the high in rank, the sincere well-wisher of the state, the chosen among Christian nobles, &c., &c., Colonel Farrant, Chargé d'Affaires of the English Government, on account of his respectful conduct and manner of proceeding, which have been made manifest, and purely for the regard we entertain for him, we have accepted and complied with his request, and we have ordained that henceforward that high in rank shall warn all merchants and persons passing to and fro to discontinue to bring negroes by sea, and that they shall not export or import negroes except by land, which is by no means forbidden. That high in rank will be held responsible for the fulfilment of the orders contained in this communication.

Written in the month of Rujub 1264.

Translated by

(signed)

Joseph Reed.

FIRMAN issued by his Majesty the Shah of Persia to Mirza Nubee Khan, Governor of Ispahan and Persian Arabia, dated 12th June 1848.

To the high in rank, the superior of generals, the esteemed of the sovereign, Mirza Nubee Khan, chief of the civil law court, the Governor of Ispahan and Arabia, who has been honoured by the favour of the pure mind of the king of kings, be it known, that at this time the high in rank, the noble and exalted, possessed of dignity, the pillar of Christian nobles, the cream of the great ruler of Christendom, the undoubted well-wisher of the state, Colonel Farrant, Chargé d'Affaires of the exalted English Government, who enjoys the unbounded favour of his Majesty the Shah, whose resplendent mind is desirous to gratify him, made a friendly request on the part of the ministers of that exalted Government to the ministers of his Majesty the Shah, &c., &c., that with a view to preserve the existing friendship between the two exalted states a decree should be issued from the source of magnificence (the Shah), that hereafter the importation of the negro tribes by sea should be forbidden, and this traffic be abolished.

In consequence of this, it is ordered and ordained that that high in rank, after perusing this firman, which is equal to a decree of fate, it will be incumbent on him to issue positive and strict injunctions to the whole of the dealers in slaves who trade by sea, that henceforth by sea alone the importation and exportation of negroes into the Persian dominions is entirely forbidden, but not by land. Not a single individual will be permitted to bring negroes by sea, without being subjected to severe punishment.

That high in rank must in this matter give peremptory orders throughout his Government, and not be remiss.

Written in the month of Rujub 1264 (June 1848).

Memorandum.—These firmans were confirmed by his Majesty the present Shah of Persia after his accession to the throne.

AGREEMENT with the Persian Government, concluded in August 1851, by Lieutenant-colonel *Shell*, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Tehran, for the Search and Seizure of Persian Vessels suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade; approved by Her Majesty's Government in the month of October 1851.

CONVENTION concluded between Colonel *Shell* and Ameer-é-Nizam for the detention and search of Persian Vessels by British and East India Company's Cruizers.

The Persian Government agrees that the ships of war of the British Government and of the East India Company shall, in order to prevent the chance of negro slaves, male and female, being imported, be permitted, for the period of 11 years, to search Persian merchant vessels in the manner detailed in this document, with the exception of the Persian Government vessels, not being vessels the property of merchants, or the property of Persian subjects; with those Government vessels there is to be no interference whatever. The Persian Government agrees that in no manner whatever shall any negro slaves be imported in the vessels of the Persian Government.

The Agreement is this :

1st—That in giving this permission to search mercantile vessels and those of subjects, the search shall, from the first to the last, be effected with the co-operation, intervention, and knowledge of Persian officers, who are to be on board vessels of the English Government.

2d.—The merchant vessels shall not be detained longer than is necessary to effect the search for slaves. If slaves should be found in any of those vessels,

PERSIA.

the British authorities are to take possession of them, and to carry them away, without detaining or causing them (that is, the people of the ship importing slaves) any other damages besides that of depriving them of the slaves. The vessel itself in which the slaves have been imported shall, by the co-operation and knowledge of the officers of the Persian Government who are on board of the British cruizers, be delivered to the authorities of the Persian ports, who are there on the part of the Persian Government; and the authorities of this (the Persian) Government are to punish and fine, in a manner suitable to the crime he has committed, the owner of that slaving vessel who has acted in contravention of the commands of his Majesty the King of Persia, by importing slaves.

The British ships of war are not in any manner to interfere with the Persian trading vessels without the co-operation of the Persian Government officers; but the Persian Government officers must not on their part be remiss in the duty committed to them.

This convention is to be in force for a period of 11 years; and after these 11 years have expired and the stipulated period has elapsed, if the Persian vessels shall be interfered with, for even a single day beyond the 11 years, it will be opposed to the course of friendship with the Persian Government, and to the maintenance of her rights, and this Government will make a Mand for satisfaction.

If the slaves who have been heretofore in Persia, and are now there, should, from the present date and henceforward, wish to proceed by sea on a pilgrimage to Mecca or to India, or travel by sea, they must, with the knowledge of the British Resident in Bushire, procure a passport from the officer at the head of the Persian passport office in Bushire, and no exception shall hereafter be taken to any slave holding a passport. The passport (regulation) obtained with the knowledge of the British Resident at Bushire is like the other stipulations written above to be for a period of 11 years.

This agreement of the right of search, and the appointment of the Persian government officers to be on board the British cruizers, will come in force on the 1st of Rubee-ool-awul 1268 (1st January 1852).

From the date of this document to the above date there is no right of search.

The articles written in this document have from first to last been agreed to by both parties, and confirmed by the ministers of both governments, and nothing is to be done in contravention thereof.

Written in the month of Shuwal 1267 (August 1851).

Done in duplicate, signed and sealed by Meerza Tukee Khan, Ameer-é-Nizam of the Persian Government. Date as above.

(signed) *Justin Shell,*

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Persia.

AMPORE.

RAMPORE.

TRANSLATION of the Agreement entered into by Nawab Mohumud Syeed Khan.

AGREEABLY to the order of the Governor-general, the government of Rampoor having devolved upon me, I therefore declare that all matters connected with my rule shall be conducted with a view to maintain justice; that all the patans and dependants shall live and be supported in the same way as hitherto, and by my conduct towards them I will enable them to live in peace and happiness; and with respect to the allowances of the family and the rest of my relatives, the same line of conduct shall be followed as has always been the case, nothing shall be altered from my friendly and affectionate feeling towards the daughter and

and widow of the late Nuwab Ahymud Ally Khan, on whom I settle the following allowances separately :

PERSIA.

	<i>Co.'s Rs.</i>
On the daughter of the late Nuwab - - - - -	1,000 per mensem.
On Sahib Mihil - - - - -	400 "
On Moontaj Mihil - - - - -	400 "
On Chundram - - - - -	300 "
On Dheuree Bala Khaneh - - - - -	300 "
On the Dharee Khand - - - - -	300 "
On the mother of Saaed Ally Khana, deceased son of the late Nawab - - - - -	200 "
On the mother of the daughter of the late Nawab	300 "
On Kulloo Khanum - - - - -	60 "
On Mithoo Khanum - - - - -	50 "
On Much Mattee - - - - -	50 "
On four women singers - - - - -	50 "

Signed by the Nuwab Syeed Mohd. Khan.

Commissioners' Office,
Rohilcund Division, Rampore,
21st August 1840.

(A true Translation.)

(signed) Fras. Robinson, Officiating Agent.

S A T T A R A.

SATTARA.

TREATY with the Raja of Sattara, dated the 4th September 1839.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and his Highness Shreemunt Maharaj Shahajee Raja Chutruputee of Sattara, concluded at Sattara on the 4th September 1839, by Lieutenant-colonel *Ovans*, Resident at Sattara, on the part of the Honourable East India Company, and by Eshwunt Rao Trimbuck on the part of Shahajee Raja Chutruputee, by virtue of full powers from their respective Governments.

Article 1.—All articles of the treaty of Sattara, dated the 25th of September 1819, which are not abrogated or modified by the present supplemental treaty, are hereby confirmed.

Art. 2.—It is hereby explicitly declared that the Raja has no present or prospective title or claim to any territory situated beyond the boundaries of the Sattara State as the same are laid down in the schedule dated the 29th March 1826, annexed to the aforesaid treaty, as follows: "The frontier extends from the Krishna and Warna on the south to the Neera and Bheema on the north, and from the Western Ghauts or Syadree Hills on the west, to the districts of Pundhurpoor and Beejapoor on the east."

Art. 3.—In modification of Article 7 of the aforesaid treaty, and to obviate future disputes, the Jageerdars herein named; viz.

1. The Raja of Akulkot,
2. The Punt Suchoo,
3. The Punt Prutee Nidhee,
4. The Dufia,
5. The Nimbalkur,
6. Shaikh Mira Waeekur,

are placed under the direct management and control of the British Government, their contingents and pecuniary payments, on the scale fixed in the time of Captain Grant, being reserved to the Raja.

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Art. 4.—The Raja binds himself to pay through the British Government, from the Sattara revenues, such annual allowance as may be considered proper by the British Government for the maintenance and support of his brother, Maharaj Prutap Siohu, the late Raja, and his family.

This supplemental treaty, consisting of four articles, being this day, the 4th of September 1839, settled and concluded at Sattara, to be binding and permanent, when ratified by the Right honourable Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India.

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

(Large Seal of his Highness
the Raja of Sattara.)

Ratified and confirmed by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, at Simla, this 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1839.

(signed) Auckland.

PROCLAMATION against Suttee issued by the Raja of Sattara, on the
23d September 1839.

Proclamation by the Sirkar Shreemunt Maharaj Rajeshree Chutruputree
Rajmundal.

It is hereby commanded from the Hoozoor, for the information of all the people of the Sattara Ilaka, that in the same manner as the practice of performing suttee has been prohibited within the territories of the British Government, it is hereby prohibited within the territory of this Sirkar, including the country of the Jageerdars and Juamdars. Every one is therefore required to conform to this proclamation from the 1st of October 1839. Whoever may disobey this order of the Sirkar shall be punished. This proclamation is issued that this may be known to all. Know this.

Dated this 14th of Rujub Soor Sun Arbyne Mya Tyn Wu Uluf (corresponding with the 23d of September 1839.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

PROCLAMATION issued by the Raja of Sattara on the 23d September 1839,
abolishing the Levy of Transit Duties in the Sattara Districts.

Proclamation by Sirkar Shreemunt Maharaj Rajeshree Chutruputtee Rajmundal.

It is hereby commanded from the Huzoor, for the information of all the people of the Sattara Ilaka, that in the same manner as the transit duties, with the exception of the thulmor and thulbhurit (town duties), have been abolished within the British territories. The Sirkar abolishes, from the 1st of October 1839, the transit duties within the country of this Sirkar, including the country of the Jageerdars and Juamdars. It is therefore required that no one shall levy any transit duties. Whoever may collect them shall be visited with punishment by the Sirkar. This proclamation is issued that this may be known to all. Know this.

Dated this 14th of Rujub Soor Sun Arbyne Mya Tyne Wu Uluf (corresponding with the 23d of September 1839.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. Ovans, Resident, Sattara.

THE PUNT SUCHEO.

The Punt Suecho.

AGREEMENT between the Honourable East India Company and the Punt Suecho, dated the 3d February 1839.

THE late Punt Suecho Rughoonath Rao, having on his death-bed adopted the son of his half brother Ranijee Appa as his heir, which adoption, after a full consideration of the case, the Right honourable the Governor-general of India has been pleased to recognise, and orders having been received to this effect from the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, as well as that the present heir, Chinnajee Rughoonath, being of tender years, a Karbharee should be appointed to manage the affairs of the Jageer, a communication was transmitted to Bhore on this subject, and in accordance with this communication, Damodur, Moreshwur, Verikajee Rungnath, and Sudasheo Khunderyo, having waited on the Resident, with full powers to make the arrangements pointed out by Government, the following Articles are hereby agreed to by the undersigned, on the part of Chinnajee Rughoonath Punt Suecho.

Article 1.—By the 1st and 2d Articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Punt Suecho, under date the 22d April 1820, the Punt is bound to provide for the establishment in his Jageer of a good police, as also, that whenever stolen property may be pointed out within the country of the Punt, or thieves traced into it, both the property and the thief must be delivered over to whichever of the Governments may demand them, and assistance must be afforded to the officers of either Government who may be sent for the apprehension of criminals and offenders. In elucidation of this article it is now also agreed, that the Punt fully recognises the right of the officers of the British Government to enter his territory in pursuit of offenders and stolen property, that he will aid these officers to the utmost of his ability in the performance of this duty, and that all such offenders and stolen property will be given up without demur to the British Government. All such evidence, &c., also, as may be required for the trial of British subjects before British Courts, for crimes committed in the Punt's country, are immediately to be forwarded as pointed out by the British authorities.

Art. 2.—It is also hereby understood and agreed to by the Punt, that the entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal, of the village of Payet, of the Poona Zilla, and of the Kuslea of Nughog, of the Ahmednuggur Zillah, shall be ceded to the British Government. These two villages being surrounded by the Company's Territory, and quite detached from that of the Punt Suecho, justice will henceforward be administered according to the rules and regulations in force in the British Territory.

Art. 3.—Whereas for the promotion of trade and commerce, the British Government has abolished all transit duties, the Punt Suecho, with the same object, consents to abolish those levies within his territories. The Punt also hereby agrees to adopt the same system as may be adopted by the British Government with respect to the compensation to be granted to all parties possessing Huks on the duties to be abolished by this article.

Art. 4.—It is also understood and agreed to, that the settlement made by the late Rughoonath Rao Punt Suecho with the bankers, for the payment of the debts of the estate, is to be strictly adhered to, and that no further debt is to be contracted on any account whatever, without the sanction of the British Government.

Art. 5.—It is also understood and agreed to that the annual allowances of Radha Bae, the grandmother and mother of the late Punt Suecho, are to be duly paid in the same manner as during the lifetime of Rughoonath Rao.

Art. 6.—It is also hereby declared and agreed to by the Punt Suecho, that the Company's rupee shall be the current coin within the Punt's territory, in the same manner as in the Company's country.

Art. 7.—The undersigned having been named by Gunga Bae Suecho as Karbharees for the management of the estate, they hereby agree that they will faithfully and honestly discharge their duty so as to give satisfaction to the British Government, to the Punt, and inhabitants at large. Yearly accounts of the

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receipts and disbursements of the Jageer are also to be rendered, and it is clearly understood that these Karbharees may be removed or changed as Government may deem expedient.

Art. 8.—Finally, it is understood that the above agreement refers to the territory of the Punt Sucho within British jurisdiction.

In all the Eight Articles, as set forth, are agreed to :—

Soor Sun Tissa Sullase en Mya Tyne Wu Uluf the 17th of Tilkad (the 3d of February 1839).

1. (signed) *Damodur Moreshwur Gandekur*, in my own handwriting.
1. (signed) *Venkajee Rungnath*, in my own handwriting.
1. (signed) *Sudasheo Khundi Rao*, in my own handwriting.

Memorandum.—This agreement was approved and confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 16th February 1839, and by the Right Honourable the Governor-general of India on the 8th April following.

SAWUNT
WAREE.

SAWUNT WAREE.

AGREEMENT with the Sirdesae of Sawunt Waree, dated the 15th September 1838.

AGREEMENT entered into between *Alexander Elphinstone*, Esq., Collector of Zillah Rutnagherry and Ujum Rajey Khan Sawunt Bhousla, Bahadoor, Sirdesae of Praut Koodal, Sunsthan Soondur Waree (Sawunt Waree), dated 25th Jumadee-ool-Akhur, Soor Sun Tissa Sullaseen Mya Tyne Wu Uluf (corresponding with the 15th September 1838, A.D.)

Article 1.—Ujum Rajey Bahadoor does hereby renounce all claim to the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which he has hitherto levied within as well as on the borders of the territory of the Waree Sunsthan. Hereafter the Rajey Bahadoor has no claim to the above-mentioned items of customs.

Art. 2.—Ujum Rajey Bahadoor does hereby make over to the British Government the right of establishing Nakas on the frontier of the Waree Umul, and the territory, consisting of Perné and other Mahals, now held by the Portuguese of Goa, and of levying customs there, as also of levying sea customs at the port of Banda. The British Government can levy the customs according to its own rules, and in any manner it pleases, to which levy the Rajey Bahadoor is not to raise any objection on any account.

Art. 3.—With the exception of the places mentioned in Article 2 of this agreement, the levy of land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, at all other places in the Waree Sunsthan Umul, is abolished.

Art. 4.—The British Government shall annually make a certain payment to the Rajey Bahadoor in lieu of the sea and land customs, including the fee for stamping piece goods, which the Waree Sunsthan hitherto levied, and of the Huks which the Hukdars received direct, after examining the collections for the three years, viz. 1834-35, 1835-36, and 1836-37; and after fixing the average, or a third of the total thereof, the amount of the average shall be annually paid to the Rajey Bahadoor.

Art. 5.—The Rajey Bahadoor, having signified his wish to the British Government that articles imported from Goa for his own use and for the use of his durukdars might be exempted from customs as long as the customs did not exceed rupees five hundred, the British Government complied with the request; and with a view to avoid constant trouble the British Government agrees to pay annually

annually to the Rajey Bahadoor, on account of the remission, a sum of rupees five hundred in cash, in addition to the amount of average alluded to in Article 4, and therefore the Rajey Bahadoor is not to raise any dispute on account of the above exemption.

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WAREE.

Art. 6.—If the British Government should give orders to re-establish the levy of land customs in its own dominions, the Rajey Bahadoor is at liberty to levy customs within his territory at all land nakas, with the exception of the above-mentioned nakas on the Waree and Goa frontier, and seaports which have been made over to the British Government for the purpose of establishing nakas. If the British Government should not issue orders to levy land customs in his own dominions, the Rajey Bahadoor is not at liberty to levy them within his own territory. But should a decision (for levying) be passed (by the British Government), then the difference between the average of the customs of the frontier and seaport nakas, and the average agreed to be paid to the Rajey Bahadoor in Article 4, (that is) the average of the customs of the nakas at which the Rajey Bahadoor may commence levying customs, is not to be paid to him by the British Government.

The above are the Six Articles agreed upon.

(Small Seal
of the

Dated 25th Jumadee-ool-Akhur (15th September 1838, A. D.) Waree State.)

(True Translation.)

(signed) C. J. Erskine,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Memorandum.—This agreement was confirmed by the Bombay Government on the 12th October 1838.

S I N D.

SIND.

TREATY with the Government of Hyderabad in Sind, dated the 2d July 1834.

COMMERCIAL TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad in Sind.

WHEREAS in the first article of the supplemental treaty concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Government of Hyderabad on the 22d day of April 1832 (corresponding with the 20th of Zilkad 1247 Hijree) it was stipulated that the Government of Hyderabad was to furnish the British Government with a statement of duties, &c., and, “after that the officers of the British Government who are versed in affairs of traffic will examine the said statement; “should the statement seem to them to be fair and equitable, and agreeable to “custom, it will be brought into operation, and will be confirmed; but should it “appear too high, his Highness Meer Moorad Alee Khan, on hearing from the “British Government to this effect, through Colonel Pottinger, will reduce the “said duties;” now, according to terms of the above stipulations, the contracting States, having made due inquiry, hereby enter into the following agreement:—

Article 1.—In lieu of a duty on goods proceeding up or down the River Indus, in virtue of the Fifth Article of the perpetual treaty of Hyderabad, there shall be levied on the rivers between the sea and Roopur a toll on each boat of nineteen Tatta rupees per Tatta Khurrah, of which amount eight rupees shall be receivable by the Governments of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor, and eleven rupees by the other States possessing dominions on the banks of the rivers; namely, his Highness Buhawul Khan, Maharaja Runjeet Sing, and the Honourable the East India Company.

Art. 2.—To obviate any cause whatever of trouble or inconvenience to traders and merchants during their progress, and also to prevent disputes and doubts,

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and consequent alteration and delay, touching the size of boats, the toll is fixed on thirty Tatta khurrars. Be a boat large or small, she will pay toll according to this, and whether she measures five khurrars or one hundred khurrars, she will be reckoned as one of thirty.

Art. 3.—The portion of the toll above described appertaining to Sind, and amounting to two hundred and forty Tatta rupees on each boat, shall be levied at the bunder or port at the mouth of the river where the cargoes are transferred from the river to the sea boats, and *vice versa*, and divided as the Governments of Hyderabad and Khyrpoor may think best.

Art. 4.—For the purpose of assisting in the ready realization of the toll due to Sind, also in the speedy and satisfactory adjustment of disputes which may happen to occur amongst the merchants, boatmen, and others, on the questions of hire, &c., as well as with a view to the preservation and augmentation of the amicable relations which happily subsist between the States, it is settled that a British agent (who shall not be a European gentleman), under the authority of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Pottinger, agent to the Governor-general of India, for the affairs of Sind, shall reside at the Bunder or Port at the mouth of the river where the cargoes are transferred from one description of boat to another; and the British Government binds itself that the said agent shall neither engage in trade nor interfere in any way with the fiscal or other affairs of the Sind Government. It is further settled, that when occasion connected with this treaty may render it advisable the Governor-general's agent for the affairs of Sind shall have the power of deputing one of his assistants to the above-described bunder or port, to settle any discussions that may have arisen; after doing which he is to return to Bhoj.

Art. 5.—For the more perfect fulfilment of this treaty it is hereby distinctly stipulated, that should any portion, however small or great, or of whatever description, of the merchandise or goods on board any boat passing up or down the river, be landed for sale by a merchant or merchants, such portion of merchandise or goods, whatever may be its quantity or quality, shall instantly become subject to the existing local duties, as levied by the respective Governments within their own territories, the purpose of the toll agreed to by this treaty being not to supersede or set aside the established dues of the different States, but to repay the expense to which the Governments will necessarily be subjected in affording the customary protection to the trade in transit on the river. It will be perfectly understood from this fifth article that the Governments have no claim to duties on merchandise merely passing up or down the river, and that the toll is all that is to be demanded; but should any portion, however small or large, of goods be landed and sold, then the usual duties shall be levied.

Written on the 2d day of July 1834 (corresponding with the 24th of Suffur Anno Hijree 1250).

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

(A true Copy.)

(signed) *Henry Pottinger.*

Memorandum.—The above treaty, having been ratified by the Government of India, was, by order of that authority, published for general information on the 23d December 1834, in the Calcutta Government Gazette, and was republished in the Bombay Government Gazette on the 5th March 1835.

TREATY with the Ameers of Sind, dated the 20th April 1838.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Sind, concluded by Colonel *Henry Pottinger*, Agent to the Governor-general for Sind, on the one part, and their Highnesses Meer Noor Mahomed Khan and Meer Nusseer Mahomed Nuseer Khan on the other, dated the 20th April 1838.

Article 1.—In consideration of the long friendship which has subsisted between the British Government and the Ameers of Sind, the Governor-general in Council

Council engages to use his good offices to adjust the present differences which are understood to subsist between the Ameers of Sind and Maharaja Runjeet Sing, so that peace and friendship may be established between the two States.

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Art. 2.—In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Sind State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British Minister shall reside at the Court of Hyderabad, and that the Ameers of Sind shall also be at liberty to depute a Vakeel to reside at the Court of the British Government; and that the British Minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his Government.

Dated the 20th April 1838.

Memorandum.—This treaty was ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India at Simla on the 20th April 1838.

KHYRPOOR.

Khyrpoor.

TREATY between the East India Company and his Highness Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpoor, dated the 24th December 1838.

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be perpetual friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and Meer Roostum Khan Talpoor, and his heirs and successors from generation to generation, and the friends and enemies of one party shall be the friends and enemies of both.

Art. 2.—The British Government engages to protect the principality and territory of Khyrpoor.

Art. 3.—Meer Roostum Khan, and his heirs and successors, will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and acknowledge its supremacy, and will not have any connexion with any other chiefs and states.

Art. 4.—The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not enter into negotiation with any chief or state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government, but the usual amicable correspondence with friends and relations shall continue.

Art. 5.—The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, will not commit aggressions on any one. If by accident any dispute arise with any one, the settlement of it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British Government.

Art. 6.—The Ameer will furnish troops, according to his means, at the requisition of the British Government, and render it all and every necessary aid and assistance throughout its territory during the continuance of war, and approve of all the defensive preparations which it may make while the peace and security of the countries on the other side of the Indus may be threatened. But the British Government will not covet a “dam or dirhum” of the territories enjoyed by his Highness and his heirs, nor the fortresses on this bank or that bank of the River Indus.

Art. 7.—The Ameer, and his heirs and successors, shall be absolute rulers of their country, and the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into that principality, nor will any of the Beloochees, servants, dependents, relatives, or subjects of the Ameer be listened to, should they complain against the said Ameer.

Art. 8.—In order to improve by every means possible the growing intercourse by the River Indus, Meer Roostum Khan promises all co-operation with the other powers in any measures which may be hereafter thought necessary for extending and facilitating the commerce and navigation of the Indus.

Art. 9.—In order to further secure the relations of amity and peace which have so long subsisted between the Khyrpoor State and the British Government, it is agreed that an accredited British Minister shall reside at the Court of Khyrpoor, and that the Ameer shall also be at liberty to depute an agent to reside at the

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Court of the British Government; and the British Minister shall be empowered to change his ordinary place of residence as may from time to time seem expedient, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his Government.

This treaty of nine articles having been concluded, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, Knight, Envoy on the part of the Right honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-general of India, and Meer Roostum Khan on the part of himself, Chief of Khyrpoor, the ratification by the Right honourable the Governor-general shall be exchanged within 45 days from the present date.

Done at Khyrpoor this 24th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 6th day of Shuval A. H. 1234.

(signed) *A. Burnes,*
Envoy at Khyrpoor.

Memorandum.—This treaty was ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India, in camp at Bhagapoorara, on the 10th January 1839.

SEPARATE ARTICLE.—Since the British Government has taken upon itself the responsibility of protecting the State of Khyrpoor from all enemies, now and hereafter, and neither coveted any portion of its possessions nor fortresses on this side or that side of the Indus, it is hereby agreed upon by Meer Roostum Khan, his heirs and successors, that if the Governor-general in time of war should seek to occupy the fortress of Bukkur as a depôt for treasure and munitions, the Ameer shall not object to it.

This separate article having been concluded, signed, and sealed by Lieutenant-colonel Sir Alexander Burnes, knight, Envoy on the part of the Right honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., Governor-general of India, and Meer Roostum Khan on the part of himself, Chief of Khyrpoor, the ratification by the Right honourable the Governor-general shall be exchanged within 45 days from the present date.

Done at Khyrpoor, this 24th day of December 1838, corresponding with the 6th day of Shuval A. H. 1254.

(signed) *A. Burnes,*
Envoy to Khyrpoor.

TREATY with the Ameers of Hyderabad, dated the 11th March 1839.

TREATY between the British Government and the Ameers of Hyderabad, viz., Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nuseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan.

WHEREAS treaties of friendship and amity have from time to time been entered into between the British Government and the Ameers of Sind; and whereas circumstances have lately occurred which render it necessary to revise those treaties, and a separate treaty has already been concluded between the British Government and Meer Roostum Khan of Khyrpoor, the following articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties:—

Article 1.—There shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nuseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Sobdar Khan.

Art. 2.—A British force shall be maintained in Sind, and stationed at Tatta, or such other place westward of the River Indus as the Governor-general of India may select for its cantonment. The Governor-general will decide upon the strength of this force, which it is not intended shall exceed 5,000 fighting men.

Art. 3.

Art. 3.—Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nuseer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Meer Mahomed Khan bind themselves to pay severally the sum of one lac of rupees, being three lacs of rupees altogether of the Company's currency, or of that called Bakkroo or Timoree, in part payment of the expense of the British force every year. Meer Sobdar Khan is exempted from all contribution to the expense of this force.

Art. 4.—The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territories now possessed by the Ameers of Hyderabad from all foreign aggression.

Art. 5.—The four Ameers, parties to this treaty, shall remain absolute rulers in their respective principalities, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into their territories. The officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameers from their subjects.

Art. 6.—The four Ameers, being confirmed in their present possessions by the preceding article, will refer to the Resident in Sind any complaint of aggression which one of them may have to make against another, and the Resident, with the sanction of the Governor-general, will endeavour to mediate between them, and settle their differences.

Art. 7.—In case of aggressions by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them, in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor-general by the Resident, the Governor-general will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

Art. 8.—The Ameers of Sind will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign chief or state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. Their amicable correspondence with friends and relations may continue.

Art. 9.—The Ameers of Sind will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a body of 3,000 troops, horse and foot, whenever required. These troops, when employed with the British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officers of the British forces. The Sind contingent troops, if employed under British officers beyond the Sind frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

Art. 10.—The Bakkroo or Timoree rupee, current in Sind, and the Honourable Company's rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted in the Sind territories. If the officers of the British Government establish a Mint within the territories of the Ameers, parties to this treaty, and there coin the Bakkroo or Timoree rupee, the Ameers shall be entitled, after the close of the present military operations in Afghanistan, to a seignorage on the coinage, according to the customs of the country.

Art. 11.—No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameers of Hyderabad.

Art. 12.—But any merchandise landed from such boats on their passage up or down the river, and sold, shall be subject to the usual duties of the country; provided always, that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

Art. 13.—Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Ghorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there, at the pleasure of the owners, till the best period of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandise either at Ghorabaree or anywhere else (except at the British cantonment), such merchant shall pay the usual duties on them.

Art. 14.—The provisions of this treaty, agreed upon by the Governor-general of India on the one part, and the Ameers Meer Noor Mahomed Khan, Meer Nuseer Mahomed Khan, Meer Meer Mahomed Khan, and Meer Subdar Khan on the

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the other part, shall be binding for ever on all succeeding Governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameers in perpetuity, all former treaties between the contracting parties not rescinded by the provisions of this engagement remaining in force.

This treaty, consisting of 14 articles, having been signed in quadruplicate by the Right honourable George Lord Auckland, G. C. B., the Governor-general of India, at Bussee, on the 11th day of March 1839. One of these four documents will be separately granted through Colonel H. Pottinger, Resident, at Hyderabad, the negotiator of the treaties, to each of the four Ameers, on his delivering a counterpart engagement, under his seal and signature, to the British Resident in Sind, Colonel H. Pottinger.

Dated the 11th March 1839.

(signed) *Auckland.*

(True Copy.)

(signed) T. H. Maddock,
Secretary to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

Meerpoor.

MEERPOOR.

TREATY of Fourteen Articles between the British Government and the Ameer of Meerpoor, Meer Sher Mahomed Khan, dated the 18th June 1841.

WHEREAS treaties of amity and friendship have been concluded between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameers of Hyderabad, a separate treaty, on the same principle, is now entered into between that power and his Highness Meer Sher Mahomed Khan of Meerpoor, and the following articles have been agreed upon by the contracting parties :

Article 1.—That there shall be lasting friendship, alliance, and unity of interests between the Honourable East India Company and the Ameer of Meerpoor, Meer Sher Mahomed Khan.

Art. 2.—Meer Sher Mahomed Khan binds himself to pay every year the sum of half a lac of rupees (50,000) of the Company's currency, in part payment of the expense of the British force stationed in Sind, viz., on the 1st February of each year.

Art. 3.—The British Government takes upon itself the protection of the territory now possessed by the Ameer of Meerpoor from all foreign aggression.

Art. 4.—Meer Sher Mahomed Khan shall remain sole ruler in his principality, and the jurisdiction of the British Government shall not be introduced into his territory. The officers of the British Government will not listen to or encourage complaints against the Ameer from his subjects.

Art. 5.—The Ameer, being confirmed in his present undisputed possessions by the preceding article, will refer to the British representative in Sind any complaint of aggression which he may make against any of the other Ameers; and the Political Agent, with the sanction of the Governor-general, will endeavour to mediate between them and settle their differences.

Art. 6.—The territories at present disputed between Meer Sher Mahomed Khan and the Ameers of Hyderabad shall be submitted to the decision of arbitrators appointed by both parties, and an umpire appointed by the Political Agent.

Art. 7.—In case of aggression by the subjects of one Ameer on the territories of another, and of the Ameer by whose subjects such aggressions are made declaring his inability to prevent them, in consequence of the offending parties being in rebellion to his authority, on a representation of the circumstances being made to the Governor-general by the Political Agent, the Governor-general will, if he sees fit, order such assistance to be afforded as may be requisite to bring the offenders to punishment.

Art. 8.

Art. 8.—The Ameer will not enter into any negotiation with any foreign chief or state without the knowledge and sanction of the British Government. His amicable correspondence with his friends and relations may continue.

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Art. 9.—The Ameer will act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government for purposes of defence, and shall furnish for the service of the British Government a proportional quota of troops to that supplied by the other Ameers, whenever required. Those troops, when employed with British forces, will be under the orders and control of the commanding officer of the British forces. The Ameer's troops, if employed beyond the Sind frontier, will be paid by the British Government.

Art. 10.—The Bakkroo or Timoree rupee current in Sind, and the Honourable Company's rupee being of equal value, the currency of the latter coin shall be admitted in the Ameer's territory.

Art. 11.—No toll will be levied on trading boats passing up or down the River Indus from the sea to the northernmost point of that stream within the territories of the Ameer.

Art. 12.—But any merchandise landed from boats on their passage up or down the river and sold shall be subject to the usual duties of the country; provided always that goods sold in a British camp or cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

Art. 13.—Goods of all kinds may be brought by merchants and others to the mouths of the Indus (Ghorabaree) at the proper season, and kept there, at the pleasure of the owners, till the best period of the year for sending them up the river; but should any merchant land and sell any part of his merchandise either at Ghorabaree or anywhere else, except at the British cantonment, such merchant shall pay the usual duty.

Art. 14.—The provisions of this treaty, agreed upon by the Governor-general of India on the one part, and Meer Sher Mahomed Khan on the other part, shall be binding for ever on all succeeding governments of India, and on the heirs and successors of the said Ameer, in perpetuity.

Dated the 27th Rubeesool-Avul A.H. 1257, (or the 18th June 1841, A.D.)

(signed) *Auckland.*

Memorandum.—This treaty was ratified by the Right honourable the Governor-general of India in Council on the 16th August 1841.

SINDIA.

SINDIA.
—

TREATY between the British Government and the Maharaja Jyajee Rao Sindia, dated the 13th January 1844.

TREATY between the Honourable English East India Company and Maharaja Alijah Jyajee Rao Sindia, Bahadoor, and his children, heirs, and successors, settled, on the part of the Honourable Company, by *Frederick Currie, Esq.*, and Lieutenant-colonel *William Henry Sleeman*, by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in them by the Right honourable *Edward Lord Ellenborough*, one of Her Britannic Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, Governor-general, appointed by the Honourable Company to direct and control all their Affairs in the East Indies, and on the part of his Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia, Bahadoor Sumsher Jung, Deo Rao Jadow Mama Saheb, Dubeer-ood-Dowlah, Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor, Oodajee Rao Ghatgia, Moolla Jee, and Narayun Rao Bhaoo Yumajee Potnuvees, the sirdars nominated to conduct the affairs of the Government during his Highness's minority.

Article I.—Every part of the treaty of peace concluded by General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., at Surje Anjungaum on the 30th December 1803, and of the

SINDIA.

treaty of alliance and mutual defence settled by Major John Malcolm at Boorhanpoor on the 27th February 1804, and of the definitive treaty of amity and alliance, with the declaratory article annexed, concluded by Lieutenant-colonel John Malcolm at Moostafapoor on the 22d November 1805, and of the treaty concluded between Captain Robert Close, on the part of the British Government, and Maharaja Alijah Dowlut Rao Sindia, on the 5th November 1817, as well as every part of all other treaties and engagements between the two States which may be now in force, except in so far as may be altered by this engagement, is to remain binding upon the two Governments.

Art. 2.—Whereas the late Maharaja Jankajee Rao Sindia engaged to defray all the charges of a force, to be commanded by British officers, and constantly stationed within his Highness's territories for the protection thereof and the preservation of good order therein, and the cost of such force hitherto has been about 5,00,000 of Company's rupees per annum, and the revenues and receipts set apart and assigned for the maintaining of the said force, together with other revenues now received by the British Government on his Highness's account, amount to the sum of 5,46,000 Company's rupees; and whereas it is expedient to increase the amount of such force, and to make permanent provision for defraying the charge thereof; it is therefore agreed between the British Government and his Highness the Maharajah Jyajee Rao Sindia, that in addition to all the revenues and other receipts already set apart for the purpose of maintaining the said force, or received by the British Government on his Highness's account, the revenues of the districts enumerated and territory described in the schedule (A.) to this treaty shall be appropriated to the maintenance of such force.

Art. 3.—It is further agreed that if the revenues of the districts, so enumerated and described in such schedule (A.), together with the revenues and payments mentioned in the foregoing article as set apart for the payment of the said force, or heretofore received on his Highness's account, shall, after defraying thereof all the charges of civil administration, exceed the sum of 18 lacs of Company's rupees, the surplus shall be paid over to his Highness Maharaja Jyajee Rao Sindia, and if the said revenues and receipts shall fall short of 18 lacs of Company's rupees per annum, the deficiency shall be made good by his Highness.

Art. 4.—And it is further agreed, for the better securing of the due payment of the revenues of such districts enumerated and described in schedule (A.), and for the better preserving of good order within the same, that the civil administration thereof shall be conducted by the British Government in the same manner in which the civil administration of other districts belonging to the Maharajah, of which the revenues are similarly assigned, is conducted by the British Government for his Highness.

Art. 5.—And whereas there is now due to the British Government the sum of 10 lacs of rupees, more or less, as may hereafter appear on examination of the accounts, on the score of charges of the contingent force, and a further sum of one lac on account of advances made to her Highness Baiza Bae, and on other accounts, and the charges of the present armament of the British Government may be estimated at 10 lacs (after deducting therefrom the expense of furnishing to his Highness 6,000 men, with artillery and stores, free of cost to his Highness, under the provisions of the treaty of Boorhanpoor), and a further expenditure of 5 lacs will be incurred by the British Government in affording compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities, and in other charges connected therewith; it is further agreed that his Highness shall pay to the British Government the sum of 26 lacs of rupees within 14 days from the date of this treaty, and in default thereof that the revenues of the several districts enumerated in schedule (B.) attached to this treaty shall, together with the civil administration of such districts, be made over to the British Government until such time as the said sum of 26 lacs of Company's rupees shall have been paid, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the same.

Art. 6.—And whereas the British Government is bound by treaty to protect the person of his Highness the Maharaja, his heirs and successors, and to protect his Highness's dominions from foreign invasion, and to quell serious disturbances therein, and the army now maintained by his Highness is of unnecessary amount, embarrassing to his Highness's Government, and the cause of disquietude to neighbouring states; it is therefore further agreed that the military force of all arms hereafter to be maintained by his Highness, exclusive of the contingent
above

above provided for, shall at no time exceed 9,000 men, of whom not more than 3,000 shall be infantry, with 12 field guns, and 200 gunners with 20 other guns; and his Highness the Maharaja engages to take immediate measures for the reduction of his army within the number above specified, and the British Government engages on its part to assist his Highness therein, should such aid appear to be required.

Art. 7.—It is further agreed that his Highness will discharge all pay due to the troops disbanded, and also give a gratuity of three months' pay to such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps disbanded as may not be re-enlisted in the contingent, or in any new corps formed by his Highness.

Art. 8.—And inasmuch as it is expedient to provide for the due administration of the Government during the minority of his Highness the Maharaja, which minority shall be considered to terminate when his Highness shall have attained the full age of 18 years, and not sooner; that is, on the 5th Magh Vud Sumvut 1909, or 19th day of January, A. D. 1853, it is further agreed, that during such minority the persons entrusted with the administration of the Government shall act upon the advice of the British Resident in all matters whereon such advice shall be offered; and no change shall be made in the persons entrusted with the administration without the consent of the British Resident acting under the express authority of the Governor-general.

Art. 9.—And it is agreed, that the following persons shall in the first instance constitute the Council of Regency, and that the first-named person shall be president of the same: Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor Shumsher Jung, Deo Rao Jadhov Mama Saheb, Dubeer-ood-Dowlah, Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor, Oodajee Rao Ghatgia, Moolla Jee, and Narayun Rao Bhao Yumajee Potnuvees.

Art. 10.—And inasmuch as it is fitting that her Highness Tara Baee should have a suitable provision now made for the maintenance of her court, it is further agreed, that the sum of three lacs of rupees shall be annually set apart for that purpose, and be at her Highness's sole disposal.

Art. 11.—And it is further agreed, that the British Government shall, as heretofore, exert its influence and good offices for maintaining the just territorial rights of the Maharaja and the subjects of the State of Sindia at present existing in the neighbouring and other native states.

Art. 12.—This treaty, consisting of 12 Articles, has been this day settled by Frederick Currie, Esquire, and Lieutenant-colonel William Henry Sleeman, acting under the directions of the Right Honourable Edward Lord Ellenborough, Governor-general, on the part of the British Government, and by Rao Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor Shumsher Jung, Deo Rao Jadhov Mama Saheb, Dubeer-ood Dowlah, Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao Bahadoor, Oodajee Rao Ghatgia, Moolla Jee, and Narayun Rao Bhao Yumajee Potnuvees, on the part of the Maharaja Jyajee Rao Sindia; and the said treaty has been this day ratified by the seal of the Right honourable Lord Ellenborough, Governor-general, and by that of his Highness Maharaja Jyajee Rao Sindia.

Done at Gwalior, this 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1844, corresponding with 22d Zilhuj 1259 Hijree, and ratified the same date.

(Seal of Maharaja
Alija Jyajee Rao
Sindia Bahadoor.)

(Seal of the
Governor-general.)

(signed) *Ellenborough.*

(signed) *F. Currie.
W. H. Sleeman.*

(Seal of Ram Rao
Phalkia Bahadoor.)

(signed)

*Ram Rao Phalkia Bahadoor
Shumsher Jung.*

(Seal of Moonshee
Raja Bulwunt Rao
Bahadoor.)

(signed)

Moonshee Raja Bulwunt Rao.

Deo Rao Bhao Jadhov.

(Seal of
Oodajee Rao
Ghatgia.)

Oodajee Rao Ghatgia.

*Narayun Rao Bhao.
Moolla Jee.*

SCHEDULE (A).

SCHEDULE (A.) referred to in Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being the Enumeration of Districts, with their estimated present net Revenues, and Description of Territory, assigned by his Highness Jyajee Rao Sindia for the maintenance of the increased Contingent Force mentioned in the said Treaty, in addition to the Revenues heretofore assigned and Payments heretofore received by the British Government on the part of his Highness.

	<i>Rupees.</i>									
Bhanderee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,80,000
Chanderee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,000
Gur Mhow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400
Mhow Mehonee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Jawud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,29,000
Jeerun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Indorkee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,000
Gungapoor, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000
Yawul Chopra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,000
Sitwas Nimawur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000
Kutchwagur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,27,500
Kuttungur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,60,000
Hindia Hurda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,29,000
Manpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Chur Thana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800
Nodha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
										13,00,700

And any other purgunnahs, districts, or lands whatsoever belonging to his Highness not above specified,* which may be situated on the right bank of the River Sind, from its embouchure in the Jumma to the point at which it leaves the Ghauts near Khainwah (save and except the Fort of Nurwar, with the lands immediately surrounding the same, 38 villages, yielding 14,000 rupees, and Lebwa, Jageer of Bulwunt Rao, yielding 2,000, and Bhingong, Jagheer of Bhao Potnuvees, yielding 2,000, the two last to be transferred hereafter, at the pleasure of the British Government, an equivalent being given for them in some other of the transferred districts, by mutual agreement), and from that point all such other purgunnahs, districts and lands, as may be situated below the summit of the Ghauts.

It is to be understood that all religious endowments and grants of a similar character *bonâ fide* existing at this date, and excluded from the rent-roll of the several districts, are to be respected and maintained, and that the assumption of the management of the new territories by the British Government does not involve the abolition of the "Suzeraineté" of the Maharaja, or of the proprietary rights of the inhabitants thereof.

(signed) *F. Currie,*
W. H. Sleeman, and
the Gwalior Negotiators.

N.B.—In addition to the lands above enumerated, the British Government receives as assignment for the former contingent, and on other accounts, sums to the amount of about 5,46,900 rupees, making the total aggregate receipts for the whole contingent force 18,47,600.

(signed) *F. Currie,*
W. H. Sleeman, and
the Gwalior Negotiators.

* Such as Gondia, near Indurgus, yielding Rs. 30,000; Mehdek, 2,200; Pachore and Chandory, 250.

SCHEDULE (B).

SCHEDULE (B.) referred to in Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, being an Enumeration of the Districts to be held and managed by the British Government till the debt due by the Gwalior State, mentioned in the said Article, is discharged.

										<i>Rupees.</i>
Shoojawulpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,55,000
Shahjehanpoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
Eesagur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,00,000

(signed) *F. Currie,*
W. H. Steeman, and
the Gwalior Negotiators.

(True Copies.)
(signed) *F. Currie,*
Secretary to the Government of India
with the Governor-general.

(True Copies.)
F. W. Prideaux,
Asst. Examiner of India Correspondence.

East India House, 7 July 1856.

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(*Viscount Goderich.*)

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OUDE:

PAPERS RELATING TO.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1856.

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OUDE.

No. 1.

The Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Ootacamund, July 3, 1855. No. 4.

WITH a view to avoid any unnecessary delay, I have the honour to forward direct to you, for consideration and orders, copies of the papers enumerated in the accompanying Abstract of Contents, relative to the present condition of Oude, together with a transcript of a Minute recorded by me on the 18th ultimo on the subject.

2. A copy of the Minute has been transmitted for the consideration of the President in Council, with a request that he will communicate direct to you any information he may have to offer on the several points therein discussed.

3. In addressing you upon this subject, I would venture to urge upon you an early consideration and decision of the question relating to Oude. From indications of your opinion upon this question which already appear upon record, and from the nature of the case which has now been laid before you, it seems to me impossible that you can ultimately avoid having recourse to the measure which has been recommended for your immediate adoption. If under these circumstances you should consider that the experience of eight years will arm me with greater authority for carrying the proposed measure into effect than any Governor-General when first entering on the administration of this empire is likely to command, I beg permission to assure you that I am ready to undertake the duty.

4. You will acquit me of any other motive in making this statement than a desire to promote your views, and to render one more service to those great interests which have been so long intrusted to my charge. It is at least a disinterested offer on my part; for the measure, if it be assented to, will doubtless be assailed by those who are ever on the watch to attack the policy of the Indian Government; while, however successful it may prove to be, it will impose upon me, in the closing days of my administration, a very heavy additional labour and responsibility, whose ripened fruit will be gathered only by those who may come after me.

5. Should you, then, approve the general measure I have proposed for the future government of Oude, and desire to see it carried into immediate effect, I have the honour to request that no time may be lost in conveying to me the authority necessary for that purpose.

6. By the present mail I have addressed a letter to you, soliciting your

permission to retire from the office of Governor-General in the beginning of the month of February next.

7. If, however, you should be pleased to empower me to carry into effect the policy now proposed in relation to the Kingdom of Oude, I would request that the 1st of March, 1856, may be fixed as the date of my relief.

I have, &c.

DALHOUSIE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, November 21, 1854.

1. COLONEL OUTRAM arrived at the Presidency by the last mail from Aden, and is about to take his departure, in order to assume his appointment as officiating Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

Adverting to the peculiar footing on which our relations with the Court of Lucknow have stood for some years past, and especially to the intelligence which has recently reached me of the state of the King's health, I conceive that it would be right to furnish Colonel Outram with some special instructions for his guidance on first assuming the Residency.

2. The accounts of the King's health, which were sent to me some time since by Captain Hayes, were alarming, and seemed to give some ground for the apprehension that His Majesty's decease might occur at any time. Latterly, very much more favourable tidings have been received; and it is to be hoped that the King's life may be prolonged, so as to avert the evils which would be inseparable from a protracted minority.

In the event of the King's death, however, the Resident should at once place the eldest son, the heir apparent, on the guddec. The administration should be temporarily carried on after the succession by the minister, subject to the control vested in the Resident by the Treaty of 1801, until instructions shall be obtained from the Government of India by the Resident for his guidance under the new circumstances which will thus have arisen.

3. Should there appear no immediate reason to apprehend the death of the King, the Resident will continue to conduct the duties of his office, on the same principles as have regulated the conduct of the British Resident at the Court of Lucknow for many years past.

4. But, however desirous the Government of India may be to avoid all interference in the affairs of Oude, which is not forced upon it, yet we cannot ignore the fact that the Government of Oude is still in that state of probation in which it was solemnly placed by my predecessor in 1847. The King was then informed by the Governor-General in person, that, unless within two years from that time, the miserable condition of the people of Oude had been much improved, and unless the oppression under which they had long groaned was at least in the way of being removed, it would be the duty of the British Government to have recourse to those extreme measures which, sixteen years before, Lord William Bentinck had declared must be enforced for the protection of the people of Oude.

5. The occurrence of successive wars, and an unfeigned reluctance to have recourse to those extreme measures to which allusion has just been made, have concurred to induce the Government of India to take no action on the final warning given to the King, now seven years ago, in 1847.

But the Honourable Court of Directors, during that period, have more than once called for the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, as to the course which ought to be pursued in regard to the Kingdom of Oude. Our former warning is still in force. We have every reason to believe that the state of Oude shows none of that amendment which the Governor-General, in 1847, declared to be indispensable; and yet our threats remain unfulfilled.

Averse as I am to enter on this large question, I feel that it can not be left in its present indefinite and unsatisfactory condition.

6. I would, therefore, propose to instruct the officiating Resident, Colonel Outram, to apply himself, on his arrival at Lucknow, to an inquiry into the present state of that country; with a view to determine whether its affairs still

continue in the state in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; whether the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded seven years ago at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has in any degree been effected; and whether the duty imposed upon the British Government by that Treaty, a duty recognised by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, and reiterated by Lord Hardinge in 1847, will in truth any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance we have felt to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the state of Oude has suffered so long.

DALHOUSIE.

I concur: it seems to me quite impossible that things can be allowed to go on as we suppose them to be at present.

J. DORIN.

The proposed instructions to Colonel Outram seem to me to be very proper.

J. LOW.

I cordially assent to the proposal.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Minute by Mr. John Peter Grant, November 22, 1854.

I SUPPORT the Governor-General's proposal with sincere satisfaction. I have always thought our long neglect of our obligations towards the people of Oude, a great moral error; and I have always openly avowed that opinion.

In the case of Oude, a state wholly supported by the British Government, and bound to be wholly guided by that Government, I have never been able to understand how the policy of even temporary non-interference could be justifiable, on any other ground than that, for the time being, non-interference was better for the people of Oude than interference. How many years ago it is since any Statesman has maintained that ground, we need not stop to count. No one, I believe, maintains that a policy of permanent non-interference would be justifiable. If a man brings his elephant into a crowd, and, having the power to prevent him, does not interfere to prevent him from trampling the people to death, the judge will hang that man exactly as if he had put the people to death with his own hand; and nothing that can be said in favour of a policy of non-interference will suspend execution of the sentence.

Many years ago, all other measures having failed of effect, the Government of India received the authorization of the Home Government to take the extreme measures indicated by the crying necessity of the case. One more chance however was allowed to the Government of this unhappy country; one more warning was given, with the solemn assurance that it should be the last. The time for acting upon that assurance arrived five years ago, and of the long respite that has been since granted to this irreclaimable Government, not a day has been allowed because of any belief in its improvement.

For a considerable part of this last term, the condition of Oude has come under my eyes weekly in the diaries of Colonel Sleeman, the Resident. It is the habit of the office to note in pencil, on the outside of those diaries, the more remarkable occurrences reported. A paper embodying these notes for a few months would show a continuous stream of outrages, many perpetrated by officers of the Government, many more perpetrated with their connivance. Yet these officers, and their Government, have no strength but what is derived from the armed support of the British Government.

A few months ago a banker, being a British subject, was travelling, with a party of friends and servants, and some property, a short way within the

Oude frontier, when he was surrounded by a large body of the troops of the King of Oude, the officer at their head being a civil officer such as we should designate the commissioner or deputy commissioner of the division: his property was plundered, and he and some of his servants were murdered. The court of Oude did all it could to bear the offenders harmless; they were (in my opinion) at last very inadequately punished; and the King gave the chief culprit a dress of honour.

More lately still, two assassins, hired beyond doubt by some great man about the court, attempted to murder the Resident in his bed at night; and the King virtually refused to make any, the least, endeavour to discover the criminals.

On either of these occasions, and on any occasion for the last five years, if I had then been a member of Government, I should have voted for such orders as the most noble the Governor-General now proposes to issue. There has been no improvement since, and, therefore, I cordially support the proposal now made. In so doing I feel relieved from a sense of an unfulfilled duty.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Colonel James Outram, C.B., the Officiating Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Fort William, November 24, 1854.

1. ADVERTING to the peculiar footing on which our relations with the Court of Lucknow have stood for some years past, and especially to the intelligence which has recently reached the Government of the state of the King's health, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council desires to furnish you with some special instructions, for your guidance on first assuming the Residency at Lucknow, whither you are now proceeding to join your appointment as Officiating Resident.

2. The accounts of the King's health, which were sent to the Government some time since, were alarming, and seemed to give some ground for the apprehension that His Majesty's decease might occur at any time. Latterly, very much more favorable tidings have been received, and it is to be hoped that the King's life may be prolonged so as to avert the evils which would be inseparable from a protracted minority.

3. In the event of the King's death, however, his Lordship in Council authorizes you at once to place the eldest son, the heir apparent, on the gudgee. The administration should be temporarily carried on after the succession by the Minister, subject to the control vested in the Resident by the Treaty of 1801, until instructions shall be obtained from the Government of India by you, for your guidance under the new circumstances which will thus have arisen.

4. Should there appear no immediate reason to apprehend the death of the King, you will continue to conduct the duties of your office on the same principles as have regulated the conduct of the British Resident at the Court of Lucknow for many years past.

5. But, however desirous the Government of India may be to avoid all interference in the affairs of Oude, which is not forced upon it, yet it cannot ignore the fact that the Government of Oude is still in that state of probation, in which it was solemnly placed by the Government of 1847. The King was then informed, by the Governor-General in person, that, unless within two years from that time the miserable condition of the people of Oude had been much improved, and unless the oppression under which they had long groaned was at least in the way of being removed, it would be the duty of the British Government to have recourse to those extreme measures, which, sixteen years before, Lord William Bentinck had declared must be enforced for the protection of the people of Oude.

6. The occurrence of successive wars, and an unfeigned reluctance to have recourse to those extreme measures, to which allusion has just been

made, have concurred to induce the Government of India to take no action on the final warning given to the King, now seven years ago, in 1847.

7. But the Honourable the Court of Directors, during that period, have more than once called for the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, as to the course which ought to be pursued in regard to the kingdom of Oude. Our former warning is still in force. We have every reason to believe that the state of Oude shows none of that amendment which the Governor-General, in 1847, declared to be indispensable; and yet our threats remain unfulfilled.

8. Averse as the Governor-General in Council is to enter on this large question, His Lordship in Council feels that it cannot be left in its present indefinite and unsatisfactory condition.

9. I am accordingly directed by the Governor-General in Council to instruct you to apply yourself, on your arrival at Lucknow, to an inquiry into the present state of that country, with a view to determine whether its affairs still continue in the state in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; whether the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded seven years ago at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has in any degree been effected; and whether the duty imposed upon the British Government by that Treaty, a duty recognized by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, and reiterated by Lord Hardinge in 1847, will in truth any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance we have felt to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow Residency, February 6, 1855.

1. THE allusions in my late* diaries to the hostilities now prevailing in Oude, though warfare in this country is of but usual occurrence, will doubtless attract the attention of Government, from the great loss of life which has recently been reported therein. It behoves me, therefore, to place before the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, such information as I have been able to obtain regarding the cause of these hostilities.

2. In the district of Nanparah, the warfare, which has continued for three years past, has of late assumed a more serious aspect, in consequence of the determined resistance to the King's troops of the partizans of the elder widow of the late Raja Munour Ally Khan, in upholding the cause of her young son, the rightful heir to the Raj I am informed, who has been dispossessed by the younger widow, (in behalf of an infant nephew of the late Raja,) with the aid of the Government Amil, and support of the Oude troops acting under the authority of the Durbar. The lamentable consequence of this interference on the part of the Oude Government is thus described by an officer now on the spot, written on the 5th ultimo:

"Nanparah, one of the richest districts in Oude, with magnificent fertile plains intersected in all directions by rivers and streams, and yielding Munour Khan, the late Rajah, upwards of three lakhs of rupees yearly, since the Rajah's death is reduced to such a state that it does not now yield the King anything at all, though upwards of 1,20,000 rupees have been spent every

* *Extract from the Political Diary of the Lucknow Residency, from the 7th to the 13th of January, 1855.*

January 12th.—1st January. The Amil of Salone took one of the forts belonging to the Farmer of Chundapore, who sustained a loss of seventy men killed, and five taken prisoners; and the Amil had fifty men killed on his side. The war is still raging.

January 13th.—8th January. The forces of the Farmer of Chundapore were attended by the Tehseeldar of Etha, in Salone, and, in a fight which took place, twenty-seven men were killed and sixteen wounded on both sides.

year on the troops stationed here. The whole of the villages are deserted and in ruins; not a single chupper is to be seen for miles and miles. Kullian Khan, the elder Ranees's Karindah, about four years ago, burnt down the whole of the villages in the district."

And another officer, writing still more recently from that vicinity, thus refers to the Nanparah case as an illustration of the evil influences by which this Court is swayed: "Mahal (palace) influence is now all in all; a proof is in the ruin of the Nanparah Raj."

3. A narrative of the rise and progress of the warfare which still rages, and has already desolated Nanparah, is appended hereto; from which it will be seen that the son of the elder widow was recognised as the rightful heir, and formally placed on the musnud by the neighbouring Chiefs and Rajahs, and that the Ranees peacefully ruled and managed the estate on behalf of her son for two years; when, through intrigues at Court, the younger widow, having obtained the countenance of the Durbar, by aid of the King's troops, dispossessed the elder Ranees, after a determined struggle on her part. This took place in October, 1853, and warfare has been waging between the parties with more or less virulence ever since. It will be observed further, that the Resident strongly remonstrated against the Queen Mother's interference, and that the King, at his suggestion, deputed an officer "to effect a settlement of the district;" but as no settlement appears to have been attempted, grounded on a recognition of the young Rajah's rights, the ousted party, as a matter of course, continues in rebellion. Several encounters between the Oude troops and the rebels have taken place, with considerable loss of life on both sides. I have been unable to ascertain the amount of previous casualties; but, in an engagement between Captain Orr's corps and the rebels on the 15th ultimo, two of the former* and thirty-four of the latter are reported to have been slain. The rebel son of the Toolseepore Rajah has lately joined the Nanparah malcontents, and considerable reinforcements have been sent to that quarter.

4. I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the merits of the case of Sahibjee, the Toolseepore Rajah's son, here alluded to; but, so far as I have been able to ascertain, it appears to be as follows:—Sahibjee quarrelled with, and wished to dispossess, his father: both father and son either came of their own accord, or were summoned, to Lucknow. Accounts differ as to whether or not they were at large, or imprisoned; but the Durbar sent a Chuckledar to manage the estate, who collected therefrom last year, it is said, nearly five lakhs of rupees, of which about a quarter was credited to Government, the Chuckledar promising to raise a lakh more this year, if Sahibjee was kept under restraint. He, however, fled from Lucknow in November last, collected a force of about 2,000 men, with which, on the 12th of December, he attacked the King's Thannah at Toolseepore, of whom four were killed and eighteen wounded (including the Chuckledar†); took possession of the King's guns; plundered the Government Treasury; and, having dispersed the King's troops, established his own Thannah in their place. Since then, having united his forces to the rebels of Nanparah, he is devastating the country far and wide; and, in an encounter with the King's troops on the 25th ultimo, thirteen of the latter are reported to have been killed, besides others wounded, the rebels being said to have been defeated with great loss.

5. In another quarter, the Salone Elaka, even more sanguinary contests are taking place between the Oude troops and powerful Talookdars, who are said to have been driven to resistance in consequence of the endeavour of the Amil to exact more from them this year than had ever been demanded for twenty years previous. One of these Talookdars, Sheadurshun Sing, of Chundrapoor, on demurring to accede to the demand, was besieged in his smaller fort of Chopka, which was invested by the Amil at the head of 2,000 men, on the 1st of January, on which day four of the Talookdar's followers, who fell into the Nazim's hands, were decapitated. Next day the fort was stormed and taken, with great loss on both sides, seventy of the Talook-

* Since this was written, I have ascertained that Captain Orr lost one Jemadar, and two Naicks killed, and one Havildar, four Naicks, and seven men wounded. The rebels, besides leaving thirty-four dead on the field, carried off a great many wounded. J. OUTRAM.

† Other accounts represent thirty-five of the King's troops to have been killed; the loss on the part of the rebels has not been ascertained.

dar's men, and fifty of the assailants, being reported killed. Reinforcements were then despatched to enable the Amil to reduce the larger fort of Chundrapoor, which held out until the 20th of January, when Sheadurshun Sing evacuated the place at night with all his followers. The fort was then destroyed, and the Talookdar is now a fugitive in open rebellion, at the head of a desperate band, reduced to the necessity of living by rapine and plunder; and doubtless he will repeat the same work of devastation in Salone, that has desolated Nanparah.

6. The other Talookdar of Salone to whom I have alluded is Ram Gholam Sing of Atcha, who, having been driven to resistance from the same cause, *i. e.*, over-exactions, held out against the Nazim's troops from the 18th to the 29th of November last, causing a loss of about seventy killed on the King's side and thirty on his own. He then fled with his followers, but on the 9th of January made a night attack on the Nazim's officer, who had been placed in charge of Atcha, and killed one and wounded twelve of the King's troops, leaving twenty-five of his own followers dead on the field. Where he now is, is not known; but further mischief at his hands may soon be looked for.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure to Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Appendix.

Narrative of the rise and progress of hostilities in the District of Nanparah.

MUNOUR ALLY KHAN died five years ago, and the management devolved on the elder of his two wives, who, for two years, ruled, without the slightest disturbance having taken place. In the third year, the district passed into the hands of Mhan Sing, Amil of Gondah Bharaitch. The younger wife of Munour Ally Khan, and the daughter of Mehdee Koolie Khan, through the intercession and good offices of Baharoon Nissa (dancer in the employ of the King's mother, the Jenab Aulea, and a Punjaabee by birth) received the management of Nanparah. Since then, the elder wife, together with her son Jung Bahadoor, commenced hostilities against the younger wife, who, receiving the support of the Jenab Aulea, the King's mother, caused a mandate to be issued by His Majesty on the Nawab Alee Khan, the Governor of Mehmoodabad, and on Alee Amjud, Governor of Gondah Bharaitch, to dispossess the elder wife and her son; but these orders could not be carried into effect. In March 1854, the Jenab Aulea Begum began to enlist Persians to send on service to Nanparah. The Resident wrote to the King to prevent the Jenab Aulea from interfering in the affairs of the district. The Resident said, in his letter, that the revenue was more than 2½ lakhs formerly, but that now it went to the Jenab Aulea.

The circumstances which occasioned the ruin and devastation of the estate are as follows:—The principal actress in the bloody conflict between the King's troops and the Zemindars, is the daughter of Mehdee Koolie Khan, brother of a Koomadan of a Nujjeeb Corps. Nearly six years ago Munour Ally Khan, the late Rajah of Nanparah, paid a visit to Lucknow, and, being a man of pleasure, became acquainted with the principal women of the city; and, amongst the crowd of fashionable females, he approved of Mehdee Koolie's daughter, whom he married, and shortly after returned to Nanparah, where a few days afterwards he died. The neighbouring Chiefs and Rajahs, on hearing of his death, assembled, and placed his son Jung Bahadoor, a boy of tender age, on the musnud, under the protection of the elder Ranee. The other wife of the deceased Rajah, the younger Ranee, however, refused to submit to the young Rajah's authority, and tried to usurp the Musnud, under pretext of favoring the claim of an infant cousin of the late Munour Ally Khan. Although the elder Ranee offered to her the Jagheer and the monthly allowance in cash which was settled on her by the late Rajah, yet she was determined to come to blows; and, through her brother, gained over the principal officers of the court on her side. Mehdee Koolie proceeded some time ago to Bharaitch, obtained military aid from Suddun Lall, with which he

marched upon Nanparah, and hostilities commenced. The young Ranee in the meantime repaired to the capital, where the fame of her beauty soon procured her the proposal of marriage from the King; but, fortunately, a superstitious belief that she had a mark like a snake on her back worked a sudden change on the royal mind, and the Ranee, being then disappointed, made interest with Baharoon Nissa, the favorite woman of the Queen Mother, with whose influence and money she is carrying on the work of destruction throughout the whole talooka of Nanparah. Mehdee Koolie Khan, after sustaining repeated loss and defeats, has returned for good to Lucknow; but Nawab Alea Khan, the powerful talookdar of Beswa, has been since ordered to assist the King's troops in the siege of Nanparah. Fazul* Ally, the commander of the old Ranee's force, has performed several most desperate deeds of valour during the depredatory warfare which is being carried on in that unhappy district. The combined troops of the King and Nawab Alea have been routed on several occasions, with serious loss in killed and wounded. The principal sufferers, however, in this destructive collision have been the agricultural class of inhabitants. The soldiers of the Ranees and of the King, each in turn, plunder them. The licentious soldiery have reduced to ashes hundreds of villages; men, women, and children wander over moor and marsh, hill and dale, without a home or shelter; and many have emigrated into the British territory.

By Captain Patrick Orr's accounts, and from other sources, it appears that some 40,000 ploughs alone have been taken by cultivators from Nanparah to Goruckpore. The grass waves over the sites of once flourishing villages, where nothing is now heard but the wild cry of wolves and jackalls—the revenue from *three lakhs* of rupees has dwindled down to 16,000, and the banditti of Fazul Ally have carried fire and sword throughout Nanparah, reducing that once peaceful, opulent, and prosperous country to one horrible scene of pillage, devastation, and wide-spread ruin.

The following is a translation of the letter addressed by Colonel Sleeman to the King on the 25th of March, 1854, alluded to above.

“I forward an official report stating that Zyroolabdeen Mogul is entertaining men of Iran, for the purpose of sending them to the district of Nanparah, at the instigation of Jenab Aulea. Of the disturbed state of that district I heard long ago; but I made no reference to your Majesty, in the expectation that such a state of things would soon come to a termination. Now that it has continued a long time, and day by day disturbances increase, I would represent to your Majesty, that Nanparah yields a large revenue; its income averaged from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 lakhs of rupees. Enmity having arisen between the elder and younger widows of the late Munour Ally Khan Talookdar, and your Majesty's mother having afforded assistance to the latter, and caused the expulsion of the elder widow and the son of the deceased, the district has been much devastated. In the many battles which have been fought between the troops of your Majesty and those of the Talookdar, many men have been killed and wounded; life and property of the subjects sacrificed; the country is desolated; and the income stopped. The father of the younger widow, who has proceeded thither ostensibly for the settlement of the country, is altogether unworthy, and incompetent to transact business with propriety; and the desolation of the district is daily increasing: under the circumstances, I would propose that a trustworthy person be deputed to introduce into Nanparah the system of Kham Tehseel, now in operation in Toolseepore, populate the district, adopt measures for the settlement of the Government revenue, and adjust the numerous disputes existing there; that the two widows and son be ordered to reside in some other district, and provided with subsistence allowance to be paid them regularly; and that Jenab Aulea be constrained to forego all connection with that district, inasmuch as it is contrary to custom; and that she should be reimbursed if she has laid out any money of her own therein. If these measures be carried out immediately, the district will prosper; but if any delay intervenes, the ryuts will desert their homes and take refuge in the surrounding jungles; and this district, like Khyreegurh and Kurchunpore, will be utterly desolated. When a country is depopulated, and is covered

* An escaped convict, one of the four men who wounded the former Minister, Ameen-ood-Dowlah.

over with jungles, it can with difficulty recover its prosperity even in one or two hundred years.

“Zyroolabdeen ought to be immediately prevented from entertaining people, and directed to disband and disperse those he has already collected. If the men of Iran get even a spot of ground to put their foot upon, they will do much harm to your Majesty’s country, in the same manner as they have done in the principality of Hyderabad; and the root of their evil deeds will with difficulty be eradicated; though they are at present but few, they will eventually become numerous. The Nizam of Hyderabad originally employed but a few Arabs and Pathans; but, when he perceived their audacity, he dismissed them, and the troops of the Honourable Company expelled them from the country; they returned, however, clandestinely, with augmented numbers, into the districts of Hyderabad, and, when they could not obtain employment under the Nizam, they procured employment under the Talookdars. Whatever disturbances they have since committed are well known; to explain them is unnecessary.”

To the above the King replied as follows on the 10th of April, 1854:

“I have received your letter of the 25th of March, 1854, on the subject of the district of Nanparah, and have carried out the measures proposed therein. Serajoolhug, whom I sent with Mahseeh-ood-Dowlah to wait upon you, and you approved of, has been appointed for the settlement of that district, and is about to proceed thither.”

It appears, however, that no settlement has been attempted, founded on a recognition of the rightful claims of the dispossessed Rajah; consequently hostilities have never ceased.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow Residency, February 14, 1855.

IN continuation of my letter, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to request that you will draw the attention of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council to the following notifications in subsequent diaries, reporting further defection and threatened hostilities against the Oude Government, under the influence of anxiety caused by which, the Minister came yesterday to ask my advice. A detail of what passed, drawn up at my request by Captain Hayes, who was present on the occasion, is herewith transmitted for the information of his Lordship in Council.

Extracts from Diary.

6th February.—“Zubber Sing, the Zemindar of Mouza Seorie, in Pergunnah Mahumdie, with other landholders, has refused to pay the usual yearly tribute to the Government, and is preparing to resist by force the demands of the Amil Kishen Sahai. He (the Amil) has marched against the Zemindar with a body of men and some guns, and on the 1st of February commenced an attack upon the Ghurhee. The Amil has already had four Sepoys and one Havildar wounded. The Zemindar has had one man killed by a round shot. It appears that the Amil commenced the attack with a very small supply of ammunition, which was expended the first day; but he has applied to the Talookdars of Meetowlee and Mahumdee for reinforcements, both of men and supplies of ammunition.”

11th February.—“Goorbuksh Sing Talookdar, of Ramnuggur Dhanseeree, has collected 6,000 followers with hostile intentions. He exercises his artillery every day, and receives reinforcements from his allies from every quarter. The Amil of the Elaka declares that, unless the Government adopts stringent measures against the Talookdar, it will be difficult to collect the revenue.”

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure to Inclosure 5 in No. 1.

Notes of a conversation which passed between Major-General Outram, and the Nawab Alee Nukee Khan Bahadoor, Prime Minister, at the Residency, February 13, 1855.

THE Minister detailed the various reports which had reached him from the local authorities in the north of Oude, relative to the hostilities which had recently broken out between the Talookdar of Ramnuggur Dhanseeree and the King's Collector, and the inability of the King's servants to coerce the landholder, who, with some 6,000 peasantry, occupied a strong position in a large island in the River Gogra. He stated that reinforcements had been ordered to the Collector's army, which, from want of ammunition and men, had rendered it impossible for the local authorities heretofore to subdue the rebel. The Minister mentioned that the Talookdar, like many others in various parts of Oude, had refused to pay his dues, or wait on the Amil to balance his accounts. The Minister, therefore, hoped the Resident would be good enough to favour him with such advice and counsel as he might be kind enough to give, in order to repress the lawless audacity of the landowners and maintain tranquillity.

The Resident, in expressing his anxious desire to benefit His Majesty's Government by his friendly advice, observed that it was impossible to frame any general line of conduct on such occasions without becoming acquainted with the full particulars of the case, and more especially so, as the Resident was unaware what might be the amount of the Talookdar's rent roll, what he had been in the habit of paying to Government in former years, and what amount had in the present instance been demanded from the landowners, suggesting at the same time, for the Minister's information, that the Talookdar had been, in all probability, driven to despair, and had taken up arms in the hope of repelling by force that which otherwise would have been extorted by the rapacity of the Amil, and extracted from the revenue of a district already heavily assessed; that it was notorious that the extortion, oppression, and exactions of the local authorities, uncontrolled by any systematic surveillance of the central Government, were but imperfectly known by the Durbar, although they were the immediate cause of driving all the cultivators and the peasantry into rebellions, as the only resource of a crushed tenantry, from whom revenue was collected in the exact ratio of their inability to resist by force the lawless exactions of the King's subordinates.

The Resident illustrated his argument by a reference to the warfare, which had devastated the fine province of Salone only a few weeks ago, when a landholder of great property and influence in the district had been compelled to stand a siege and defy the King's troops, because Mehudee Husein, the King's Collector, had demanded an amount of revenue which the Talookdar was totally and helplessly unable to contribute; and, finding no escape by argument, reason, and appeal to former contributions to the State, had been obliged to collect his tenantry, and defend by arms his estate, fields, and farms. The Minister feigned astonishment at the possibility of such acts on the part of the King's servants, and declared that the amount demanded from the Talookdar of Salone was the very same which he had been able to pay the Government twenty years ago—that it was but a small amount, a light assessment, which, even trivial as it was, the Talookdar refused to pay. The Resident replied that the allusion to the amount paid twenty years ago was rather unfortunate, inasmuch as it was notorious to all, both the British authorities and the people at large, that unhappily the revenues of Oude had progressively deteriorated, during the last twenty years, to an alarming amount, such as to excite much regret and dismay among all who were His Majesty's best friends; that it was physically impossible for landowners in the present day to contribute the same amount as that which they had paid in former times of comparative prosperity, peace, and good government; that it was obvious that the claims on estates for revenue should be based on accurate estimates of the capability and resources of the various localities, without any arbitrary reference to former periods.

The Minister then observed that, in spite of exemptions, the landholders never paid a farthing, unless they were compelled by force to do so; that the troops were generally incapable of coercing them, owing to great numbers in

each regiment being children, and often old women, heirs or relatives of those who had been killed, or had died in the service; that he had no control over this vicious system of disorganizing the army at the expense of the State; and expressed his readiness to assess the lands and collect the revenue in any way the Resident might deem most expedient.

The Resident then remarked that he was unable to form any opinions, or give any advice, on any questions connected with the collection of the revenues, unless he was put in possession of that information which he had repeatedly sought and asked for, not only from the Minister, but through His Majesty's Vakeel; that he had repeatedly requested that the particulars of the revenue, customs, and resources of the country, together with details of expenditure, might be communicated to him; that his predecessors had received items and statistics of the same nature as that which he was desirous to possess; that as far back as Colonel Richmond's incumbency, the reports had been conveyed and recorded; that subsequently they had been in a similar form received, and that he deemed it necessary, for a full consideration of all the important questions which daily arose, that he also should receive, from the Durbar, the same amount of information; that, if it was withheld, and he saw no prospect of receiving it, it would be the Resident's unpleasant duty to inform the Government which he had the honour to represent, that he had been unsuccessful in his application; and in that case there was very little doubt that the motives for withholding the information would be estimated at their proper significance, and the impression resulting therefrom would be highly prejudicial to the best interests of His Majesty. The Minister endeavoured to excuse himself by assuring the Resident that no such accounts of income and expenditure could ever have been given by his Government, or communicated from the records of the Durbar; that they were, in all probability, the production of some private individual, and not official statements, communicated by Government servants, and transmitted through the usual channels. The Minister then begged the Resident to allow the Vakeels of some of the refractory landholders to wait upon him; but to this proposition the Resident felt compelled to object, stating that he had no faith in Lucknow Vakeels; that, if he (the Resident) has to interpose between the Durbar and the refractory Talookdars, he must see the Talookdars themselves; and that it behoved the Minister to procure their presence by sending to them such Bhandra as would induce them to come in, which, together with the assurance that their cases would be submitted to the investigation of the Resident, would, he was satisfied, suffice for that purpose. The Minister at once declared that he would take steps to effect this; but the Resident added that he had no wish to interfere until he was put in possession of the facts on both sides of the case, and that this never could happen as long as the Durbar persisted in withholding the statistics of the country from his perusal and cognizance; that he was by no means sure or satisfied that the demands of the revenue Collectors were not oppressive exactions; and that, in the absence of all details from the Oude Durbar, which might remove the unhappy impressions which were prevalent and public, the Resident could not fail to attach very much credence to the popular statements, many of which had been corroborated on unimpeachable testimony by the evidence of unprejudiced and respectable persons. It remained with His Majesty's Government to remove these impressions, by frankly confiding to the Resident the particulars of the resources and expenses of the Durbar, together with such details of former collections as might tend to place the truth or falsehood of the landowners prominently before himself. After some further remarks, in which the Minister endeavoured still further to avoid the subject of the production of the revenue details, he paid his respects to the Resident, and withdrew, and thus the interview terminated.

F. HAYES, *Assistant Resident.*

Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow Residency, March 15, 1855.

1N accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter dated the 24th of November, 1854, I have applied myself, since my arrival at Lucknow, on the 5th of December last, to an inquiry into the present state of Oude; and have now the honour to submit the result of that inquiry.

2. In the absence of any personal experience in this country, I am of course entirely dependent for my information on what I find in the Residency records, and can ascertain through the channels which supplied my predecessor; but, deeply impressed as I am with the responsibility I impose on myself in placing before Government a representation, on which, as I am aware, very grave considerations and important measures may be founded, I have been most anxious to test the accuracy of the information so obtained by every possible means; and my endeavour to acquire evidence, whether counter to, or confirmatory of, that information, and of the representations of my predecessors, has so long delayed the completion of this report.

3. With this object, I availed myself of a question lately raised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, with regard to the present system of border police, &c., to submit a series of questions to the magistrates of the neighbouring British districts, which, though apparently intended merely to obtain information bearing on the matter under discussion (for to have put more direct queries might have raised embarrassing conjectures as to their object), were also calculated to elicit the opinions of those gentlemen as to the extent of misrule and anarchy prevailing within the Oude territory during the past few years, in so far as the prosperity, or otherwise, of their own districts is affected thereby; their position in the immediate vicinity,—the nature of their duties, which bring them into constant intercourse with the Oude people,—and their honourable characters,—rendering them peculiarly capable of forming a tolerably correct judgment, and insuring their giving an unbiassed opinion. Their replies are appended, Nos. 1 to 5 of A., and will be commented on hereafter.

4. I also obtained, through Captain Hayes, valuable information as to the present state of matters in the districts; from Major Troup, of the Bengal Army, commanding the 2nd Oude Light Infantry, an officer of the highest character, who has been stationed within the Oude territory eighteen years; from Captain Bunbury, commanding one of the King's Regiments; from Captain Patrick Orr, commanding one of the King's Regiments; from Captain Alexander Orr, 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent of the Oude Frontier Police; and from Lieutenant Sinclair, of Sobha Sing's Regiment;—whose statements are given in Appendix B.

5. For convenience of reference, I append also a précis of the history of our connection with the Oude Government from the earliest period, for which I am indebted to Captain Hayes (marked C). I have myself studied that history, as recorded in the Residency archives and elsewhere; and, with reference to the entire period of that connection, antecedent to the present King's reign, and subsequent to the Treaty of A.D. 1801, I cannot but feel impressed with the justice of the conclusion drawn therefrom by Colonel Sleeman, thus expressed three years ago:—

“Fifty years of sad experience have shown that the hopes in which the Treaty of 1801 was founded, that Sovereigns of the reigning family of Oude would be disposed and able to form and carry out, by means of their own officers, a system of administration calculated to secure life and property,—to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of Oude,—and to render the alliance of the British Government, who were to protect those Sovereigns from all foreign and domestic enemies, if not honourable to that Government, at least irreproachable,—were altogether fallacious, and can never be realized.”

6. Such a conviction being forced on my mind by the unsatisfactory results of the lax administration of previous Sovereigns of Oude, I have now

Appendix A, Nos.
1 to 5.

Appendix B.

Appendix C.

Report dated
December 10, 1851.
Paragraph 6.

to examine how far the rule of the present King, during the seven years embraced in his reign, has been calculated to strengthen, or modify, that conviction; for, although directed merely to inquire "into the present state of this country, with a view to determine whether its affairs still continue in the state in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be," the object of that inquiry, as stated in the ninth paragraph of my instructions, imposes on me the duty of comparing the present state of affairs with what that gentleman described up to the date of his latest report (10th of December, 1851), which involves the necessity of clearly defining the nature of those representations, as well as those of his immediate predecessor, Colonel Richmond, subsequent to the accession of His Majesty, in order that a correct estimate may be formed of the actual state of Oude, at the present time, as compared with its condition previous to Colonel Sleeman's last report, but more especially as it existed at the end of 1847; that Government may thus be enabled to judge "whether the improvement which Lord Hardinge then peremptorily demanded at the hands of the King has in any degree been effected."

7. I am called upon, as I understand my instructions, simply to submit the facts. I do not presume, therefore, to intrude on Government any opinion of my own as to the duty now imposed on it, or measures to be adopted, in consequence of the unsatisfactory result of the further trial which Lord Hardinge afforded to His present Majesty in November, 1847; and, as the simplest mode of fulfilling this duty, *i. e.* of placing before the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council the present state of the Oude Government, I purpose in this Report to consider each branch of the Government, with the results of the administration in each, and the extent of crime, oppression, &c. now prevailing, under separate heads, as follows:

1. The Sovereign and his Minister.
2. Revenue and Finance.
3. Judicial Courts and Police.
4. The Army.
5. Roads and Public Works.
6. Statistics of Crimes, &c.
7. Oppression, Cruelties, &c.

1. *The Sovereign and his Minister.*

8. The incapacity of the King for the duties of his high position was early foreseen by Captain Shakespear, the officiating Resident, who, on the 29th of September, 1845, thus alluded to His Majesty, then Heir Apparent:

"The prospect which the present reign offers is truly a melancholy one, and, in case of anything happening to the King, I should much dread that the future will become still more clouded. The Heir Apparent's character holds out no prospect of good. By all accounts his temper is capricious and fickle. His days and nights are passed in the female apartments, and he appears wholly to have resigned himself to debauchery, dissipation, and low pursuits."

9. His Majesty ascended the throne on the 13th of February, 1847, under the title of Mahomed Wajid Alee Shah Padshah.

10. Colonel Richmond, the Resident, after one year and nine months of intercourse with the King, thus describes His Majesty's character and habits. After quoting the above extract, he observes:—

"Captain Shakespear's long residence at Lucknow, in connection with the Residency, gave him ample opportunity to become acquainted with His present Majesty's character. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the unexpected ascension of so young a prince to the throne, with the habits described by Captain Shakespear strong upon him, surrounded by low menials who had assisted him in his dissipation, and with only that degree of education which native princes receive, should have led His Majesty to consider himself as having arrived at the height of earthly felicity, and, wondering what bonds and laws were to curb the will of a King, to indulge in acts of favoritism to his attendants, without regard to the injury inflicted on his subjects." And the Resident, after detailing at length the misrule which prevailed, concludes by repeating his conviction of the correctness of the opinion he had previously offered, "to the effect that the evils existing in the present administration will

Letter dated
November 24, 1848.

Letter dated
March 21, 1848.

increase to such a degree as to necessitate the adoption of some decided measures of amelioration."

11. The evils here alluded to arose from the King allowing himself to be guided by low and incapable advisers, eunuchs, fiddlers, and songsters, against whose appointment to public offices of trust and responsibility Lord Hardinge had personally remonstrated with His Majesty, besides recording his objections to their employment in an official Memorandum which his Lordship presented to the King on the occasion of their interview in November, 1847.

12. In that and previous letters, Colonel Richmond strongly animadverted on the pernicious effect of the influence of these people over the King, to counteract which the Minister was, he stated, "helpless and incapable;" the Resident having "reason to believe that he (the Minister) was bound by some engagement not to molest the fiddlers and songsters, previous to his appointment to office; and he dare not bring forward any charges of interference against them, and invariably acts as their defender on any representations of their misconduct. * * * The King is so infatuated regarding these men, that he would sacrifice anything rather than oppose them in their intermeddlings, or punish them when acting contrary to his orders."

13. About three months after the passage above quoted was written, the Resident appears to have brought the King to a temporary sense of his folly in persisting in the course he had heretofore pursued with respect to these objectionable persons; for, on the 22nd of June, 1848, he transmitted to Government "a written agreement made by His Majesty the King of Oude with Colonel Richmond, C.B., as an assurance of His Majesty's intention to prevent eunuchs, singers, and other improper persons, from holding office under the Oude Government, either directly or indirectly," wherein His Majesty solemnly pledged himself, not only to exclude them from any Government office whatever, but also not to allow them to "interfere in the army in any branch, nor in any matter connected with it." Notwithstanding which pledge, not six months had elapsed when Colonel Richmond had to report its non-fulfilment, and handed up "a statement of offices and corps held by singing-men and eunuchs, which will show," he observed, "the uselessness of my endeavours to prevent their obtaining employ under Government."

14. Colonel Sleeman, who assumed charge of the Residency in January, 1849, subsequently made repeated efforts to rescue the King from the ignominious thralldom of these despicable parasites; but to no avail. I extract some of his allusions to them, with a view to show that he was as fully alive as his predecessor to the injurious tendency of their influence:—

"His Minister sees him (the King) occasionally, but is the only gentleman that does see him. The only other men that see him, are the singers from Rampore and Delhi, against whom he was so earnestly cautioned by the Governor-General, and the eunuchs whose influence is, if possible, still more mischievous than that of the singers. * * * The Minister is obliged to succumb to these singers and eunuchs, and conform to their will, or he could not hold his place. They meddle in all affairs, and influence the King's decision in every reference made to him; and the responsible agents, in whose name the order is given, dare not complain."

"In spite of all that I have urged upon His Majesty, he continues to confide the conduct of his affairs to the same worthless and incompetent characters; to devote all his time to personal gratifications and frivolous amusements; and to manifest the same utter disregard to his duties and high responsibilities. The same insecurity of life and property in all parts of his dominions is felt; the same maladministration and malversations prevail in all departments; and it seems to be the general impression that the system is too inveterate to admit of a remedy without the interposition of the British Government in some form or other."

"Not the slightest alteration has since taken place in His Majesty's conduct. His time is altogether occupied in the same frivolous amusements and personal gratifications; and I see not the slightest prospect of his ever devoting any portion of his time and attention to public business."

15. Under such influences, operating on the mind of a Sovereign physically incapable of appreciating or fulfilling the high duties of his position, nothing but the most lamentable consequences could result; and they have been

Report dated
November 24, 1848.

Letter dated
June 21, 1849.

Report dated
October 10, 1851.

Letter dated
February 16, 1852.

repeatedly brought to the notice of Government by my predecessor, as shown in the following extracts from his reports:—

“The King has not, since the Governor-General’s visit in October, 1847, shown any signs of ‘being fully aware of the responsibility he incurs,’ if he neglects, during the interval then allowed to him, to introduce the requisite reforms in his administration. In fact, I do not think that His Majesty can ever be brought to feel the responsibility of sovereignty strongly enough to be induced to bear that portion of the burden of its duties which must necessarily devolve upon him; he will always confide it to the worthless minions who are kept for his amusement, and enjoy exclusively his society and confidence. * * * During former reigns, the King always held a Durbar once a week, and often more frequently. At this all his relations, and the native gentlemen in the city, had an opportunity of paying their respects to their Sovereign, and speaking to him. This custom was continued for the first three or four months of the present reign, when it was discontinued, and has never since been resumed; and the only persons, save the females, who now see and speak to the King, are the Minister, the singers, and the eunuchs. * * * Under all former Sovereigns, the Resident’s written communications at least were sure to reach the King, and receive his consideration and orders; but I am satisfied that, under the present reign, very few ever reach him, or are made known to him.”

Report dated
June 21, 1849.

“His Majesty has utterly disregarded the advice then given by the Governor-General; he has done nothing to improve the administration; abstained from no personal indulgence; given no attention whatever to public affairs. He had before that time tried to imitate his father, attend a little to public affairs, and see occasionally the members of the royal family and aristocracy of the city, and heads of Departments; but the effort was painful, and soon ceased. He had from boyhood mixed in no other society than that in which he now mixes, and will never submit to the restraints of any other.”

Report dated
July 7, 1851.

“The Resident is helpless for purposes of good. His advice is disregarded, or his efforts to secure redress for wrongs, or remedies for wide-spreading evils, are thwarted, or the Sovereign’s orders founded thereon are perverted, for their own vile and selfish purposes, by those who have his ear and confidence, and persuade the Minister that he may continue to disregard the advice and remonstrances of the British Resident, since he has done so with impunity so long. * * * Numerous instances of all these evils and sufferings, and of the apathy with which they are viewed by the Oude Government, are contained in the diaries which it is my duty to submit every month to Government; but they are not a tenth part of what every month takes place. The Resident has every month to report flagrant instances of some sort, after careful investigation, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General, all tending to show an utter disregard of the solemn duties imposed upon the Sovereigns of Oude and their Ministers by the Treaties of 1801 and 1837, and the most earnest admonitions and warnings of the different Governors-General who have visited Lucknow for the especial purpose of impressing them more strongly upon these Sovereigns and Ministers in personal conferences. All have been of no avail, and I am persuaded that they must continue to be so while the administration continues in the hands of the Sovereign of Oude and this family.”

Report dated
October 10, 1851.

16. The evil consequences of the King’s incapacity and subserviency to the sycophants who alone have access to him, might have been averted, to some extent at least, by the exertions of the able Minister, and his father, who was in power when His Majesty ascended the throne; but, ere he had reigned four months, that Minister was dismissed, and Nawab Alee Nukee Khan, the present Minister, appointed, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the Resident, who, under instructions, thus protested against the measure, on the 3rd of August, 1847:

“If, after mature consideration, your Majesty should still desire a change of Ministry, the act will rest solely with yourself; but I consider it my duty clearly to point out to your Majesty that, in the appointment of a successor, I have a right by solemn Treaty to offer you my advice; and, by the same Treaty, your Majesty is equally bound to follow the advice that may be tendered. On this point there can be no doubt whatever; and, if your Majesty is desirous of acquiescing in my opinion and advice, good and well; but if, on the other hand, you persist in acting otherwise, I am instructed by the Right

Honourable the Governor-General pointedly to inform you that, by the dismissal of the Minister appointed by his late Majesty, and the selection of a successor, you are about to incur the responsibility of the consequences which may result from this act; and, as it will be your Majesty's duty to establish such an administration, to be carried on by your own officers, as shall ensure the prosperity of the people, any neglect of this essential principle is an infraction of the Treaty; and the Governor-General must, in the performance of his duty, require your Majesty to fulfil your obligations to your subjects."

The result is thus reported by Colonel Richmond:—

"It only remains for me to observe that no sooner was His Majesty informed at the interview that the selection and its consequent responsibilities rested with him, than he, without the slightest hesitation, took the entire responsibility on himself, and named the Nawab Alee Nukee Khan as the person whom he wished to place in the Ministry. I declined any answer to the King's proposal, until addressed in writing, lest His Majesty should hereafter, in the event of any maladministration, plead that the new Minister was appointed with my entire approval."

The Resident's written acknowledgment of the act, addressed to His Majesty, was as follows:—

"I have received your Majesty's letter of this date (4th August), in reply to mine of yesterday, intimating that it is your wish and intention to nominate the Nawab Alee Nukee Khan as the Minister to conduct the affairs of your Government, notwithstanding my friendly advice. In following out your Majesty's pleasure in this important matter, it is only necessary for me to remind you that this is your own selection, and that the whole responsibility of the consequences rests with yourself, as fully explained to your Majesty during the audience yesterday, and in the letter which I presented to you."

17. It has been shown how utterly the King had disregarded the responsibilities of the Sovereign; and I have now to examine how far the responsibilities of the Minister have been fulfilled, of which His Majesty thus unhesitatingly assumed the burden.

18. After upwards of a year's experience of the Minister, Colonel Richmond thus reports of him:—

"One of the first acts of favoritism, having an evil effect upon the state of the kingdom, was the appointment of the present Minister, whose entire unacquaintance with the commonest principles of Government rendered him an improper person for his office. * * * In addition to incapacity, the Nawab Alee Nukee Khan had, as formerly reported, to struggle against the improper interference of other favorites in the best manner he could, as any opposition to such conduct on their part subjected him to the displeasure of the King, and, in due course of time, his want of energy, and fear of losing office, caused him to consider the necessity of making friends with those parties who, I have every reason to believe, have so entangled him that he is unable to oppose them in any of their acts."

19. And Colonel Sleeman, after the lapse of another year, and subsequently, thus testifies to the Minister's dishonesty as well as inefficiency:—

"In collusion with the Dewan, he (the Minister) frames a plausible balance-sheet to satisfy the King that all is as it should be, while more than one-third of the revenue remains uncollected at the end of the year; all the public establishments and stipendiaries are deeply in arrears; the treasury is empty; scores of landholders are in open rebellion, with large armed forces; and life and property are nowhere secure. * * * The Minister's perquisites are estimated at seven lakhs of rupees a-year, over and above his salary of 9,500 rupees a month, or one lakh and fourteen thousand rupees a year. They often exceed this sum, and seldom fall below it."

"Of the Minister I shall say nothing more, than that he appears to me to be the most deeply interested of all in maintaining the worst abuses of the present system of administration; and that I consider it painful and humiliating to be obliged, by my public duties, to hold any longer communication with such a person, on the subject of the many evils which he could, but will not, remedy; of the many wrongs which he could, but will not, redress; and of the many fearful sufferings which he could, but will not, relieve."

"I shall not take advantage of a report upon this particular case, to trespass on his Lordship with any general remarks on the present state of the

Letter dated
August 5, 1847.

Letter dated
November 24, 1848.

Report dated
September 24, 1849.

Report dated
July 7, 1851.

Letter dated
January 4, 1851.

administration in Oude, but merely mention, that the King leaves all power ostensibly to the Minister; that he (the Minister) is interfered with in the exercise of that power by many worthless characters, male and female, who have access to the King, and make themselves agreeable or convenient to him, and in return pervert his orders and sell his favours; that the Minister is wanting in character and ability, and feels little regard for the reputation of his Sovereign, or welfare of the people; and that he, and all under him, appear to be making the most of the present opportunities, in the expectation that the threatened interposition of the British Government cannot be much longer deferred, when all will be permitted to keep what they have got, without the scrutiny which usually follows the demise of an Oriental Sovereign."

20. And again, with reference to an atrocious murder perpetrated by a high officer of the State, Colonel Sleeman reports:—

"In spite of the fullest proof of his guilt that an honest Court could desire, the Nazim has been acquitted by the Mujtahid; and I am persuaded that he has been so, solely under the pernicious influence of the Minister. The Mujtahid himself, his son, and brother, hold high and lucrative offices, and almost all the members of his family enjoy stipends at the pleasure of the Sovereign and his Minister for the time being; and the present Minister has certainly been an accessory to this murder after the fact, while there are strong grounds to believe that he was so before the fact."

Letter dated
September 20, 1851.

21. The misrule which prevailed under the apathy of the Sovereign and incapacity of the Minister above described, is forcibly portrayed in the reports of my predecessor, up to the 10th of December, 1851, the latest general report which Colonel Sleeman appears to have submitted; but I am assured by Captain Hayes that, up to the day of giving over charge of his office (12th August, 1854), no modification had taken place in that officer's sentiments. That they were strengthened, on the contrary, by subsequent experience and further intercourse with the King and Minister, may be gathered from the whole tenor of Colonel Sleeman's official correspondence. And that he did not fail to make known those convictions to His Majesty himself, is shown by a letter which he addressed to the King on the 17th of August, 1853, which, for convenience of reference, I append below,* though a copy was transmitted to Government with his dispatch, dated the 21st of October, 1853, No. 36.

* Letter addressed by Colonel Sleeman to the King, on the 17th of August, 1853:—

"I have received your letter of the 9th of August, on the subject of the dismissal of Buzlor Raheem, and your surprise that I have not represented the merits of your administration in such a way as to satisfy the Governor-General, and bring about a return to former usages and correspondence. I have submitted to His Lordship in Council all the correspondence on these subjects. As regards the merits of the present administration of affairs in Oude, as set forth in your letters, I have no doubt that you believe them to be a truthful picture; but I have reason to believe them otherwise. They appear to me to be drawn up by persons interested in deceiving Your Majesty as to the real state of your affairs. I believe that Your Majesty is anxious to see your affairs well managed, and your country prosperous, and that you would not willingly give pain to any one; but the fact is that, while the Sovereign of the country never looks into his own affairs, or sees that his servants do their duty, and protect his people—on the contrary, devotes himself to his pleasures, and abandons his affairs and his people entirely to his servants—his country can never be well governed. I know that Your Majesty pays no regard to the state of your country, or the condition of your people, and that the representations of the state of your administration, contained in the documents submitted to the Government of India, are altogether erroneous; and, as long as I believe them to be so, I shall never declare them to be otherwise. Although some of the districts, which were formerly held in contract, have now been put under trust management, yet this has afforded no relief to your suffering subjects, nor has it brought more revenue into your treasury. To secure your subjects from oppression, it is necessary that they should be able to make their distresses known to you, and that you should have servants over them who would afford redress when ordered to do so by you. But here your Minister has dismissed all the newswriters who were formerly attached to Amils of districts to report their proceedings, on the ground that such officers are unnecessary in districts under the amanee or trust management system, so that you can never learn the sufferings of the people, much less afford redress. All the Amils pay largely to your officers at Court, and, as long as they do so, they feel they can plunder your people with impunity under their shield, and without any fear of punishment from their Sovereign. It is erroneous to suppose that the local officers take less from your people under the trust, than under the contract, system. They take more under the trust system, and that alone is their motive for putting more districts under that system.

"In regard to affairs in the city of Lucknow, your eunuchs, your fiddlers, your poets, and your Minister's creatures, plunder the people here as much as your Amils plunder them in the distant districts. They all have their separate courts of justice, and, on the pretence of adjudicating claims under your authority against them, they imprison and ruin whomsoever they please. For instance, the house and family of Sah Rugburdial, and those of the Raja Rutun Sing, are being utterly ruined by the selfishness of these people, who take care that their disputes shall never be adjusted while they have anything left worth preserving. In the same manner they are trying to rob

22. After upwards of three months of careful scrutiny into the state of affairs at this capital; after acquiring trust-worthy information as to the state of affairs in the provinces; after reviewing the correspondence which has passed between the Residency and the Durbar, since Colonel Sleeman's report above referred to; after examining the details of crimes perpetrated in Oude, subsequent to that date, recorded in the diaries, which I know to display far short of the truth; and, after obtaining such insight as I could acquire into the financial circumstances of the State; I find it impossible to form any other opinion, with respect to the conduct of the King and its consequences, than that recorded by my predecessor three years ago, whose very words, as then expressed, I here repeat as equally applicable now:

Report dated
December 10, 1851.

"His Majesty continues to confide the conduct of his affairs to the same worthless and incompetent characters, to devote all his time to personal gratifications and frivolous amusements, and to manifest the same utter disregard of his duties and responsibilities. The same insecurity to life and property in all parts of his dominions is felt; the same maladministration and malversations prevail in all departments."

23. The malversation and misrule here adverted to will hereafter be exemplified in my consideration of the different branches of the administration; but, before entering into those details, it is but due to His Majesty to state that, while so lamentably regardless of the interests of his own people, he appears ever to have been anxious to meet the wishes of the British Government, so far as its interests were concerned; as, for instance, in establishing the frontier police—from which great benefit to the neighbouring British districts has been derived—at a cost annually to the Oude State of rupees 77,062. And, in justice to the Oude Government, I would beg to draw the attention of his Lordship the Governor-General in Council to the nineteenth paragraph of Colonel Sleeman's Report dated the 23rd of February, 1849, giving a detail of useful institutions maintained by that Government for the benefit of Europeans, at a monthly outlay of rupees 3,919, or rupees 47,028 per annum.

24. In concluding these strong animadversions on the public conduct of the King of Oude, I hope I may be pardoned for quoting the testimony borne by my predecessor to the claims which His Majesty's family possess to the generous consideration of Government, while at the same time, in expressing his sense of our obligations to the Sovereign, he submits his opinion as to our duty to the people of Oude:

Colonel Sleeman's
Report dated
December 10, 1851.

"I believe no native Sovereigns in India have been better disposed towards the British Government than they have been, or have, in time of difficulty, rendered aid, to the extent of their ability, with more cordiality or cheerfulness. Though it is in vain to hope for a just and efficient administration, such as a British Government has a right to expect from the hereditary Sovereigns of this family, no reigning family in India has, I believe, a juster claim to the protection and consideration of the paramount power. But this claim cannot be considered to embrace the privilege of rendering wretched in perpetuity 5,000,000, whose welfare and happiness the British Government is pledged to promote, and whose lives and properties it is bound by solemn treaties to protect. It can only be considered to embrace the claim, under

the children of the late Prince Hoomaon Bukht, of their inheritance, under pretence of authority to adjudicate the claims of his childless widow. Thus your people in the city are plundered by your favorites and parasites, while those in the districts are oppressed and ruined by your disorderly troops and your local officers, the favourites and creatures of your Minister. As to the arrest of robbers and great offenders, your Majesty is aware of the great efforts made by many of your officers to prevent their arrest, and conviction when arrested. As to what you say of your Ministers having adopted many of my suggestions for the good of the people, I shall not dwell upon the many important ones which they have neglected. I merely mention some of the more obvious ones, your grandmother's, that of the family of Raja Ruttun Sing, and that of Sah Rugburdial. What have they done in these? I would mention the difficulty I have had in securing the repair of the only metalled and bridged road in your Majesty's dominions, extending only a distance of fifty miles, from Lucknow to Cawnpore, while so many lakhs of rupees are squandered every year in idle pleasures and pomp. Your Majesty appears to me to have abandoned your people entirely to the discretion of your Minister, and any advice that I may offer to you for your own good, and that of your people, can do no good while your Minister prevents its being acted upon. I reply to your Majesty's letter thus fully and frankly, because I think it to be my duty to do so as your disinterested friend; but I cannot indulge the hope that any good will result from it, because I cannot persuade myself that you will yourself seriously consider what I have written, and exert yourself to follow the advice given."

any arrangement that the paramount power may deem necessary for the effectual performance of its duty towards the people, of such a provision, out of the revenues derived from these people, as shall enable them, and their families and dependants, to live, in perpetuity, in suitable dignity and comfort."

2. Revenue and Finance.

25. The territorial revenues of Oude are derived from four sources:—
1. The Khalsa, or Crown Estates; 2. Huzoor Tehseel, wherein the land-holders pay direct to Government; 3. Districts comprising the estates of Talookdars and Zemindars, the revenues of which are held in izarah, or under contract; 4. Districts, similarly composed, held under amanee, or trust management.

26. The first ought to be the most advantageous to the King, as being, in fact, personal property; but the following extract from a letter, received from an intelligent and experienced local officer but a month ago, too faithfully displays how shamefully His Majesty has been defrauded in that branch of his property, under the total absence of supervision which now prevails. In this extract one district alone is instanced, wherein the State has been deprived of its proprietary rights, or direct control over some 625 out of 650 villages; but I have reason to believe, with Captain Orr, that "all over Oude it is the same case," as respects Khalsa property.

Khalsa land.

"Another cause of defalcation can be traced to the following source. Not many years ago there were hundreds, nay thousands, of villages, not belonging to Talookdars, but directly under the Crown, called the Khalsa villages. Since several years, the Chuckledars, in consideration of large bribes, have been in the habit of making these villages over to Talookdars, without sufficiently increasing the Jumma of former Puttahs. In this manner, the whole of the Bharaitch Khalsa, consisting of upwards of 650 villages, has been given over to the Pyagpore, Ekona, Churdah, and Bourhee Rajas, &c., and is now dwindled down to twenty or twenty-five villages; and all over Oude it is the same case. The revenue of the Khalsa villages was easily collected at a small expense to Government, very few men being required; whilst, to force the Talookdars to pay, the King is obliged to entertain a large standing army; and the Talookdars, in their turn, spend immense sums of money to keep up their own men in order to resist the Chuckledars' extortions. The greater part of this money could be saved to the King under a better system."

Letter from
Captain Orr dated
January 5, 1855.
No. 4
of Appendix B.

27. The Huzoor Tehseel system, under which the Zemindars pay their revenue to the King without the intervention of local agents, has always proved more successful and popular in Oude than any other mode of management. When a Zemindar has been lucky enough to transfer his property from the superintendence of the local authorities to the "Huzoor Tehseel," he pays a certain amount of revenue, and no more, into the treasury, though a few bribes may possibly be given amongst the "Omlah" of the Huzoor Tehseel office. When the village is under the Huzoor Tehseel system, the Chuckledar is unable to increase the "jumma," or rent—has no power to seize any of the villagers as "begarees," or to press the people into his service—nor has he any power to make use of their services without payment for their labour; and his soldiers can no longer tear down the doors and windows of their dwellings for fuel, unroof their houses, or carry off the grass and fodder stored for the cattle of the villagers. In short, the villagers are in comparative comfort and security. Any acts of depredation are immediately reported to those by whose influence the village has been placed in the Huzoor Tehseel, and the Chuckledar is generally afraid to excite the hostility of Dewan Balkishen, who has its superintendence, and people about the Court. Out of the Huzoor Tehseel, the villages and their inhabitants are at the mercy of the Chuckledar. In the present day, however, many abuses have crept into the Huzoor Tehseel management, and almost as much oppression takes place as under the Chuckledaree system, because the Dewan and his subordinates are now in the habit of increasing the rents, and if this is not quietly acquiesced in, the Dewan threatens to make over the estate to the Chuckledar, and to subject its proprietor to all the miseries and extortions of the wretched farming system.

Huzoor Tehseel
Estates.

28. Colonel Low brought to the notice of Government the superior working of this mode of management, and stated, "The King seems quite sensible of

Colonel Low's
Report dated
July 15, 1841.

the advantages of that system, and wishes to extend it; but this is not always practicable, because zemindars of sufficient wealth and respectability of character cannot always be found. The system in question is only applied, and only considered to be applicable, by the Oude Government, to small portions of lands." In that year (1841), the amount of Huzoor Tehseel revenue was represented at rupees 8,87,316, and it is scarcely to be supposed that, if the more energetic monarch of that day, Mahomed Alee Shah, then found difficulty in extending the system, it can have since been very greatly increased, yet I observe among my predecessor's notes a statement of the Huzoor Tehseel revenue for 1260 fuslee (1852-53), which displays an amount of rupees 22,76,711. Whence derived, or how far Colonel Sleeman relied on the correctness of this statement, I know not, and I have been unable myself to obtain any trustworthy information on the subject; but I cannot believe that Huzoor Tehseel estates can have increased to such an extent during the six years which intervened before the present King ascended the throne, during whose feeble reign they are more likely to have decreased. I am credibly informed, for instance, that, in the Sultanpore Elaka, where formerly many villages were held under Huzoor Tehseel, none such now exist, Agaie Alee Khan having stipulated with the Minister, when he became Chuckledar four years ago, that no land was to be therein held under that system, which agreement is said to have been strictly maintained.

Izarah or Contract
System.

29. The third—the contract, or farming system—so obviously disadvantageous to any Government, and so injurious to the people subjected to the exactions of the Contractor, whose object it must be to extort as much as possible during the term of his contract, without regard to the future, and which has generally prevailed throughout the Oude territory, had frequently been objected to by the Representatives of the British Government; and the substitution of the fourth, amanee, or trust system of management, had been repeatedly recommended, and occasionally tried, in previous reigns, with what result is thus stated by Colonel Sleeman:—

Amanee or Trust
Management.

Colonel Sleeman's
Report, dated Sep-
tember 24, 1849.

"Several experiments have been made of converting the contract into the amanee system over extensive districts of Oude; but the result has been always the same—a falling off in the revenue, and disappointment to the Government and the people. These experiments have been made at the earnest representation of the British Government and Representative. Under Ghazee-ood-deen, while Colonel Baillie was Resident, the contract system was converted into amanee all over Oude; but, in two years, the attempt was given up in despair, and the whole country was again let out to Contractors. Under Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, while Hakeem Mehudee was Minister, and Mr. Maddock and Colonel Low Residents, a similar attempt was made on an extensive scale; but with the same result. In less than two years, all that was amanee was given to Contractors. Under Mahomed Alee Shah, the experiment was again made on an extensive scale, while Colonel Low and Colonel Caulfield were Residents. The Minister, Shurf-ood-Dowlah, to gratify them, made districts yielding an annual revenue of thirty-five lakhs of rupees amanee, and did all in his power to make the system work well. In two years, he was superseded; but his successor, Ameen-ood-Dowlah, did all he could to sustain the system. He was soon removed; and, under his successor, the system soon became nominal, and gave place openly to the old one of contract."

30. After so many failures, nothing but the strongest conviction, resulting from half a century's experience of the injurious effect of the prevalent contract system, could have induced the Government of India again to advise a recurrence to the amanee experiment.* But such was the lamentable state

* Colonel Low, when Resident in 1841, (*vide* his Report dated the 15th of July of that year,) expressed himself at that time averse to urge the substitution of the amanee for the farming system, which latter, he observed, "with many defects, has still something to recommend it under a native Government, where it is almost impossible to find honest men to conduct the amanee system;" and he stated his reasons at length. One of the most essential conditions on which they were founded, however, *i. e.*, that the farmer should have faith in the Government allowing him to retain his farm during the lease that had been granted to him, though applicable then, when, "if he pays regularly, he may really feel confident on that point with the present King," certainly would not have been applicable at any time during the present reign, when no one could have such reliance; for, as observed by Captain A. Orr, (Appendix B, No. 5,) "at the present time, how few Nazims reckon on holding their districts for more than one, or at the utmost two years, so much depending on Darbar intrigue or Darbar interest."

into which the people and country of Oude had been brought by the continuance of the contract system, when Lord Hardinge visited Lucknow, at the termination of 1847, that his Lordship was induced to urge the King again to have resort to trust management, as the only possible chance of effecting any amelioration and improvement.

31. There can be no doubt that, if fairly carried out, trust management is the most equitable for the people, and advantageous to the state; but, in order to insure its being properly carried out, not only was it incumbent on the King to select honest Amils to manage the amanee districts, but also, to insure their honesty, that a strict supervision should be maintained over those Amils by the Government; and, in the vain hope that the King might be induced at last, by the exigencies of his position, to look into his affairs, so far as requisite to that end, and to effect the other ameliorations then indicated, a period of two years was given to his Majesty to carry out those objects, with the solemn warning of the consequences of failure referred to in the fifth paragraph of my instructions.

32. I have now to examine how far the obligations thus imposed on the King have been fulfilled.

33. The Governor-General's object in introducing the amanee system, as stated in the Memorandum he presented to the King, was the "fixing of a fair and moderate assessment," and that "when once fixed for a period of not less than five years, the assessment shall not be disturbed, unless with the advice and concurrence of the British Government." Yet, within six months of Lord Hardinge's communication, the Resident reported that he had "reason to believe that the changes made have been for personal pecuniary benefit to the Minister and those associated with him in the administration; the oftener, therefore, these changes take place, the greater the profit. A fixed assessment for five years has not yet been attempted."

Colonel Richmond's Report dated March 21, 1848.

34. Subsequently, Colonel Sleeman showed how the spirit of the arrangement had been evaded. "Some of the large Contractors, who have not been able to pay up their balances, have had their districts broken up, and the parts have been distributed in amanee, among persons who are ostensibly merely Collectors of revenue upon salaries, on a percentage of from five to seven per cent. upon the collections, for themselves and the establishments they require. The greater part of these persons are, however, virtually Contractors, pledged to pay into the Treasury a certain sum for the districts under their charge."

Colonel Sleeman's Report dated September 24, 1849.

35. And, after two and a half years further experience of the working of the so-called "amanee system," he thus showed that it was but a change of name; for that, in reality, the same evils were maintained in the one as in the other.

"Much stress is laid, in His Majesty's letter, on the circumstance of the land formerly under the contract system having been put under trust management. But in reality this change does not in the smallest degree benefit the people of Oude. The same abuse of authority and neglect of duty prevails under the one as under the other system. The same troops are employed in support of the local authorities in the one as in the other. There is the same rack-renting in the one as in the other, and the same uncertainty prevails as to the rate of the Government demand. The Manager under the amanee, or trust system, demands the same secret gratuities and nuzzuranas for himself and his patrons at Court, from the landholders of all degrees, as the Contractor does; and, if they refuse to pay them, they are attacked, plundered, and cut up, and their estates desolated in the same manner. The Trust Manager knows that his tenure of office depends as much upon the amount which he pays to the public Treasury and influential persons about the Court, as that of the Contractor; and he exacts and extorts as much as he can in the same manner. Unless he pays his patrons the same, he knows that he will be soon removed from his charge, or driven to resign it, by the want of support and means to enforce the payment of the revenues justly due."

Colonel Sleeman's Report dated February 16, 1852.

36. It is here shown that, so far from Lord Hardinge's desideratum of a "fixed assessment for a period of not less than five years" having been effected, there had been no assessment at all, "the same uncertainty" still prevailing "as to the rate of the Government demand."

37. Colonel Sleeman then considered, apparently, that the exactions under the pretended amanee system were but as bad, and no worse, than those

which had heretofore existed under the contract system. Such may have been the case when he wrote three years ago; and I have nothing before me to show that he latterly had gained any further insight into the even greater exactions and oppressions that are now exacted under the amanee cloak, which my recent inquiries have brought to light.

Appendix B, Nos.
1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

38. The statements of Major Troup, Captain Bunbury, and Captains Patrick and Alexander Orr, forming Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Appendix B, establish this fact. Those gentlemen are unanimous in declaring that the ryuts are far worse off under the present amanee system than they were before; and they each support their assertions by incontrovertible figures and facts.

Major Troup observes, "The amanee system was introduced under the impression of its proving a blessing to the zemindars and ryuts; and doubtless it would have proved a great one, were the Amil an honest man; but the contrary is the case. Both Government and the ryuts suffer; and the only party who derives any benefit from the arrangement is the Amil. Under the izarah (contract) system the ryuts suffered (not more than under the amanee), but the Government did not. By what I have been able to learn from the people, the district of Sultanpore is more oppressed, and the conditions of zemindars and ryuts are worse, under the amanee system, than they were under the famous Raja Durshun Sing."

39. The district of Sultanpore,* and also those of Deriabad Rudowlee, are held in amanee by Agaie Alee Khan, who was appointed, at the instance of his close ally the Minister, almost immediately the latter attained office, in 1847. Before him, these districts were held in izarah by Raja Durshun Sing and his nephew Mhan Sing. They comprise upwards of one-third of the Oude territory,† and should provide at least a fourth of the revenue of the State, or from thirty-one to thirty-two lakhs annually. Were Agaie Alee an honest Amil, there is no servant of the King who is more capable of rendering the amanee system, under which he holds his vast charge, the blessing to the people, and advantage to the State, which it ought to be, for he is a very able man, and has unbounded power, owing to his influence over the Minister. But the following very full details of Agaie Alee's administration show that he is as regardless of the interests of his master as of the welfare of the people, and that his sole object is to enrich himself by the most dishonest means.

Captain A. Orr's
Statement dated
January 9, 1855.
No. 5 of Appendix
B, Paragraphs
2, 3, and 5.

"Bad as I have represented the revenue settlement on the izarah (contract) system to be, yet I have no hesitation in saying that, practically, if not theoretically (with very few exceptions indeed, one, however, shall be given), it is far preferable to the amanee system. The latter requires to be in the hands of far more honest Nazims than I am afraid Oude possesses, and whereas under the former system, *i. e.*, the izarah, the ryuts alone are oppressed, and Government, comparatively speaking, no loser, in the latter, *i. e.*, the amanee, still greater oppression is made use of, and the Government is robbed. * * * The amanee system has had a fair trial, during the Nizamutship of Agaie Alee Khan, in the Sultanpore district; and, if the experiment was tried in the hope of its being a blessing to the ryut, by lessening (as it should have done) the exactions to which they were subject under the izarah, it has met with a signal failure. Considering the amount of oppression experienced by their weaker brethren, the more powerful chiefs, such as those of Amoythee, Daoodpore, Kuppradee, and Dayrah, have fared well, though it must not be imagined that even they escaped the general fate of the district; they paid the revenue to the full, but *no more*.

"In order to be more clear, I must state that the annual balance of revenue against each landholder, as exhibited in the revenue account books at Lucknow, is far different, and far inferior to the sums in reality levied on the zemindars by the Nazims. Each Nazim endeavours to make some addition to the assessment, and this additional amount is in most cases extorted by his

* Including Fyzabad, Uldaymhow, Jugdeespoor, Pertaubgurh, Punchum Rant.

† Extending from the river Gogra and the Deriabad district, to the British frontier of Jounpore, about ninety miles, and from East to West, about eighty miles; in all about 7,500 square miles, or nearly one-third of the Oude territory, which is computed at about 25,000 square miles. Revenue of Sultanpore, 25,50,000; Deriabad, 4,00,000; Rudowlee, 2,00,000. Total, 31,50,000, or about one-fourth of the entire revenue of the State.

successor, or is, perhaps, even still further increased by fresh exactions. This addition made by the Nazims to the Government assessment is styled 'Izafah,' and to this izafah are each year added the nuzzuranas, which of course are not accounted for to Government. To give a few instances:—The Lucknow assessment of the zemindaree of Chundose in Sultanpore amounts to rupees 5,338.

		Rupees.	
Agaie (the Nazims') assessment	..	7,200	to which add
Agaie's nuzzurana	..	1,500	
Aga Hyder's nuzzurana (the Nazim's brother)	..	1,200	as Chuckledar subordinate to Agaie.
Bunday Husein's ditto	..	1,100	as Naib to Aga Hyder.
Rambuksh's ditto	..	113	as Dewan to ditto.
Total Rupees	..	11,113	

"In comparing this sum of 11,113 rupees with that of the Durbar assessment, or 5,338 rupees, some idea will be formed of the truth of what I stated above, regarding the great difference of the two assessments, of the nominal and the real one."—(Here follow further instances, *vide* Appendix B, No. 5, paragraph 4.)

* * * "The tushkerries (collection bonds) of Sultanpore, by Agaie, amount, in round numbers, to thirty-six lakhs. Subtract nine lakhs for Huzoor Tehseel lands, Nankar, &c.; of the remaining twenty-seven lakhs, seventeen lakhs are accounted for to Government, and ten lakhs reserved by the Nazim for his own purposes. To these ten lakhs may be added one lakh, which is obtained by adding fresh items to the assessments agreed upon, and by many other modes of extortion—seizure of nankar, or certain sums allowed by Government to each zemindar as subsistence money; so that the Nazim's share amounts to eleven lakhs. Besides this enormous sum, there are many other sources of profit, of which mention will be made in the proper place. Out of the seventeen lakhs accounted for to Government must be deducted what is termed 'Sumjowta,' *i. e.*, pay of the troops employed in the collection of the revenue; cost of repairs of the Government forts (fixed sum), amounting, in each fort, to from 200 to 500 rupees; expenses of grain, salt, &c., for artillery cattle; food for Nizamut elephants; cost of repairs of artillery carriages; construction of temporary or permanent chupper chownies (cantonments); and expenditure in shot and powder in case of any attack having been made against a fort (expenditure always exaggerated). Besides these deductions from the total jumma or revenue, not a small item is the portion of revenue which, it is supposed, has not been collected from the zemindarees of certain notoriously bad characters, represented to Government as 'Feraree,' although not only do they pay full rent, but also a *douceur*, in order to be allowed to carry on their lawless mode of livelihood."—(Other sources of illegal profits realized by the Nazim, and modes of extorting money from the ryuts, are subsequently enumerated, *vide* paragraphs 6, 7, and 8, of No. 5 of Appendix B.)

40. In his 20th paragraph Captain Orr draws a comparison between the contract management of Rajah Durshun Sing, under which Sultanpore had previously sufficiently suffered, with the present amancee management of Agaie Alee Khan; and, bad as the former undoubtedly was, the latter is thus shown to be still more unfavorable, both to the Government and the people:—

"It may be curious to compare the acts of the most celebrated Nazims under the izarah and the amancee systems. We will choose Rajah Durshun Sing and Agaie Alee Khan.

"Rajah Durshun Sing is cited as having levied under izarah, the highest amount of revenue, thirty-two lakhs.

"Agaie has levied on amancee thirty-six lakhs.

"Durshun Sing taxed rich and poor in equal proportions.

"Agaie fears the one and ruins the other.

"Durshun Sing was the sworn enemy of dacoits, thieves, &c.

"Agaie has ever spared them.

"Durshun Sing never gave, on the average, to Government, less than twenty-two lakhs.

"Agaie gives *nominally* seventeen lakhs.

"Durshun Sing made for himself, by oppression, a vast estate, styled the Bairamah, assessed at two and a half lakhs, and yielding from five to six lakhs; but ruled it with the utmost leniency.

"Agaie, instead of seizing on lands, seized hard cash.

"Durshun Sing, though a tyrant to all powerful zemindars, was, as Nazim, kind to the poor, and ever protected the ryot, and, above all, was true to his word in most instances.

"The very contrary may be said of Agaie. See his having seized the Thakoor of Budaon, who came in under Captain Magness's bahr (pledge of protection), and endeavoured to seize the Thakoor of Dayrah, who was hazir (present) on Captain Bunbury's bahr.

"Durshun Sing, in all his innumerable 'dours' (expeditions) shared the fatigues of the common soldier.

"The very reverse may be mentioned of Agaie."

41. That this very unfavorable representation of Agaie Alee Khan, in his official capacity as Nazim, is by no means exaggerated, I have reason to believe from what I have learned of his proceedings from various sources, independent of the confirmatory statements of Captain Patrick Orr, Captain Bunbury, and Major Troup, which, written almost simultaneously from different places, and without the possibility of previous communication with each other, all, more or less, reflect on this functionary, the most favoured and trusted of the servants of the State.* And I believe that Agaie Alee Khan may be regarded as a fair specimen of almost the entire body of Government employes throughout Oude, who, when not enjoying the personal influence at Court which he possesses, purchase that influence by bribing the Court favorites, and pursue the same course of speculation, extortion, and oppression, as that by which Agaie Alee is enriching himself. In fact, as stated by Captain Orr, "a Hakeem in Oude *cannot* be honest; for he must pay for his office." I have not the same facilities for obtaining trustworthy information from other districts (with the exception of the glaring, but isolated, cases of Nanparah and Toolseepore, adduced by Captain Patrick Orr, in his 13th paragraph, *vide* No. 4, of Appendix B.), which the local experience of the officers above referred to has afforded me, with respect to Sultanpore and that neighbourhood; but, from what I can gather from the office records, from the official diaries, and from my assistants, it is but too evident that similar misrule, and consequent evils, prevail more or less in every quarter, whether the amanee or the izarah, or whatever system of revenue management is in force.†

42. Captain Alexander Orr points, however, to one comparatively honest Nazim, and he is, I apprehend, almost the only—if not *the* only—exception to the corrupt class of officials, who now, owing to the laxity of the Government, exercise power throughout Oude.

"Leaving the Sultanpore district, and turning to that of Gondah, it is pleasant to observe the contrast. The nominal Nazim, or rather, his Naib, Suddun-Lall, who is the Nazim, *de facto*, gives on amanee seventeen lakhs (I think), and governs with extreme leniency. He has made efforts to rebuild

* Agaie Alee Khan, though so regardless of his duty to his Sovereign, has ever displayed the utmost anxiety to cultivate the good opinion of the neighbouring British functionaries. And such is his tact and plausibility, and apparent zeal for the promotion of public objects, suppression of infanticide, opening of roads, &c., that he has succeeded pretty well, I am informed, in deceiving those officers as to his real character, and has obtained from some of them written testimonials of their esteem, &c.

† Colonel Low, in his report dated the 15th of July, 1841, represented that, "at least one-half of Oude is at present in a state of very great disorder and misrule; but expressed his belief that there were many other parts of this kingdom in which the people, generally speaking, are well contented with their lot in life." And he specified the districts of Fyzabad, Jugdespore, Russoolabad, and Suffeepore, as coming within the latter category. Such, doubtless, was the case at that time; but the ample illustrations I have given of the present state of Agaie Alee Khan's charge, in which are included the Fyzabad and Jugdespore districts, show how lamentably different their condition is now. And that the town of Fyzabad has equally deteriorated, will be seen on reference to the 15th paragraph of Appendix B, wherein Captain Orr furnishes details which fully bear him out in stating, that, "the town of Fyzabad, once so flourishing under the rule of the Bahoo Begum, is now almost in a ruined state." Of the other districts of which Colonel Low makes favorable mention, *i.e.*, Russoolabad and Suffeepore, I have been unable to obtain any information as to their present state; but I see no ground for hope that they have fared better than the others during the present reign.

what the infamous Rugburdial destroyed; and, under his rule, the Gondah Bharaitch district is rapidly progressing in cultivation and prosperity. * * * It must be added that, although the district is amancee, yet I suspect the amancee savours a great deal of the izarah; that is, the Chuckledar has been given to understand that so much must be given! Besides this, all those checks on the Chuckledar's rapacity, which Agaie has managed to do away with, exist in the Gondah district in full force. In short, Suddun Lall collects the revenue under very different circumstances, which are, in general, more favorable to the interests of the Government—less so to his own. The Gondah district was ruined by Rugburdial, and it will require much good management and care to again make it what it once was—the garden of Oude, and one of its quietest districts."

43. In the above estimated revenue of Sultanpore is included, I believe, every description of town and road taxes, 'customs,' 'shop' taxes, &c. On reference to Captain Alexander Orr's 15th paragraph (No. 5 of Appendix B), it will be seen that the grinding fiscal operations in the towns are as systematically conducive to their impoverishment, as the exactions of the zemindars have been shown to be ruinous to the landed estates.

No. 5 of Appendix
B, Paragraph 15.

44. I cannot better conclude this lamentable picture of the revenue management of Oude, or rather, mismanagement, than by quoting Captain Alexander Orr's 21st paragraph, which may, I am assured, be accepted as a faithful description of the present state of the Oude Government, as regards its revenue collections:

"Lastly, it must be asked, if the districts are thus heavily taxed (as described in previous paragraphs, 1 to 8), how is it that the revenue does not find its way into the Treasury? Because it is swallowed up by the Durbar officials; because of the heavy nuzzuranas given to them by every Nazim of Oude; because, besides this nuzzurana, they receive large sums to 'pass' the Nazim's accounts, however deficient and false. Corruption reigns paramount. A Hakeem in Oude *cannot* be honest, for he must pay for his office; and this system is carried on, link by link, from the highest authority to the lowest—the subordinate paying or bribing his superior—and the whole weight at length falls on and crushes the ryut. In former years (dishonest) Amils were imprisoned; some—as Mirza Abdoola Beg—died in confinement; some suffered the dreadful punishment of the 'Balla-roopie'—as Eucha Sing, Nazim of Gondah. But now a much milder custom prevails, with what success it is evident! Mahal (palace) influence, too, is now all-powerful—a proof is in the ruin of the Nanparah Raj. The revenues of the kingdom are not lessened; but corruption is, indeed, at head-quarters, sadly on the increase."

45. I now turn to the consideration of the financial condition of the State, which, under such a system of revenue management, cannot be supposed to be very flourishing. But, I regret to say, I am unable to afford any certain insight into the present state of the finances of Oude. All my inquiries at Head Quarters have been baffled. Those really possessing any knowledge on the subject dare not communicate it; and a high officer of the Durbar, who enjoyed Colonel Sleeman's confidence, and formerly supplied the information which he furnished to Government, begged me, when I questioned him on the subject, not to require it of him, lest he should get into trouble,—at the same time declaring that he no longer possessed the means of obtaining such information. Neither does Colonel Sleeman appear latterly to have obtained it, he having recorded nothing whatever on the subject, subsequent to his report of the 10th of December, 1851. Under these circumstances, I applied to the Minister, on the ground that I, as a new Resident, was bound to acquaint myself with the financial condition of the State, in order to judge of its prosperity or otherwise, and that I wished to communicate to my Government the opinion I could then form. He demurred, on the plea that he believed it had not been customary heretofore to furnish any accounts of receipts and expenditure; but that, if any precedent could be shown, he would, of course, be happy to give them. On inquiring, I cannot ascertain that my predecessors had ever obtained their information officially, and I have not, therefore, pressed the point. The Minister admitted to me, in the course of conversation, that the receipts last year had fallen short of the expenditure by about five lakhs; and he accounted for the great outlay in previous years by the enormous cost of the palaces and

gardens which have been constructed during the present reign, amounting, he declared, to about two crores of rupees.

46. I can only, therefore, draw such general deductions from the imperfect and unofficial data before me, as may enable Government to form some conjecture as to the present state of the Oude Exchequer.

47. Assuming that Colonel Sleeman, who had so long devoted his attention to the subject, and was so painstaking in his inquiries, must have thoroughly satisfied himself of the correctness of the details which he then submitted, we find that, when the present King's father ascended the throne, in May, 1842, he "was known to have found 35 lakhs of rupees, and 1 lakh and 24,000 gold mohurs, in his reserved treasury; and when he died, on the 13th of February, 1847, to have left in the treasury 92 lakhs of rupees, and 1 lakh and 66,000 gold mohurs, having saved out of his income, in a space of less than five years, 57 lakhs of rupees and 42,000 gold mohurs, or at the rate of about 12 lakhs of rupees a year; while he paid the troops, the stipendiary members of his family, and the dependants of his house, punctually; that His Majesty, since he ascended the throne, on the 13th of February, 1847, had expended the whole of this reserved treasury, except 6 lakhs and 11,000 rupees, and a few gold mohurs, or at the rate of 22½ lakhs a year above the income; while the troops were for the most part greatly in arrears, and the stipendiary members of his family, and dependants of his house, whose pensions amounted to rupees 22,65,943 a-year, had not, on an average, been paid for the last year and a half; that to pay all that was recognised to be due would require at least 50 lakhs of rupees, and in two months there would not be one rupee in the treasury, while the Minister was known to have anticipated the revenues of the next year to the extent of about 20 lakhs, and no one would be found willing to lend money on any security that His Majesty or the Minister could give." And, in less than two months afterwards, Colonel Sleeman reported: "The little that remained in the reserved treasury has, I believe, since been expended, without any of the arrears above mentioned being paid off."

48. It thus appears that, three years ago, the reserved treasury was exhausted; that the troops and establishments were greatly in arrears, and fifty lakhs were due to the stipendiaries; that the annual receipts fell far short of the expenditure; and that the King could obtain no credit. Such being the case,—and the facts were not disputed by the King or Minister, when placed before them by Colonel Sleeman (*vide* his letter, dated the 20th of October, 1851),—the marvel is, how the Government has since been carried on, and that the financial crisis, which Colonel Sleeman so long since prognosticated, has not yet taken place; for there can be no doubt that the income never has equalled the expenditure during subsequent years. No reduction has been effected in the troops* and establishments, as far as I can learn, and no retrenchment in the palace expenditure. The principal source of former outlay has, however, I believe, now closed, *i. e.* the buildings and decorations of the new palaces and gardens, which are said to be finished, and to that score chiefly, perhaps, may be debited the one crore which His Majesty found in his reserved treasury, and the twenty-two lakhs of annual deficit of the first five years of his reign. Still, the subsequent deficiency has had to be met; and how it has been so is a mystery. It is said the King has latterly become greatly involved in debt to all who supply his personal luxuries and the requirements of the palace; and the stipendiaries, troops, and establishments are represented to be now as deeply in arrears, if not more so, than when Colonel Sleeman wrote. The non-liquidation of such demands upon the Royal Exchequer may, perhaps, be the real solution of the enigma.

49. Though I have no official data to guide me, and the more trustworthy sources from which Colonel Sleeman formerly obtained his information, have so long been closed, I believe the following details of the present state of the finances of Oude to be pretty accurate. Captain Hayes has furnished me with an estimate of the receipts for the last two years, obtained from a person who has access to the Durbar accounts, and on which he thinks reliance may be placed, exhibiting rupees 1,21,66,214, and 1,22,03,082 as the entire

* On the contrary, the army appears to have been augmented by one regiment; for, though Captain P. Orr's regiment was raised a year ago as a substitute for Captain Barlow's mutinous regiment, which was to have been disbanded, the latter is still maintained, notwithstanding.

Colonel Sleeman's
Report dated
October 20, 1851.

Report dated
December 10, 1851.

Vide Précis,
Appendix C.,
Part III.

revenues of the years 1853 and 1854, of which only forty lakhs for the first, and thirty six lakhs for the second year, have actually been paid into the Treasury; but he has been unable to obtain any details of the expenditure. He has also submitted a table of estimated revenue, and actual collections, for ten years (A.D., 1838 to 1848), drawn up by Colonel Sleeman, displaying an average of estimated revenue of rupees 1,82,53,491, and of collections rupees 1,24,90,772. Thus it appears that, while the revenue realized during the ten years terminating with the first year of the present King's reign, was 125 lakhs per annum (including district disbursements), it has now dwindled to about 122 lakhs of revenue, of which from thirty-six to forty lakhs have actually been received. To the latter receipts has to be added, however, the amount of receipts given in by the Nazims for sums said to have been disbursed in the districts on account of Government, but which, as has been shown in my thirty-sixth paragraph, "is far inferior, and far different, to the sums actually levied on the zemindars by the Nazims." Thus the difference between the cash received and revenue collected, which has doubtless been represented to His Majesty as having been disbursed in the districts on account of the State, would amount, for the last year (*i. e.*, 1,22,03,082 minus 36,00,000), to upwards of eighty-six lakhs. Colonel Sleeman has afforded no data, and I have been unable to obtain any, whereby to compute the real amount of these district disbursements; but Colonel Richmond stated, that the sum debited under that head in the accounts of 1837-38, was rupees 53,47,711, and certainly, as the revenue has decreased since then, that amount ought not to be exceeded now. Colonel Richmond then considered, however, that even that amount was overrated, and exposed* the object with which the present minister had introduced the practice (not heretofore followed) of accepting the Nazim's receipts as revenue realized. Admitting, however, fifty-three lakhs to be a fair computation of the district expenditure out of a revenue of 121 lakhs said to have been realized in that (a very bad) year, then, surely, in the debit of eighty-six lakhs out of last year's 122 lakhs of revenue, His Majesty must have been grossly defrauded by his Minister and Nazims. And this goes far to confirm Captain Ori's statement, that "the revenue does not find its way into the Treasury, because it is swallowed up by the Durbar officials, because of the heavy nuzzuranas given to them by every Nazim of Oude, and because they receive large sums to 'pass' the Nazim's accounts, however deficient and false."

Colonel Richmond's Report, dated November 24, 1848. Paragraphs 10, 11, and 12.

50. I have said that the stipendiaries, troops, and establishments, are represented to be as deeply in arrears, if not more so than when Colonel Sleeman wrote three years ago. That gentleman then stated, "the revenues now due to the public military and civil establishments, and to the stipendiary members and dependants of the Royal family, the Government can never pay; and it is in vain I urge upon it the necessity of paying even that portion which is due to those members of the family whose stipends are guaranteed by the British Government, under the solemn assurances of the Sovereign, Ghazee-ood-Deen Hyder, who pledged himself that they should be paid in perpetuity without diminution or interruption. They (the stipendiaries) have not received their stipends for more than two years. Few of them complain, from the dread that the little they receive after such long intervals will cease altogether if they do so; and the recent case of Jaffir Alec Khan, which was submitted in my letter of the 1st instant, shows that every effort will be made to punish the person who does so complain. The military establishments, though they have not been paid for equally long periods, dare not importune the Oude Government, from the dread that they will be instantly dismissed

Colonel Sleeman's Report, dated December 10, 1851.

* Extract, para. 12, from Colonel Richmond's report:—"Whether the sums represented by the Amil's receipts have, or have not, been paid by them, remains to be seen. The plan was resorted to by the Minister, for the purpose of concealing from His Majesty the small amount of revenue which was paid in ready money to the treasury, by affording him an excuse that the balance not paid in was disbursed by the Amils on Government account, in payment of troops, &c. This measure of the payment of the army in the interior by the Amils is of a most injurious tendency: for, should they embezzle the pay of the troops, the unfortunate cultivators would be plundered to make good the amount, and thus not only be compelled to pay a double revenue, but any opposition to this oppression would be interpreted as a resistance to the King's troops in the collection of arrears of revenue. The circumstance that the regiments in Lucknow are in arrears from six to ten months, and the Kotwalee police also ten months, gives fair grounds for supposing that the forces in the interior are in something of a similar state."

the service, without any chance of ever recovering any portion of the arrears due to them; and they cannot venture to proceed to any violence to extort, from the unprincipled officers of the Oude Government, what is their due, while a brigade of British troops is at hand to put down mutiny and disorder among the Oude troops, and protect the person of the Sovereign under all circumstances." Again, two months later, "the minister has paid up some portion of the arrears due to the stipendiaries of the Royal family; but he does so with difficulty; for the expenditure has exceeded the income by more than twenty-five lakhs a year for the last five years. The King cannot be induced to curtail his own expenses; the minister is unable, or unwilling, to reduce the Civil and Military Establishments; and there is no longer any reserve treasury to draw upon."

Letter dated
December 16, 1852.

Letter to
Government dated
September 24, 1849.

51. From 1847 to the end of 1849, none of the Royal family had received a farthing, and Colonel Sleeman then reported:—"The Minister has often promised me, as he had promised Colonel Richmond, that they should forthwith receive their pensions, with all their arrears, with a reduction of one-third from the rate they received from the King's father; but nothing has yet been paid. Under his grandfather, they received 53,700 rupees a month; but, under his father, they were cut down to 13,600, and have received nothing since." It appears, from the previous extract, that some portion was paid up in the beginning of 1852—but that was little; and I have ascertained that, up to the close of last year, Azeem-ooshan, uncle to the King, had not received any portion of his stipend for three years, upwards of 70,000 rupees being then due to him; and the rest are as badly off in proportion. One of the first petitions I received was from the surviving ladies of the families of Asuf-ood-Dowlah and Shuja-ood-Dowlah, to which the seals of 216 of those unfortunate persons were affixed, representing that their stipends were over-due for periods averaging from three to four years. They are, I am informed, literally starving, and have been driven, by the extremity of their distress, to seek the interposition of the Resident. I spoke to the Minister on the subject, who promised to see that their wants should be immediately relieved; but I cannot ascertain that anything has yet been done for them.

Vide his Précis,
Part II,
Appendix C.

52. With regard to the arrears due to the troops, Captain Hayes, who has devoted much attention to the subject, specifies three regiments which, being paid by assignments (kubz) on the district revenues, are, consequently, better off than their comrades; but, with respect to the rest of the army, he states that "Captain Patrick Orr's corps, which has been raised about twelve months, has never had any of its accounts adjusted up to this day; and about eight months' pay is due to the regiment. The regiments which furnish the guards to the various palaces, public buildings, and Residency houses, have not received pay for seventeen months, and it may be easily imagined what must be the condition of the other regiments which are quartered at a distance from the Capital." As to the Civil Establishments, however, no great amount of arrears can, I think, be due to them; for, with few exceptions, they obtain but nominal salary from the State—generally, on the contrary, paying largely for their situations, which afford so rich a harvest in bribery and speculation.

53. I have no means of ascertaining to what extent the Civil Establishments are in arrears. The annual charge to the State, on account of Police and Civil Establishments, was estimated by Colonel Sleeman at rupees 12,59,838 for the former, and for the latter rupees 38,09,237—total rupees 50,68,687.

S. G.

3. *Judicial Courts and Police Establishments.*

Report dated
September 24, 1849.

54. Colonel Sleeman thus described the Judicial Courts of Oude, on the 24th of September, 1849:—"Of Judicial Courts there are none, save at the Capital; and those which are there maintained are of no value. The Judicial Officers and their Establishments, as will be seen in the annexed tables, amount, for all Oude, to sixty-one persons, whose aggregate pay is rupees 1,306 a month, or rupees 15,672 a year. There are, it is true, seventy-two Ameens for detached duty, ready, ostensibly, to start to any part where their presence may be required, or to investigate and decide any case that may be

made over to them. But they get their places by purchase or favour, and few of them are fit for their duties, or any duties whatever."

55. Colonel Richmond had previously represented that these Courts were notoriously venal, and furnished illustrations of their subserviency to such influences; and, subsequently, Colonel Sleeman handed up to Government the proceedings of the highest Court at Lucknow, in the case of a high functionary of the State, tried for an atrocious murder, who was acquitted, in the teeth of the clearest evidence, under the pressure of such influences; in remarking on which he observed:—"In a question of inheritance, according to Mahometan law, the Mujtahid (Judge) might resist the influence of the Minister, as any decision contrary to law would expose him to popular odium; but he could not resist it on any other question, and much less on the trial of a Mahometan and a Syud of the Sheea or predominant sect, for the murder of a Hindoo. Indeed, it is certain that he would not have sentenced him to capital punishment, if he had found him guilty of the murder."

Report dated
November 20, 1847.

Report dated
March 21, 1848.

Report dated
September 20, 1851.

56. The gross perversion of justice exhibited on this occasion, coupled with previous instances of evasion of justice, reported from time to time, elicited the following instructions from the Government of India to their Representative at this Court:—"You will demand an audience of the King. You will represent to His Majesty the indignation with which the Governor-General views the scandalous denial of justice, which has just been exhibited at Lucknow, in the acquittal of this murderer, in the face of the clearest proofs of his guilt. And you will add that such acts are rapidly filling up the measure of the King's misgovernment,—misgovernment which, His Majesty has been already warned, must end in the entire subversion of his kingly power."

Letter dated
October 6, 1851.

57. I beg to refer Government to Appendix D, wherein I have transcribed a passage from Colonel Sleeman's diary, describing the character of Ramdut Panday,—the victim in the murder above alluded to,—written just after personal intercourse with him, in December, 1849; to which, in a note appended a year later, is added, a full detail of the murder, and consequent proceedings of the Oude Government. The murderer, Mahomed Husein, would, doubtless, long ere this have been restored to the power and the position he had so shamefully abused, but for the opposition of the Resident.*

Appendix D, No. 1.

58. After such repeated instances of the futility of seeking justice in the Oude Courts, when the criminals occupy high positions in the State, the Resident could no longer confide to the sole adjudication of those Courts any case of a similar nature, in which British subjects were sufferers. Accordingly, when a highway robbery, attended by murder, was perpetrated on a party of highly respectable merchants, British subjects, on the 20th of March, 1853, by the armed retainers of the Amil of Poorwa, acting under the orders of his Deputy, and with his own connivance, Colonel Sleeman insisted on the investigation being conducted before himself; requesting His Majesty, at the same time, "to appoint a respectable person to sit as an Assessor, with the first Assistant, in the conduct of the preliminary inquiries,"—it appearing to him, "from the feelings manifested by the influential persons about the Durbar, on the occasion, that, unless the Resident took, himself, a prominent part in the inquiry, the truth could not possibly be come at, and the offenders would escape with impunity, in the same manner that the Governor of the Gondah district escaped, after the deliberate murder of the banker, Ramdut Panday."

Report dated
February 7, 1854.

59. The result was the conviction of Shunkur Lall (the Deputy), who was sentenced to imprisonment for life; and of the Amil, Kashepershad, to a minor extent, who was sentenced to imprisonment until he should refund the 20,000 rupees of which the victim had been robbed, and banishment for two years after the termination of that imprisonment. But in the course of the trial the Resident experienced much obstruction. "The anxiety of the Durbar to screen these two criminals from the punishment due to their crimes has been manifested throughout this investigation; and I believe that nothing but the apprehension that His Lordship in Council would award a still heavier

Report dated
February 7, 1854.

* Since writing the above, I have received a petition from Toolseepore, representing that Mahomed Husein has been reinstated in power. To a communication I have in consequence made to the Durbar, I have yet received no answer, but I have reason to believe that such is the fact.

punishment, or hold the Government of Oude itself responsible for the outrage, would have induced the friends of the accused, at the Durbar, to permit the King to acquiesce in that which I have passed; for I cannot consider His Majesty to have, in reality, any judgment of his own in the conduct of his public affairs." A brief account of this atrocity will be found in Appendix D, No. 2.

60. I will yet adduce another instance, of still more recent date, wherein the influence of one of the highest district Officers, the Nazim Agaie Alec Khan, of whom frequent mention has already been made, has, evidently, been employed with his friend, the Minister, to screen certain Government Officers (his own brother and son-in-law, and other subordinates), from the consequences of their complicity in the massacre of nine persons (men, women, and children), and plunder of a village, perpetrated with the aid of Government troops, and within his own jurisdiction,—not one of the parties concerned in which cold-blooded atrocity has been brought to justice. As no report of this case, which occurred on the 11th of February last year, was made to Government, I beg to refer to No. 3 of Appendix D, wherein the details are given.

61. The cases above referred to sufficiently display the shameless working of the criminal courts of Lucknow. And the civil courts of the capital are, if possible, even more grossly corrupt; for therein justice is *openly* bought and sold. Colonel Sleeman strenuously remonstrated, but to no purpose, against the nomination, to the supreme control of these courts, of one of the obnoxious class whom the King had so solemnly pledged himself to exclude from any Government office whatever. And, in handing up to Government the correspondence which had passed "on the subject of the virtual appointment of his (the King's) favorite fiddler, Mosahib Alec, as supreme head of all the Civil Courts of Oude," he stated that "the person ostensibly appointed is Asud Beg, a Dome, who married the sister of Mosahib's wife; but the person in whom authority is virtually invested is Mosahib Alec, one of the two singers who now have the entire ascendancy over the King's mind, and make him do what they please, and go where they please." This individual and his creature Asud Beg have continued unchecked in their sway over the civil courts to this day, and all subordinate judges are equally and notoriously corrupt. A case in illustration of the manner in which they prostitute their judicial powers to extort money, is herewith appended, as affording a fair sample of their proceedings—only the victim in that case got off more cheaply, perhaps in consideration of his being the father of a Residency employé, than others generally do. He compounded for half the amount of the false claim brought against him, while others probably would have been imprisoned until the whole had been extorted.

62. A brief summary of the judicial courts at this capital, with the names and character of the judges presiding over them, for which I am indebted to Captain Hayes, will be found in Appendix D, No. 4.

63. That the administration of justice is at this day equally base and corrupt in the districts—that those who administer justice there are equally venal with the judges of the capital—and that the so-called police establishments are equally inefficient and corrupt, the following extracts will demonstrate:—"There are no Courts of Justice of any kind in Oude, out of Lucknow, nor in fact any Police Establishments (leaving the Frontier Police out of the question), unless the thannahs placed in some of the principal towns can be called by that name. These thannahs are farmed out in the same manner as the news-writer-ships. The Thannadars—a most disreputable and corrupt set—have no power of punishing criminals, unless in minor cases. When they do sometimes seize an offender, if the latter can afford to give a bribe, he is released; otherwise, sent to the Nazim, to be dealt with as he likes. The Chuckledar (Nazim) has almost unlimited power in his district. Besides being the Revenue Officer, he is supposed to act as Judge and Magistrate; but, knowing too well the instability of his own position, his only aim and object is to make the most money in the shortest space of time. His orders are decisive, and the ryuts have no appeal against his decisions."

"It would be next to impossible to ascertain the expense of the Police Establishment, as this Establishment is merely nominal, and under the total guidance and management of the Nazim. It is, however, pretty well known that this is another source of oppression—they (the Police) strictly avoiding to

Appendix D, No. 2.

Appendix D, No. 3.

Letter dated
August 8, 1851.
No. 1106.

Appendix D, No. 5.

Appendix D, No. 4

Captain Patrick
Orr's Report, dated
January 5, 1855.

No. 4
of Appendix B.

Captain Bunbury's
Report, dated
January 1, 1855.
No. 3
of Appendix B.

come into collision with notoriously bad characters, but seizing those who are possessed of money, and (not having influence in the Durbar) are incriminated under false pretexts. Moreover, I am told that the sum allowed by the Government yearly for this Establishment is appropriated by the Nazim; and, for the actual pay of the Police, a certain percentage is added on the revenue to defray the expense."

"To the best of my belief there are no Courts in this district (Sultanpore) cognizant of revenue questions. Formerly a Dewan was indeed sent from Lucknow as controller of receipts, but I believe he has long since returned to Lucknow, disgusted at having merely nominal power. A Mootsuddie from the Lucknow Dewannee Duftur is supposed to be attached to every Tehseeldar's office in the amanee districts, and perhaps a few of these Mootsuddies may be found in that of Sultanpore, but I am credibly informed they have but little power. As to Courts cognizant of criminal matters, there is a Police Officer attached to the Nizamut under the control of one Meer Tuckey; 500 men are placed under his orders. Of these men, some are portioned out, and stationed in the principal tannahs of the district, but are, I firmly believe, a nuisance to the country. They are strong to seize and mulct unfortunate bunnecahs and poor tradespeople under false or frivolous pretexts, to seize and fine persons for crimes of 'Failee Shemiah,' &c. &c., but they religiously avoid collision with those really bad characters with whom it might be dangerous to meddle. Meer Tuckey is a creature of Agaie, and follows his camp; however, all Foujdary cases are referred to him (Meer Tuckey), and you may imagine what is the result, without my being more explicit. Suffice it to say that this is another source of income to those concerned. Dewannee cases, *i. e.*, those relating to money transactions, &c., are made over to a Mooftee who is attached to the Nazim's camp; but, generally, all these cases are settled by Punchayet, or referred to any Hakeem who may take the trouble to investigate the matter, and who is generally paid for his trouble by either the one or the other of the disputing parties. The poor man, however, seldom obtains justice, and is a prey to the rich and powerful. * * * In towns, kusbahs, &c., there are Kotwals, who are supposed to distribute justice within the jurisdiction of their town or kusbah; but they are almost always a most corrupt set. In fact, how can it be otherwise, when they either pay for the situation, or hold it on contract? In a word, whether in the Nizamut, or whether in towns, it may be laid down as a general rule, that the verdict will be given in favour of the party that pays best; and so well known is this, that when boundary disputes occur between zemindars, they settle the case among themselves by an appeal to arms. Much blood is thus annually shed in Oude."

64. After such a lamentable picture of the internal Police of Oude, it is satisfactory to turn to the "frontier" Police, the only efficient public establishment maintained under the Oude Government; but that it is so efficiently maintained is to be attributed to its being placed under British officers independent of the Durbar, and under the immediate control of the Resident.

65. The Oude frontier Police was originally established in January 1845, to the extent of 500 Sepoys and 100 horsemen, which force was subsequently augmented by His present Majesty to the total strength of 750 Sepoys and 150 horsemen, at a cost of rupees 77,062 per annum. The object with which this force was raised, was for the seizure of refugee British criminals, for whom application should be made by neighbouring magistrates and officers of the Thuggee Department, and for the capture of Oude criminals on requisitions made by the Durbar through the Resident; and it has been most efficient and successful in the performance of those duties, as frequently represented both by Colonel Richmond and Colonel Sleeman: the latter officer thus reported of this body on the 14th of March, 1849:

"The frontier Police is very efficient, and of great importance. Border crimes were, I believe, never more rare than they are at present in the contiguous (British) districts of Jounpore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore; the Magistrates of which districts express themselves highly satisfied with the successful exertions of Captain Orr, Captain Hollings's Second Assistant, who commands this police on the eastern border. Hardly any criminal who commits a crime in either of these districts, and seeks refuge in Oude, escapes his vigilance. Captain Hearsey, the First Assistant, who commands the frontier Police on the western border, adjoining Shahjehanpore, has also exerted himself success-

Captain A. Orr's
Report, dated
January 9, 1855.
No. 5, Appendix B.

fully; but the difficulty experienced in securing criminals in that quarter is greater."

66. And, with reference to this subject, it is satisfactory to find some meed of credit assigned to the King's Government, the only instance in which my predecessor had ever had it in his power to give any credit to His Majesty. On the 16th of February, 1852, Colonel Sleeman thus reported:—

"The roads in Oude have been much more secure than they were when I took charge of my office in January, 1849; and, in this, the Durbar certainly attended to my wishes, and adopted many of my suggestions for the benefit of the people, some time after I had aided them with troops for the purpose of putting down formidable leaders of banditti and disturbers of the public peace, in March, 1850. It has also shown occasionally a wish, as stated in His Majesty's letter, to cooperate in disputes about boundary between the landholders of Oude and those of our own border districts."

4. Army of Oude.

67. I can find no reliable data on which to form an estimate of the present strength and cost of the army; but Colonel Sleeman's estimate, obtained from what source I know not, displays a total of all arms of 58,904, at the cost of rupees 41,99,390, and to this force another regiment has since been added, raised about a year ago.

Vide Précis, Appen-
dix C, Part II.

Précis, Part II,
Appendix C.

68. As I have myself had no opportunity of inspecting any portion of these troops, or forming any opinion as to their efficiency, I beg to refer to Colonel Sleeman's Report to Government, dated the 6th of April, 1850, quoted by Captain Hayes in his "Précis," which "appalling picture," that officer, it will be observed, considers "not in the least exaggerated, being the result of much observation by Colonel Sleeman." As Captain Hayes is himself so well qualified to judge of the condition of this army, I will also quote from that paper his concluding words:—"It is impossible to conceive a greater curse to a country than such a rapacious, licentious, and disorganized army as that of Oude is, and such as it has ever been, from the earliest records extant of its cowardice, inefficiency, and extortion."

69. In support of Colonel Sleeman's opinion, as reported five years ago, and of Captain Hayes's now expressed, and as abundantly illustrating the quality of these troops, and the means by which they are supported, and abuses arising therefrom, I may here quote the testimony of the local officers now serving in the Oude army, which is so full and conclusive as to leave me nothing further to remark on this subject.

Captain Bunbury's
Statement,
Appendix B, No. 2.

"Regarding the Nujeeb regiments and soldiery, it is well known that they are almost nominal, as the majority are invariably allowed to purchase their continued residence at home, and some portion of the personal attendants of the Commanders are put down as effective men. Moreover, as every Nujeeb soldier has to pay from twenty to thirty rupees for entering the service, it is some time ere they can expect pay; and the plunder, &c., committed by them in marching through the districts, is a sort of indemnification, but all at the expense of the unfortunate ryuts. This can hardly be wondered at, in consequence of the above circumstance and the small amount of pay, from which they have also to furnish themselves with arms, ammunition, &c."

Captain Patrick
Orr's Statement,
Appendix B, No. 4.

"As to the troops, they are all, more or less, badly off, for want of pay and proper accoutrements. Those regiments who took Kubz last year, (districts for payment), have succeeded in getting paid. The corps under my command was raised in October, 1853, and, up to the present time, (5th of January, 1855), the men have not received a month's pay at a time; they only get, with the greatest difficulty, just enough to pay for their food, *i.e.*, two rupees a month. Upwards of seven months' pay is now due."

Captain Alexander
Orr's Statement,
Appendix B, No. 5.

"The Pay Department, (and for that matter, the head establishment at Lucknow), is in a most infamous state, and by it Government is robbed to an enormous extent; the petty Bukshees (Paymasters) sent to the districts, and attached to each corps, receive their office on *contract*, each man paying to the Lucknow Head Bukshee so much per annum, according to the strength of the corps or detachment paid by him. Besides the perquisites of his office, he receives douceurs from the Nazim for giving *receipts before* the corps are paid, *i.e.*, before the Nazims give wherewith to pay. These receipts are

forwarded to Lucknow, where it is, therefore, supposed the troops are paid. The artillery attached to the Nizamuts is generally very numerous, and consists of guns of all calibre; some purchased by Government, some cast in Oude, others seized from zemindars, who generally buy up old ship-guns brought up by merchants from Calcutta. Many of these guns are excellent, many useless, either from being honeycombed, or from their unwieldy size; but, generally speaking, all the artillery carriages, tumbrils, &c., are in a wretched state, from a cause already mentioned. Ammunition, from the same cause, is almost always scarce. The really efficient corps, whether as regards discipline, men, arms, accoutrements, or artillery, are the corps commanded by European officers. Most of the Nujjeeb corps are below their proper strength; but the full pay is drawn by the Bukshees, (except in the Sultanpore district, where Agaie is Paymaster, and the regimental Bukshees only receive according to the actual strength.)* Were the population disarmed, and forts demolished, there would be no longer need of such a large army as the one now in Oude. In fact, reduction of the troops would be a blessing to the poor (as matters now stand); for all the troops have no shelter in the rains, and all Nujjeeb forces are never furnished with tentage. On the approach of the rainy season, the chuppers of the adjacent villages are quickly taken off, and a chownie (cantonment) is constructed in a miraculously short time. Government should pay for bhoosah levied *free* on each village; this system of seizing on forage for Government cattle is one of the curses of the present system, and gives rise to innumerable abuses. I know from experience that, however an officer may wish and endeavour to alleviate the misery endured by the ryuts, in giving up this bhoosah, or straw, yet he is often helpless. What command can a man have over soldiers sent on foraging parties often to a distance of ten to fourteen miles? But this evil is rendered a thousand times more cruel in a Nazim's camp, where not only troops, but numerous camp-followers and others, pass themselves off for Sirkaree (Government) people, and help themselves accordingly. Then the mass of useless creatures swarming about a Nazim's camp, chohdars, chuprassies, khasburdars, &c., and more than I can well remember, all receiving pay from Government; if they do not plunder bhoosah (which in many cases they do), yet, each and all, in some unheard-of manner, extort their 'huq' from the poor who may be anxious to complain to the great man of the plunder not only of their forage, but also of any other article the soldiery may have taken a fancy to. Without giving this 'huq,' the poor man has little chance of being heard. Many scoundrels, servants of Foujdars, Tehseeldars, Nazims, and Kotwals, derive a handsome profit by pressing men, carts, and bullocks, &c., &c., avowedly on the public service, and releasing them 'for a consideration.' Then comes the 'Begaree System.' The Chamar, Lodha, Koormee, and all inferior castes, are the prey of all, caught at every hour of the day and of the night, made use of as beasts of burden, beaten and abused, treated as if incapable of feeling pain or humiliation, never remunerated, but often deprived of the scanty clothes they may possess; they, indeed, are deserving of pity."

70. The above extracts sufficiently establish the fact, that no improvement whatever has been effected in the condition, or in the conduct, of the Army of Oude, since Colonel Sleeman so fully described its state and conduct, as he found it to be in 1850.

*Vide Part II of
Appendix C.*

* The pay management of the portion of the Army under Agaie Alee Khan is, elsewhere, thus described by Captain Orr (*vide* his 6th paragraph). "Since the last two or three years, Agaie has taken the Paymaster's Department into his own hands; and from this Department he must realize a large income. What the amount of this income must be, I should be afraid to say; but you may judge of its extent, when you remember that every Nujjeeb soldier pays for his entrance into the service, pays for leave of absence, pays for not being dismissed on account of old age, infirmities &c., and his name is kept a long time on the rolls of his corps after his own decease, and that very seldom, indeed, do his wife and children, or heirs, obtain his arrears of pay; and, lastly, full pay is always drawn by the Bukshee (in this case Agaie himself) for each corps, even should it be below its proper strength."

5. Roads and Public Works.

Colonel Sleeman's
Report, dated
September 24, 1849.

71. On the 24th of September, 1849, Colonel Sleeman represented that, "of the large sums annually allowed for the repair and construction of palaces, tombs, temples, forts, bridges, roads, &c., not one-fourth, or I may say one-tenth, is ever expended. Five-tenths are taken by those who get the superintendence of such constructions and repairs, by purchase or favour. So many are interested in the abuse, that it is exceedingly difficult for the Resident to prevail on the Court to employ a European Engineer to superintend the construction of any great work, or to retain his services when they have them. Except that between Lucknow and Cawnpore, lately made under the superintendence of Lieutenant Sim, there is actually no road in any part of His Majesty's dominions, though very large sums are every year paid for the repairs of those supposed to exist."

72. On the 19th of August, 1853, Colonel Sleeman reported that the King had relieved Lieutenant Sim from the superintendence of this road, and made over the charge to one of His Majesty's own private servants. Since when, though the road is still kept up, it is not maintained in such good repair.

73. No new roads have been opened since Colonel Sleeman reported in 1849; and that to Cawnpore still remains the only metalled and bridged road in Oude. Shortly after my arrival, I urged upon the King the great advantage of making the road from Lucknow to Fyzabad, which had frequently been suggested, and His Majesty declared that it had been commenced, and promised that it should be carried on with vigour. But the following extract from a letter from an Officer, who has very lately travelled that road, shows how little is really being done to it:—"A specimen of which (road) I had an opportunity of seeing on my march from this to Jelalpore, a distance of eight coss. A couple of ploughs, in my opinion, would have done as much by scratching a couple of lines on each side to mark the road. He (the Nazim), however, gives out that it is his intention to have it kunkured; this, time will show, but I have my doubts."

74. The only permanent bridges in Oude, besides those on the road to Cawnpore, are the two bridges over the Goomtee river, at the Capital; five old bridges of masonry on the road to Fyzabad, so long neglected as to be now scarcely passable; and a bridge of masonry at Peernuggur, on the road to Seetapore, built about sixty years ago, in the reign of Asoof-ood-Dowlah, which latter is now so dilapidated as to be "even unsafe for foot-passengers,—and for hackeries, camels, or horses quite dangerous." On a representation to this effect from the Brigadier commanding in Oude, dated the 23rd of March last, a request was made to the Durbar to cause its repair; but nothing appears to have been done, as a subsequent communication from the Military authorities, under date the 26th of October, states that the bridge was then "in an impassable state."

75. With the exception of a few Government forts, there are literally no other public works in Oude; for the annual repair of which forts, though the Government allows a fixed sum of from rupees 200 to rupees 500 each, yet "but seldom is any Government money really laid out, the actual cost being defrayed by the Talookdars and zemindars."

76. But, while public works of utility are so scant throughout Oude, the Capital itself boasts of a greater display of palaces and tombs than any other city in India; on which, vast sums are lavished, though, I believe, Colonel Sleeman correctly estimates that not one-fourth, or perhaps one-tenth, of what is charged to the State on that account is actually expended. Thus it is difficult to believe that His Majesty's new palaces, gorgeous and extensive as they are, can have really cost the two millions of rupees which the Minister declares to have been expended thereon, though very probably that amount has been debited in the Government accounts.

Captain Bunbury's
Letter, dated
January 16, 1855.
No. 3;
of Appendix B.

{ Captain Bunbury's
Report dated
January 1. No. 3
of Appendix B.

6. *Statistics of Crime and Outrage.*

77. In Appendix E are given extracts from the diaries for the years 1848 and 1854, from which a comparison may be drawn of the extent of Crime exhibited during those years (the first succeeding that on which the present King ascended the throne, and the last), so far as recorded in those diaries.

Appendix E,
Nos. 1 and 2.

78. But the diaries are merely a transcript of the reports of the official news-writers (Akbar Nawiss) stationed throughout the country to communicate to the Durbar all crimes and offences committed within the jurisdiction of each Government functionary, and the official proceedings thereupon of such functionary; but the untrustworthiness of the information derived from such a source may be judged from the following description, by Colonel Sleeman, of the Akbar Nawiss Establishment of Oude:—"But, of all abuses or evils in Oude, that of the Akbar Nawisses is, perhaps, the worst. There are 660 of them employed, with Corps and Establishments, over the whole face of the country, and drawing an aggregate salary of rupees 3,194·8 a month, or less than five rupees a month each. It is their duty to make a true Report to the Durbar of all that occurs, through the Darogah, or head of the Department, Zakee-ood-Dowlah, who communicates what they write to the Minister, or to any person to whom he may intrust the duty. He passes such orders as may seem to him proper on their reports, generally assuming that they are true, to save the trouble and delay of inquiry. But it is the interest of the Akbar Nawiss generally to make a false report of what occurs—to suppress the truth, or misrepresent facts and circumstances. He sells his reports as monks sold their plenary indulgences. The Officer, Civil or Military, who neglects his duty, or abuses his authority, has only to give the Akbar Nawiss a fee, in proportion as the offence is to his emoluments, to secure such a report as will exonerate him from all blame. The honest man, who discharges his duty faithfully, is not secure till he fees this person, as his conduct and character are liable to be misrepresented; and the Akbar Nawiss, whose pay is less than ten rupees a month, commonly gets more than 300 rupees, after paying a liberal share of what he gets to the Darogah, with whom alone rests his appointment and dismissal. The Darogah in turn is obliged to share what he gets with the Minister and other influential persons at Court. Under Mahomed Alee Shah, a great economist, the Darogah paid above a lakh of rupees a year into the Treasury for his contract as head News-writer, till the contract was done away with at the suggestion of the Resident. He pays little less now to the Minister and Court parasites." And Colonel Sleeman gave the following illustration of the dishonesty of these News-writers:—"I have before me a case in which the wives and children of the landholders and cultivators of whole towns and villages were lately driven off in hundreds like flocks of sheep, and sold into slavery, by a rapacious and brutal contractor named Rugber Sing. A great many of these perished of cold and hunger before they were sold. The Hurkaras of the Akbar Nawiss were present the whole time, and received so much a-head on all who perished or were sold. The same person, and his brother Than Sing, sold off the whole stock in cattle and implements of husbandry, and made the district desolate; but the circumstances were not brought to the notice of the Durbar till some time after; and then, by the Resident."

Colonel Sleeman's
Report dated
September 24, 1849.

79. Insufficient as the diaries *then* were for affording a judgment as to the extent of Crime perpetrated in Oude, they have since become still more so, by the removal of the News-writers from districts held in amanee, whose Amils are now released from even that lax supervision, which, bad as it was, was still a slight check upon them. And, consequently, the oppression, extortion, or crimes committed by them and their subordinates, are but seldom noticed in the diaries. This fact was brought to the notice of the King, in August, 1853. "Although some of the districts which were formerly held in contract, have now been put under trust management, yet this has afforded no relief to your suffering subjects, nor has it brought more revenue into your Treasury. To secure your subjects from oppression, it is necessary that they should be able to make their distresses known to you, and

Colonel Sleeman's
Letter to the King
dated August 17,
1853.

that you should have servants over them who would afford redress when ordered to do so by you. But here your Minister has dismissed all the News-writers who were formerly attached to Amils of districts to report their proceedings, on the ground that such officers are unnecessary in districts under the amanee, or trust management system, so that you can never learn the sufferings of the people, much less afford redress."

Colonel Sleeman's
Report dated
December 10, 1851.

80. Well might Colonel Sleeman declare, therefore, that the "numerous instances of all these evils and sufferings, and of the apathy with which they are viewed by the Oude Government, contained in the monthly diaries, are not a tenth part of what in any month takes place;" and thus much having been suppressed of the instances of oppression and extortion practised by the Amils, &c., it cannot be doubted that much of the loss of life arising therefrom, and of crime of various descriptions perpetrated by Government functionaries, has been concealed. With such imperfect data, then, as the diaries afford, it is astounding to peruse the vast amount of Crime which has been recorded, notwithstanding these suppressions, for the details of which, for the years 1848 and 1854, I beg to refer to the Appendix E, while I here submit an abstract of the totals of those and the intermediate years:—

Appendix E,
Nos. 1 and 2.

ABSTRACT of Crimes perpetrated in Oude from A.D. 1848 to 1854 inclusive.

DATE.	Dacoites.	Persons Killed.	Persons Wounded.	Persons Killed and wounded not separately specified.	Total Killed and Wounded.	Villages Burnt and Plundered.	Persons Forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.	REMARKS.
1848 ..	149	348	336	655	1,339	36	206	6	N.B.—Wherever in the Diary the word "several" is introduced, as "several murders committed in the country," they have been calculated in these Abstracts at two always.
1849 ..	222	798	948	126	1,872	86	150	6	
1850 ..	74	504	427	70	1,001	32	42	3	
1851 ..	158	654	622	170	1,446	69	99	7	
1852 ..	112	796	993	222	2,011	108	146	10	
1853 ..	104	755	668	531	1,954	88	391	9	
1854 ..	212	544	561	286	1,391	128	454	3	
Total of 7 Years..	1,031	4,399	4,555	2,060	11,014	547	1,488	44	
Average per annum	147 $\frac{2}{7}$	628 $\frac{3}{7}$	650 $\frac{5}{7}$	294 $\frac{2}{7}$	1,573 $\frac{3}{7}$	78 $\frac{1}{7}$	212 $\frac{4}{7}$	6 $\frac{2}{7}$	

81. From this table it will be observed that Crime reported has greatly increased, notwithstanding the more limited extent of country subjected to report. Thus, Dacoites have increased from 149 of the first year to 212 of the last; killed and wounded, from 1,339 to 1,391; and this latter had been exceeded during the two preceding years, when the killed and wounded exceeded 2,000 in 1852, and very nearly reached that number in 1853, the annual average of casualties under this head, during the past seven years, being 1,573. The number of villages destroyed had nearly quadrupled, and of persons forcibly carried off for ransom or sale, more than doubled. And, when it is recollected that, awful as this display is, it does not depict the whole, nor nearly the whole, of what this devoted country has actually suffered in loss of life and property, it is, indeed, as I have already said, most astounding;—and the more so when the limited extent and population of Oude is considered—its favored situation in the midst of the quiet and well-settled British districts surrounding it on three sides, and the peaceable Nepal frontier on the fourth.

82. And still more astounding will it appear when compared with any other portion of India of similar extent and population. But, without applying the more disadvantageous test of a comparison with long-settled districts of Central Hindostan, I will here submit a comparison between the Kingdom of Oude and the recently acquired provinces of the Punjab; the former being 24,000 square miles in extent, with a population of five millions, the latter 134,000 square miles, with a population of ten millions. It has been shown that the killed and wounded in Oude average upwards of 1,500 annually; whereas the Punjab, with double the amount of population, six times the extent of country, and surrounded by marauding tribes, displayed last year only 265 cases of "murder, and wounding with intent to murder," and 621 cases of "homicides and felonies, attended with wounding and personal injury"—total, 886; the greater portion being merely wounded and injured; whereas the average of killed alone in Oude is 628, leaving out of consideration villages plundered and burnt, people carried off, and Suttees, &c., from which atrocities the Punjab appears to have been entirely exempt.

Page 59, 2nd
Punjab Report,
Paragraph 183;
and page 61,
Paragraph 189.

83. True it is that a large portion of the casualties in Oude are to be attributed to faction fights and collisions between the officers employed in the collection of the revenue and the landholders who pay it. But this is the consequence of the misrule of the Oude Government; too weak, or apathetic, to restrain its subjects, and too frequently driving them to resistance by over-exactions; the result of which is thus described by Colonel Sleeman:—"Every landholder, who has failed in his resistance, takes to plunder, burns down as many villages, and murders and robs as many travellers on the highway, as he can, to subvert his armed followers, and avenge himself on the Government authorities and all who aid and support them." And a forcible illustration thereof will be found in my letter to your address, dated the 6th ultimo, reporting on the hostilities now in progress between the Oude Government and four of its refractory chieftains.

Colonel Sleeman's
Report dated
February 23, 1849.

84. I have just said that these tables do not display nearly the whole of the Crime which has really been perpetrated in Oude during the past year; and I will now show that I have more ground for my assertion than merely the obvious conclusion that, the amanee Amils' proceedings being no longer reported, it necessarily follows that much evil which has occurred, and many casualties, have not been recorded.

85. That evil deeds have been suppressed will be amply illustrated in the ensuing section, under the head of "Oppression, &c." Here, I will merely demonstrate that the reported casualties of last year, amounting in "killed and wounded" to 1,391, are far short of the reality. Thus, in the entry on the 28th of March, it is reported that, in a contest between the King's troops and a refractory Talookdar, "many men were killed and wounded on both sides."

6th April. The Nanparah rebels "fought desperately for six hours" with the King's troops, "killed and wounded many of them, and took possession of the fort."

25th June. "On the 23rd of this month, the eunuch sent 400 of his men to punish the men of the Moonshee; and, a fight ensuing, many men were killed and wounded on both sides."

6th August. "A fight took place, &c. in which many men were killed and wounded on both sides."

1st December. "In two fights, &c. many men were killed and wounded on both sides."

4th December. "The former had many men killed, and wounded, and the latter (two persons named) killed, and a few men wounded."

24th December. "Seven of his followers were killed, and some wounded."

86. Here are eight occasions (and there may be others which I have overlooked) of "many" being killed and wounded, whose numbers, not being specified, are not entered in the numerical total; and there are other cases of killing and wounding not entered at all. I have positive proof of the following, *i. e.* 1st, that of Maheeput Sing, the Talookdar of Purruspoor, who, in November last, committed a dacoity in the village of Dhoby, and murdered eleven and wounded four persons. 2nd. The attack of the rebel Sahibjee on

Vide Lieutenant Sinclair's Statement, dated November 20. No. 6 of Appendix B.

[*Vide* my Letter to Government, dated February 6, 1855.

Vide No. 6 of Appendix B.

the King's Thannah at Toolseepore on the 11th of November, thus described, nine days after the event, by an officer, then near the spot. "Sahibjee attacked him (the Tehseeldar) at night, took possession of two King's guns, plundered the whole of the treasure found in the fort, amounting to rupees 17,000, and established his Thannah. The Tehseeldar was wounded. He fled for safety to Bulrampore." 3d. The defeat, in December last, of 200 Sebundeas under Nundkomar, Tehseeldar of Nanparah, with a loss of sixteen or eighteen killed, of which I have received an account from Lieutenant Adolphus Orr.* To omissions of this kind have to be added, moreover, many instances in which the losses have been under-rated. Thus, in the diary entry of the 26th of November, it is stated that, in the fight between the Amil of Salone and Shew Golam Sing, "still raging on the 19th of November, thirty-one men were wounded and three killed on the Amil's side;" and "on the 22nd, six more wounded;" and nothing further is said on the subject; whereas hostilities continued until the Talookdar evacuated his fort on the 26th of November, up to which date fifty-eight had been killed and twelve wounded of the King's troops, and thirty killed (besides wounded) of the Talookdar's followers. Neither does the entry in the diary of the 12th of December give anything like the real amount of slaughter on the occasion referred to, an account of which will be found in Lieutenant Sinclair's letter of that date. Another instance of such under-statements in the diary is afforded in its report of the last action at Nanparah, on the 15th of January (referred to in my letter of the 6th ultimo) wherein the loss on the King's side is given at two killed and none wounded; whereas Lieutenant Orr, who was present on the occasion, reports one Jemadar and two Naicks killed, and one Havildar, four Naicks, six Sepoys, and one Bheesty wounded, the loss of the enemy not being stated.

87. It is thus evident that the number of human beings slaughtered and wounded in Oude during the past year far exceeds what the diary represents, incredible though that number appears; and, as it may fairly be assumed that, in the same proportion as the 1,391 recorded casualties of last year fall short of the reality, the numbers of the two previous years are deficient, *i. e.* 2,011 for 1852, and 1,954 for 1853; the average, consequently, of the three last years, *i. e.* 1,785, must be regarded as much below the real amount, and may be more correctly estimated, perhaps, at above 2,000 annually. This is indeed a most frightful exemplification of the present state of affairs in Oude; and, when this estimate of casualties for the three years succeeding Colonel Sleeman's last report is compared with the average of the four years preceding (1848 to 1851) *i. e.* 1,415, during a portion of which period the Reporting Establishments were complete, which have since been withdrawn from the amanee districts, thereby still further heightening the contrast, no other conclusion can be drawn than that, not merely has there been no improvement in the state of Oude in this respect, but that crime and outrage have actually increased since Colonel Sleeman last reported.

88. I am generally borne out in this conclusion by the testimony of the local officers, though one of them, Captain Bunbury, is of opinion that crime and atrocity "has been greatly checked, since Colonel Sleeman so judiciously made examples of Golam Huzrut, &c." The other gentlemen have recorded less favorably. Major Troup states, that "Crime has increased, and murders are more frequent than formerly. In a small village near the Sultanpore cantonment, a dispute arose about a mowah tree, some time last April; nine men were killed, and several wounded; but not the slightest notice was taken. This is one of the many instances which have been brought to my notice; for I have often been applied to by the villagers and travellers for protection. All the roads are more or less infested by Dacoits, men driven from their homes by oppression, who have no alternative but to live by plunder."

Captain Patrick Orr declares that, "as regards the decrease of crime within the last six or seven years, I am of opinion that, if not actually on the increase, it is certainly as common as before; but, undoubtedly, it meets with

* Since the above was written, I have obtained a copy of the entries in the report book, kept in the Minister's Kutcherry, for two months during the past year (May and June,) which, having been compared with the diary, shows that, in those two months, eighteen men were killed, and forty-six wounded, who are not reported in the diary. *Vide* No. 3 of Appendix E.

Captain Bunbury's Statement, No. 2 of Appendix B.

Major Troup's Statement, dated December 27, 1854. No. 1 of Appendix B.

Captain Patrick Orr's Statement, dated January 5, 1855. No. 4 of Appendix B.

much more impunity *now* than ever. It is seldom, indeed, that one hears of criminals being punished, or even apprehended; whereas formerly, especially in Mahomed Alee Shah's reign, though crimes were often committed, yet, in most cases, malefactors were apprehended and punished. Under the present *régime*, I do not think there is a shadow of security for life or property in Oude. In this part of the country it is almost impossible for people to travel, unless escorted by a large body of armed men. A few days ago, about thirty merchants were plundered of all their property, consisting of several carts, bullocks, ready money, grain, &c., on the border of the Toolseepore and Churdah Elakas. Murders are committed and people robbed, without the least notice being taken, or any attempt made to prevent the recurrence of such like offences. In fact, the Durbar seldom hears of the murders, or other atrocities committed. The state of ignorance the Government is kept in of nearly all that passes is easily explained: in former times, Akbar Nawisses, or News-writers, having Hurkaras and Chuprassies under them, were appointed to different Elakas, and duly paid by the King, to send in news from all parts of Oude. Their reports, or purchas, were sent direct to the King: this alone had a very good effect on all. Now the King sees no papers at all, much less purchas. * * * Latterly, most of the Nazims farm the appointment (of News-writers) themselves, and appoint their own men, who naturally cannot be supposed to injure their masters, by writing anything that might bring trouble to them. I have heard of numerous most atrocious murders and dacoitees; but, never having kept any note of them, I cannot just now recall the circumstances: crimes of all sorts are of daily occurrence."

Captain Alexander Orr says, "I conscientiously think that Crime of all species (and I speak more especially of the Sultanpore and Deriabad Rudowlee districts—the worst in this portion of Oude), has not *increased*; but, at the same time, it has in no way *decreased*; and under few Nazims have so little efforts been made to extirpate bad characters. I will give the names of the principal Dacoits, and a few instances of the Crimes committed. * * * In general, petty thefts are rife in all towns, * * * and will ever continue to be so, as long as Thannadars, Kotwals, and Zemindars (especially) derive a handsome percentage from thieves. Other criminals and other instances of Crime might be cited; but I think I have mentioned enough to prove that Crime is not on the decrease. Agaie (the Nazim) has done nothing towards extirpating bad characters. On the contrary, he, his brothers and Tehseeldars, have always seemed to favour them, for very evident reasons."

Captain Alexander Orr's Statement, dated January 9, 1855. No. 5 of Appendix B.

7. Oppression and Cruelties, &c.

89. It is impossible to form a decided opinion as to whether the Oppression, under which the subjects of Oude now suffer, is greater or less in degree than what they were subjected to in the early part of the present King's reign, and which Colonel Richmond, on the 20th of November, 1847, reported to be then worse than during "such portion of the previous reign as had come under his immediate cognizance." Nothing certainly can be conceived more horrible than the Oppression and Cruelties reported by Colonel Richmond, as prevailing during the first year of His Majesty's accession; and nothing has, I believe, since been *reported* at all to be compared to the atrocities then perpetrated by Government functionaries. But it has been shown that the sources of information which were open to Colonel Richmond, have since been closed in a great measure, by the abolition of the News-writers in the amanee districts; and it will hereafter be seen that much oppression, at present therein enacted, does not now reach the Resident, for record in the official diaries, as formerly.

90. Some few of the Oppressive acts and Cruelties, to which I have referred, were thus reported by Colonel Richmond.

"On the 12th of October, 1847, an official note was sent by me to His Majesty, to the effect that it had been brought to my notice that Rajah Rugber Sing, Tehseeldar of Bharaitch, had forcibly sold the cattle and cultivating implements of the ryuts, and had, besides, seized their women and

Colonel Richmond's Report dated November 20, 1847.

children, and sold 500 of them by auction, and requesting that stringent measures might be adopted, and a reply sent. No answer has been received."

"On the 25th of October, 1847, an official note was sent by me to His Majesty, stating that it had been reported that Lushkuree, the absconded Chowdry of Mahonna, had committed a dacoitee on Poorah Ramzanee, that four men had been killed, and the house of a man named Kunnee plundered, and himself carried off, buried in the ground up to his neck, powder filled in his ears and fired, from which he died. No answer has been received."

"On the same date an official note was forwarded to His Majesty, stating that it had been reported to me that, on the 2nd of October, Jaffir Alee and Maharaj, Karindahs of Rajah Rugber Sing, Tehseeldar of Gondah Bharaitch, with 1000 Sepoys of the Nizamut, &c., attacked the bazar, and plundered the ryuts of five villages, and carried off captives Ramdun and Suddasookh and thirty other persons, consisting of Mahajuns and Bunneeahs, and requesting that measures might be taken. No answer has been received."

"On the 14th of November, Jankee Sing, Jemadar in the service of Rajah Rugber Sing, tied Aleebuksh, a weaver, to his elephant's leg, in consequence of his having delayed to prepare some thread, and dragged him to the Nazim's camp, by which his body was lacerated in several places, after which he was confined, and compelled to give a razeenamah."

"On the 19th of November, Kurrun Husein, Jemadar in the service of Rajah Rugber Sing, Nazim of Bharaitch, sent for Akland Sing, farmer of the village of Hurkootnah, on the plea of arrears of revenue, burnt his body with hot ramrods, and had him carried about on a jackass, and then confined him."

"On the 7th of July, an official note was sent by me to His Majesty, with the Urzee of Buldee Sing, Sepoy of the 13th Native Infantry, complaining against Budreenath, Tehseeldar of Sufreepoor, who had killed the petitioner's father by cruelly beating him, although the proper revenue had been paid up. No answer has been received."

"On the 24th of August, an official note was forwarded by me to His Majesty, in the case of Ameer Sing, Havildar 49th regiment Native Infantry, complaining against the servants of Rajah Mahn Sing, Tehseeldar of Pertaubghur, who had sold into slavery the petitioner's seven children and grandchildren. No answer has been received."

91. It will be remarked that, in all the above cases (to the Resident's representations regarding which "no answer" could be obtained), the offenders were high Government officials or their subordinates, the greatest criminal among them being Rajah Rugber Sing, the Nazim of Bharaitch, of the atrocities perpetrated by whom the above do not form one hundredth portion. They are detailed at length in Colonel Sleeman's printed journal (vol. I, pages 61 to 83); wholesale cold-blooded massacres and plunderings are there recorded, besides torturings to death, and starving to death of human beings, to an extent that could not be believed, were the facts not so fully established. Yet this monster had openly perpetrated all these diabolical deeds for two years, unchecked by the Durbar, whose servant he was. And his crimes remained unnoticed until Colonel Sleeman took office in the beginning of 1849. Up to that time, Rugber Sing had not been called to any account; but had been quietly superseded by his nephew in the charge which he had so grossly abused. Subsequently, he had retired to the British territory, not from any apprehension of punishment for those crimes, however; but merely "to evade all demands for balances, and reside for an interval, with the full assurance that he would be able to purchase restoration to favour and power in Oude, unless the Resident should think it worth while to oppose him." Colonel Sleeman did, however, oppose him. He "had his agents arrested, and charges sent in against them, with all the proofs accumulated by Captain Orr; but they all purchased their way out, and no one was punished."* At the Resident's suggestion, however, "the King proclaimed Rugber Sing as an outlaw, and offered rupees 3,000 for his arrest. He never appeared, but continued to carry on his negotiations for restoration to power at Lucknow, through the very agents whom he had employed in the scenes above described."

* In June, 1851, they were still holding office under the Oude Government. *Vide* note to p. 85 of printed journal.

92. Of so little account are such acts as those of which Rugber Sing was guilty, held by the Oude Government, that, undoubtedly, he would have been restored to power, but for the opposition of the Resident. And such good ground had Colonel Sleeman for apprehending that Rugber Sing might eventually attain his object, that he deemed it necessary to guard me against it by the following Memorandum of the 28th of November last:—

“This atrocious villain is still negotiating for his return to office with the Minister, and offers, I have heard, three lakhs of rupees. The Minister had sounded me on the subject, but was told that I should have him arrested, as soon as he set foot in Oude, and brought to trial for his many crimes. I made over charge of the office on the 12th of August, 1854, and, if my successor be not very watchful, the Minister will take the money, and give him charge of another district to commit similar atrocities.”

93. Urged by Colonel Sleeman, the Government of Oude had been induced at one time to make an endeavour to procure the arrest of Rugber Sing, and then, *for the first time*, adduced Colonel Richmond's charges against him (having allowed them to remain unnoticed for two and a half years), on the plea—“now that Rugber Sing, independent of those heinous offences, has perpetrated outrages, attended with murder and wounding, you must rest assured that, if he is suffered to escape punishment, it will in future be most difficult to protect the life and property of the subject against him.” But that the object of the Durbar was not really the one here assigned, but to extract Rugber's ill-gotten wealth, had he been surrendered, is transparent, from the fact that he had, while in the employ of the Oude Government, murdered and wounded, not merely individuals, but *actually hundreds of human beings*, without being brought to justice, or punished in any manner. That this was their object is further confirmed by the fact that, when informed that the man would be tried by the British authorities, the Durbar took no steps to prosecute their charges. And, were further evidence wanting that the Oude Government had no moral objection to Rugber's acts, and sought but to obtain his gold, it is afforded by the fact that the Minister has since endeavoured to obtain the man's restoration to power, with a view to obtain some portion, as a bribe, of what they can no longer hope to extort by force.

94. The prosecution of this great criminal was consequently abandoned; but Colonel Sleeman would certainly have insisted on his being surrendered for trial before the Oude courts, had he had any expectation that justice would have been administered; but, none of Rugber Sing's agents having been punished, what hope could the Resident have that Rugber himself, with his superior means of bribery, would meet his deserts? He thus recorded:—“Not one of the agents employed in the atrocities above described was ever punished. The people see that all the members of Government are accessories, either before or after the fact, in all these dreadful Cruelties and Outrages; and that, the more of these a public officer commits, the more secure is he of protection and favour at Court.”

95. A further evidence of the utter indifference with which the Oude Government regards the rapine and violence to which its subjects are exposed, and that, however enormous, the perpetrator can always compound therefor by a bribe to the Minister or his minions, is afforded in the case of Madhopershad, a refractory landholder, who, having fled to the British territory, from thence committed fearful outrages in Oude. The Durbar demanded his surrender, through the Resident, on the charges,—1st, of having in July last (1854) opposed the Nazim, and wounded nineteen of his men: 2nd, having committed a dacoitee in the elaka of Chundepore, and pillaged and burnt twenty-six villages: 3rd, having committed a dacoitee in the village of Punchum ka purwa, plundered the property of the ryuts, set fire to their houses, and carried away two persons as captives: 4th, having committed a dacoitee in Bhadour and other villages, and plundered the property of the inhabitants. The Magistrate of Azingurh, to whom the Resident had applied, exerted himself to effect the apprehension of the accused, until, on the 11th ultimo, he ascertained that Madhopershad was residing in the Nazim's camp, “with whom he had made his peace.” Captain Bunbury reports that Madhopershad had actually received a khillut, or dress of honour, and that he and other Dacoits “continue their lawless life, privately supported by the Nazim, as they are a source of income to these people in authority.”

Printed Journal,
p. 84.

Captain Bunbury
Statement, No. 3
of Appendix B.

96. These cases have been adduced to show that, even if the people be not now murdered, tortured, and sold into slavery, to the same extent as under Rugber Sing, it is not that they at present enjoy better protection than formerly, or that the Government is now inspired by any improved sense of justice and humanity; but I fear that, though such wholesale atrocities as those perpetrated by Rugber Sing may not be matched by any single Government officer of the present day, the people are still subjected in detail to similar persecutions, to an extent, in the aggregate, perhaps, equal to what they suffered in the first years of His Majesty's reign. On reference to the diary for last year, given in Appendix E, it will be seen that, denuded though it be of the record of the proceedings of the amanee Tehseeldars, there is still a vast amount of tyranny, cruelty, and oppression, recorded on the part of Government officials, from which I select the following:—

16th February.—“The police of Mouza Deshora, in the jurisdiction of Eunuch Mobaruck, accused Mohun Passee of theft, and beat him to such an extent that he died.”

23rd February.—“Pahulwan Khan, of Ubhar in Rudowlee, assisted by the men of Fazul Azeem, the Naib Amil of the district, attacked the house of his copartner Dabeedeen, killed him, with his three sons, two brothers, an uncle, and another relation, plundered his property,* drove away his cattle, and carried off the females of the house.”

26th March.—“Gyapershad, Collector of Bulliapore, confined Mahabut Sing, a Shareholder of Mouza Jaree, and, with a view to extort money, beat him to such an extent that he became senseless. He then sent him in a cot to his house, where he died.”

28th April.—“The servants of Nundkomar, Tehseeldar of Toolseepore, accused an insane traveller of theft, and dragged him about with a rope tied to his feet, which caused the death of the unfortunate man.”

10th May.—“Ahmed Alee, Manager of the Pertaubgurh district, attacked the villages of Rahdatha and Newhalpore, for the arrest of Ajudia Sing and other Dacoits, but, finding that he had escaped, he forcibly brought away four of the female inhabitants. The relations of the females came to claim them from the Manager, but he put them also in durance, and sent the youngest and handsomest of the females to his seraglio. One of these unfortunate creatures is said to have died, and the remaining two are still in confinement.”

29th May.—“Nundkomar, the Tehseeldar of Toolseepore, arrested one Bulda, a British subject, on a false accusation of theft, and, with a view to extort money from him, beat him to such an extent that he died thereof.”

1st June.—“Nundkomar, of Toolseepore, released some Thug and Dacoit prisoners on receiving a douceur from them.”

13th June.—“On the 28th of May, Ukber Beg, farmer of Saadutnuggur, seized upon the village of Karal, and carried away 500 head of cattle. On the 3rd of June, the same Ukber Beg, with 500 men and five field pieces, attacked the village of Kirurpore, killed one and wounded three of the inhabitants, plundered their property, and set fire to the village. Next morning, he attacked the village of Abadee. Kesree Sing, the landed proprietor of Ahroree, at his instance, set fire to the village of Lessore, and drove away about 500 head of cattle. It is said that Ukber Beg commits these depredations and outrages with the connivance of Mosalib Alee, fiddler, and Asud Beg, a judicial officer of the Court.”

18th June.—“Mohun Sing, Jamugdar, of &c^a, seized upon Raheem Khan, with a view to realize six rupees, due from him for rent, and beat him to such an extent that he died.”

18th June. “The police officer at Ramnuggur arrested some Brahmins, with a view to extort a tax from them on account of their rent-free lands, and pressed them so hard to satisfy their unjust demands that two of the Brahmins poisoned themselves and died.”

22nd June. “A party of Captain Barlow's men, at Nanparah, attacked the marriage procession of Udhoot Sing, killed him and seven of his followers, plundered the procession, and carried off fourteen prisoners.”

* The official inquiry, subsequently instituted by Colonel Sleeman, established that Dabeedeen and his three brothers, one woman, three children, and a Chowhan Rajpoot, were killed, (total nine), and two persons wounded. *Vide* Appendix D, No. 3.

7th July. "On the same day, Golab Sing, Chowdry, of Nerwessee, turned out Bugwan Sing, father of Anund Sing, Sepoy of the Company's service, and had the Sepoy killed by one Girwur Sing, for demanding his due."

12th July. "Two Sepoys sent by Busarut Alee, the eunuch of the Minister, came to the house of one Abdool Kadur, whose case is pending in the Adawlut, extorted from him ten rupees, and demanded ten more. When the poor man failed to satisfy their unjust demand, they attempted to rush into his female apartments, but were prevented from so doing by the interference of Ameer Alee and Aga Alee. They then wounded the former, and inflicted a severe beating on the latter, and carried him a prisoner to the eunuch, who confined him in his own house."

30th July. "Koolfat Sing and other Gunners on duty in Pergunnah Esowlie, and Ramdial, a shareholder in the village of Umra, seized upon Mungul Putwarree, and demanded 500 rupees from him. On his refusing to meet their demand, they burnt him with red-hot iron, and, inflicting a severe beating upon him, compelled him to give a note of hand for rupees 200, and to enter into a written obligation to forfeit 500 rupees, if he exposed their conduct to any of the authorities."

24th August. "The Tehseeldar, of Suffeepore, confined and inflicted such a severe beating upon the zemindar of Bohudpoor, that he died thereof."

9th September. "The Sepoys employed under Ata Alee, the Manager of the Buchra estate, shot Dabee Sing, Rajpoot, and carried him to the Manager, who cut off his head."

11th December. "The inhabitants of Bahraitch complained to Nundkomar (the Amil), against the Sepoys under his command, for oppressing and wounding four of them, but no notice was taken of the complaint."

97. Could all that has been perpetrated by the amanee Amils during the past year be produced, the calendar would display probably a more fearful amount of Cruelty and Oppression than even during the first, or any previous, year of this, or any former, reign in Oude. As they have not been reported, however, I am unable to say positively to what extent those Amils generally have oppressed their people, though a tolerably fair judgment of their practice may be formed from the following statements of British officers personally cognizant of what they write, descriptive of the proceedings of Agaie Alee Khan, the principal and most cherished among them.

"I regret to say the ryuts are most cruelly oppressed by the present Amil (Agaie Alee Khan). The following is an instance brought to my notice:— In the village of Narainpore, not far from the cantonment of Sultanpore, Zemindar Durshun Sing was compelled to sell three of his daughters to enable him to meet the exactions of the Tehseeldar; one of these girls was purchased by a Sepoy of my regiment for 100 rupees. The above village was pledged to a man named Peer Khan, who was responsible for the payment of the revenue, rupees 2,500, instead of which the Amil increased his demand to rupees 6,000; and Peer Khan, being unable to pay that sum, was put into prison, and, from frequent floggings and ill-usage, died. His brother is compelled to seek refuge in the jungles to avoid apprehension, as he was unable to meet the demand; and Zemindar Durshun Sing, to escape a similar fate, sold all his property and family, as stated above. I have been informed that the ryuts of the large zemindaree of Hussunpore Bundooah, belonging to Raja Husein Alee, are in a most pitiable state. It appears they had paid the revenue for the present year to the Raja, after which the Chuckledar insisted he should also be paid, and all those who were unable to meet this exaction were forced to sell their cattle, &c., thus being disabled from cultivating their lands the ensuing season. There are many more instances of Cruelty and Oppression which could be brought to notice, of men being tortured, and the females of their families being grossly insulted. The most frightful punishment is placing the wrist between split bamboos, which are daily tightened, till the victim either pays the demand or the hand drops off. Three men lost their hands in this cruel manner last year, in the villages of Peepapoor and Kullianpoor."

Major Troup,
dated December 27,
1854. No. 1
of Appendix B.

Captain P. Orr,
dated January 5,
1855. No. 4 of
Appendix B.

Captain A. Orr,
dated January 9,
1855. No. 5 of
Appendix B.

Vide No. 3 of
Appendix D.

Captain Bunbury's
Statement, dated
January 1, 1855.
No. 3 of
Appendix B.

"The weak and the poor have no protection whatever afforded to them against the extortions and depredations of those stronger than themselves."

"Adverting now to another paragraph of your note regarding acts of Oppression committed by Agaie (the Nazim) or his subordinates, since his Nizamutship, I will mention the case of the village of Rae Beeja, situated on the banks of the Goomtee, plundered by the Nazim's Tehseeldar, Rahut Husein. Two women were killed, one being with child; one woman, dishonoured by one of the soldiery, threw herself into a well; her life was saved, but through shame she left the village. All grain, property, &c., was taken and sold, but the money realized was never carried to the credit of the zemindar. 2nd, The massacre of Neotee, near Rudowlee, where eight persons were cruelly slaughtered without cause. During five months, no notice of these atrocities, connived at by Agaie's brother, Aga Husein, was taken by Agaie; and it was at the expiration of that period of time that I was ordered by Colonel Sleeman to make investigation. A detailed account of this affair has long since been given by me. 3rd, A zemindar of Khyrabad, near Sultanpore, was flogged to death. 4th, Moonthaz Ahmed, Talookdar of Rudowlee, most unjustly ruined by Agaie, and his zemindaree made over to other parties. * * * Zoolum (oppression) has ever existed in Oude districts, with very rare exceptions, but in various degrees, Oppression increasing in proportion to the increase of favour enjoyed in Durbar; and the history of one district is more or less that of all. * * * In short, with the modification I have mentioned, of the more and of the less, Oppression has always existed, but has been carried to its maximum by Agaie."

"The Government revenue of the place is from rupees 60,000 to 64,000 annually, and I have been obliged to pay to the Nazim (Agaie Alee Khan) rupees 1,04,342, and, as you may naturally suppose, the Talookdars were obliged to double the assessment from the ryuts. Most of the Oude zemindars, being obliged to live from hand to mouth, owing to the number of their retainers, are, consequently, compelled to levy these heavy extra contributions on the unfortunate ryuts, in order to hold their own, as otherwise their zemindarees (estates) would be made over to the puttails or the highest bidders."

98. A further exemplification of the lamentable consequences of Oude misgovernment, will be found in my late letters dated the 6th and the 14th ultimo, reporting the formidable hostilities which are now devastating some of the richest districts in the country. In the same proportion as the landholders are compelled to maintain armed followers to repel over-exactions on the part of the Durbar, are they driven to overtax their ryuts to supply those retainers; and the Government again is obliged to maintain large forces to enforce payment of the revenue, gradually falling off in consequence of such a state of things. Thus, all classes suffer from the absence of faith in the Government, and of any ties of sympathy between the Government and the people.

99. It may naturally be supposed that the people of Oude, if so greatly oppressed as has been represented, would emigrate to the neighbouring British districts, which it does not appear from the replies I have yet received from the Magistrates, whom I questioned on the subject, that they do to any great extent. The Magistrate of Futtehpore says nothing on this point; while those of Azimgurh, Shahjehanpore, and Allahabad, have given no reply at all. The Magistrate of Jounpore is "not aware that the population of Oude has decreased of late, or that there has been any considerable emigration from Oude into British territory." The Magistrate of Goruckpore says nothing of emigrants, but that there are from 90 to 100 families who have possessions on both sides of the frontier, who live sometimes in Oude and sometimes in the Goruckpore district, and who are therefore constructively subjects of both Governments. The Magistrate of Furruckabad says the emigration from Oude into his district "is, he believes, very limited, though in time of difficulty many people from Oude take refuge there for a season." The Magistrate of Cawnpore furnishes a list of emigrants from Oude, "during the last six or seven years," amounting to 2,333, of whom 1,354 are agriculturists, and 1,294 non-agriculturists; and states, "these people have emigrated with their wives and families, and may be regarded as permanently established. The non-agriculturists, perhaps, may be looked upon as birds of passage, but still they are not likely to return to Oude."

Vide No. 1
of Appendix A.

Vide No. 2
of Appendix A.

Vide No. 3
of Appendix A.

Vide No. 4
of Appendix A.

Vide No. 5
of Appendix A.

100. But the condition of the people of Oude cannot fairly be tested by the extent of emigration; for, as stated by Major Troup, "although shamefully oppressed, they are much attached to their country." And it happens that the middling and agricultural classes especially, who otherwise might be driven to emigrate, obtain indirectly the protection of the British Government, to such an extent as preserves them from the necessity of having recourse to the extreme measure of abandoning their birthright, in the privilege, which their relatives in the Company's service enjoy, of petitioning through the Resident, who has thus the means of inquiring into grievances, and demanding redress in their behalf. To acquire this privilege, every agricultural family in Oude, perhaps without exception, besides many of other occupations, sends one of its members into the British army, and thus secures, through him, the right of claiming the Resident's interference. The number of Oude Sepoys in our service, consequently, who enjoy this privilege, is estimated by Colonel Sleeman at 40,000, and the relatives they represent may probably amount to ten times that number, or nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Oude.

No. 1
of Appendix B.

Letter dated
March 21, 1851.

101. My circular letter to the neighbouring Magistrates referred to in the third paragraph, to which I solicited an answer at their "earliest convenience," having now been before those gentlemen upwards of three months, and yet only five of the eight gentlemen addressed having given any reply, I do not think myself warranted in longer deferring my report, pending the answers of the remainder, which, however, shall be submitted hereafter when received. A reference to the questions I put to those gentlemen will show that I might reasonably have hoped to elicit their opinion as to the degree of anarchy and misrule prevailing in a country, situated so near them, bordering on their own districts, and with whose people they necessarily must have frequent intercourse. But it will be observed that the five Magistrates, who have yet answered me, offer no opinion whatever on the subject, confining themselves solely to a consideration of the frontier of their own districts in conjunction with Oude. So far, the Magistrates of Jounpore and Goruckpore represent rather an improvement of late years. Both consider that Crime in the frontier has decreased; but, while the latter attributes "this satisfactory state of things to the active cooperation of the Oude Frontier Police," the former "would rather attribute it to the change of habits which has occurred in our own territory, than to any particular efficiency of the Oude local authorities." The Futtehpore, Cawnpore, and Furruckabad Magistrates, on the other hand, take a less favorable view. The former, while stating that the increase and decrease of crime in his own zillah "is a point not easy to be ascertained," declares that dacoitees are perpetrated by Oude subjects in British territory, with impunity, they invariably finding shelter with the Oude Talookdars, &c. The Furruckabad Magistrate furnishes a list of thirty-four Oude villages, situated near his frontier, "which have the repute of harbouring criminal offenders and bad characters," and states, "Oude no doubt affords facilities for the escape of persons who have committed crime in this district, and the concealment of stolen property." The Cawnpore Magistrate gives a list of thirty-one Oude villages near his border, supposed to contain bad characters who live by plunder; and, with respect to Crime, he observes, "I would sum up my opinion that reported Crime during the past six years cannot be said to be increasing, but that it is permanent, and this permanency is its worst feature. The cause of this permanency would appear to be, first, the facility for escape offered by foreign territory, and the river Ganges; second, the difficulty of tracing or recognising criminals who reside in Oude; third, the lawlessness and insecurity of life and property there, which induces the landlords and others to harbour absconded criminals from this side; and, fourth, the temptation, held out by the extorters to the landlords, to share in the plunder obtained from our districts. It is said that one-fourth of the property stolen is considered to be the 'huq' of the protecting zemindar. It has been even said that the Chuckledars participate in the spoils."

Vide Appendix A.

102. The testimony of the Magistrates (with one exception) is favorable to the efficiency of the Oude frontier Police, though not so generally to that of the Oude local authorities on the border. The Futtehpore Magistrate declares:—"Of the Oude frontier Police, I know little or nothing; and never have had a criminal absconded or property plundered, from this side, sent in by them; and, as for the 'local authorities on the border,' who and what are

they?" The Jounpore Magistrate states that he is so little acquainted with the details of the management in Oude, that he cannot say whether the efficiency of the local authorities has increased of late, or not; but he adds:—"I am bound to speak well of the Nazim of Sultanpore, who has always shown great willingness to assist me in every way." The Goruckpore Magistrate attributes the satisfactory state of his border to the "active cooperation of the Oude frontier Police." The Furruckabad Magistrate says:—"Oude, no doubt, affords facilities for the escape of persons who have committed crimes in this district, &c.; but I have always received the most cordial cooperation from Captain Harsey, &c." *i. e.* the frontier Police; and the Magistrate of Cawnpore declares that, "with respect to the efficiency of the Oude local authorities, I should say that they do their utmost, in most cases, to arrest thieves and robbers, &c."

103. There can be no doubt, however, in my opinion, that the British districts bordering on Oude have, in reality, derived great benefit, of late years, from the Oude frontier Police; and full credit has been given by my predecessors to His Majesty on that score,—the only redeeming point in his Government, in fact,—to which I have referred in my 23rd, 64th, 65th and 66th paragraphs.

104. In all other respects—as regards its internal state—the condition of Oude is, as I have shown, most deplorable. And it has been my painful duty to demonstrate that the lamentable condition of this Kingdom has been caused by the very culpable apathy and gross misrule of the Sovereign and his Durbar. I have shown that the affairs of Oude still continue in the same state—if not worse—in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; and that the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded, seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the treaty of 1801, has not, in any degree, been effected. And I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, therefore, that the duty imposed on the British Government by that Treaty cannot any longer admit of our "honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt, heretofore, to have recourse to those extreme measures which, alone, can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long."

105. In pronouncing an opinion so injurious to the reigning family of Oude, I have performed what is, indeed, to myself personally, a very painful duty; for I have ever advocated the maintenance of the few remaining native States in India, so long as they retain any principle of vitality, and we can uphold them consistently with our duty, as the paramount power in India, and in accordance with our Treaty pledges. It is, therefore, peculiarly distressing to me to find that, in continuing to uphold the Sovereign power of this effete and incapable dynasty, we do so at the cost of 5,000,000 of people, on whose behalf we are bound to secure—what the Oude Government is solemnly pledged to maintain—"such a system of Government as shall be conducive to their prosperity, and calculated to secure to them their lives and property."

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Appendix A.

Appendix A to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

Circular Letter addressed to the neighbouring British Magistrates of Shahjehanpore, of Furruckabad, of Cawnpore, of Futtehpore, of Azingurh, of Jounpore, of Goruckpore, and of Allahabad; with replies, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Sir,

Lucknow Residency, December 13, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Memorandum of this day's date, and request you will favour me with the information therein required, at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Memorandum.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor having addressed me on the unsatisfactory arrangements which at present exist relative to the cooperation afforded by the Frontier Police to the Police Authorities of the British Government, in the districts contiguous to the Kingdom of Oude, I do myself the honour to request your particular attention to the information which I am anxious to obtain, to enable me, in concert with his Honour, to establish such effectual reforms for the suppression of crime and the capture of offenders, as shall prove satisfactory and advantageous to the interests of both Governments.

2. I shall feel obliged, therefore, by your informing me, at your earliest convenience, from the records in your office, or from whatever sources you may deem authentic and trustworthy, whether, from your experience and the reports of your predecessors, you are of opinion that the crimes of murder, arson, cattle-lifting, and dacoitee, have, during the last few years (six or seven), been gradually on the decrease, or otherwise; and whether, if on the decrease, you attribute this to the efficiency of the Oude local authorities on the borders, or to the decrease of the population, consequent on the continued insecurity of life and property, the extortionate demands of the Revenue Officers, and the great inducements which the British territories adjacent afford for the immigration into our districts of the laborious and peaceful inhabitants of this kingdom.

3. You will have no difficulty, I imagine, in ascertaining from the statistics of your district such information as I now seek; and, if you will acquaint me with the particular localities which are known to your Police as the harbours of dacoits and other miscreants, and can point out whether they are countenanced by any landholders or other influential parties, you will afford much valuable information, which I have no doubt will materially assist the reforms which his Honour and myself have so much at heart.

4. The Police Officers and their subordinates are well acquainted, I doubt not, with the character and general pursuits of those who are in the habit of disturbing the peace in your district, and of effecting a retreat into asylums in Oude, to which your Police have no access, and of which the Durbar authorities apparently have no cognizance.

5. Many questions arise relative to the rights which subjects of Oude

assume to the title of a British subject ; and, as these questions naturally affect the relations which exist between the British and Oude Governments, it would be as well to ascertain, as correctly as you can, in what numbers the inhabitants of Oude have availed themselves of the facilities which abound of entering our territories and settling therein, whether temporarily or permanently.

6. It will be obvious to you that the information which reaches the Resident, from the Court Reporters and Official Writers, cannot be thoroughly depended upon, and that it would be difficult to judge of the efficiency of the Police, or of the field in which their services are constantly required, without seeking for information from the gentlemen who are employed in the neighbouring districts, and who, from their well known zeal, vigilance, and intimate knowledge of the statistics of crime and the general interests of their districts, are enabled to afford information which it would be in vain to seek elsewhere.

No. 1 of Appendix A.

G. Edmonstone, Jun., Esq., Magistrate of Futtehpore, to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

Camp, Gunhole, December 15, 1854.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to my address, No. 3808 of 1854, dated the 13th current, with a Memorandum inclosed, regarding the Oude Frontier Police.

2. To the best of my observation—and I write after a more than three years' residence in this district—the increase or decrease of crime in Zillah Futtehpore, as connected with the Oude territory, is a point not easy to be ascertained. Of the Oude Frontier Police I know little or nothing ; and never have had a criminal absconded, or property plundered from this side, sent in by them ; and, as for “the local authorities on the borders,” who and what are they ?

3. I will, therefore, proceed at once to point out how the neighbourhood of an independent, and, reputed to be, lawless state, affects us in these parts, viz. its being the resort of villains coming across the Ganges, to rob and plunder our Government subjects,—and of the latter, when guilty of crime, fleeing from the pursuit of justice ;—for instance, of the several dacoitees that have occurred within my own knowledge in this district, all, with the exception of one, have been perpetrated on houses or residents within a stone's throw—I was going to say—from the Ganges, by parties from Oude, who cross over the river, do their work, and escape back again, long before our nearest Police-station have received information of the event, much more reached the spot. This has been proved ; and, in one instance, our Police took the law somewhat into their own hands, and succeeded, under a fire of matchlocks, by which the Thannadar's horse was killed and some of his party wounded, in bringing away from a village, on the Oude side of the river, a dacoit and some of the plunder. Cattle-lifting is a crime not known in this district ; and, with reference to crime in general, I can safely state that Oude, from its peculiar circumstances, is a most eligible hiding-place for offenders of all kinds.

4. The whole of the left bank of the Ganges opposite this district is possessed by Talookdars. These men have the character of omnipotence within the limits of their respective elakas, and are said to shelter criminals escaping from our side, in this way : the latter are seized, brought to the Talookdar, and are compelled to pay well, to escape the latter's *prison* and *fetters*. Rajah Hauwaut Sing, of Kaleh Kankur, opposite Kurrah, in the Allahabad district, is a notorious character.

5. To make a long story short, then, establish a Police that shall *really* be a frontier guard ; that is, always on, and located at, the boundary, whether land or river,* ever on the alert to detain, without further ado, men, at all of a suspicious appearance, presenting themselves at such boundary on either side. Get the Oude grandee borderers to cooperate actively with, instead of

* I should like to see a Police rowing guard up and down the river.

virtually against, this police; and, lastly, move his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to organize a similar Police Force on his own boundary (this district's side of the Ganges is perfectly undefended; a Jemadar's chowkee at one place—Sheorajpore—and a solitary Burkundauz at each ferry, is all the guard it can boast of); and the stoppage of outrages, and peace and safety to British subjects, will, I feel satisfied, be the consequence.

No. 2. of Appendix A.

C. T. Le Bas, Esq., Magistrate of Jounpore, to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

Jounpore Magistracy, January 5, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of December 13, 1854, and inclosure.

2. Dacoitee has certainly decreased within the last few years. In 1853, there was one case only (and that not a serious one), and in 1854 there was no case at all.

3. Murder also has decreased. By "murder," I mean loss of life in affrays, in robbery by violence, &c. I presume that you do not allude to those acts of individual revenge, or outbreaks of sudden passion, which are common to all countries, and to all degrees of civilization.

4. Cattle-lifting is common in three of the frontier thannahs of this district, viz., Khatgurb, Tigrah, and Soojangunj. Of cattle stolen in the Khatgurb and Tigrah jurisdictions, as many are carried into the Azimgurb district as into Oude. In the case of Soojangunj, almost all the stolen cattle go into the Oude territory. This crime is seldom, or never, accompanied with violence. The cattle-lifters trust to their own skill and secrecy, and to the neglect and carelessness of owners and watchmen, not to open force.

5. I do not hear that the crime of arson on the Oude frontier has at any time been so common as to call for any particular remark. At any rate, there is very seldom anything of the kind now.

6. On the whole, I should say, there has been a very decided improvement within the last few years. This improvement I should rather attribute to the change of habits which has occurred in our own territory, than to any particular efficiency of the Oude local authorities. If dacoitee, for instance, was common throughout the whole of any zillah bordering upon Oude, the crime would naturally be most rife on the frontier. As dacoitee became less frequent in other parts, it would gradually disappear on the frontier also, though, probably the crime would prevail there longer than anywhere else. Moreover, I am so little acquainted with the details of the management in Oude, that I cannot say whether the efficiency of the local authorities has increased of late, or not. But, although the above is my view of the case, I am bound to speak well of the Nazim of Sultanpore, who has always shown great willingness to assist me in every way. I have not had occasion to ask for his cooperation in any very important matters. I have not been a year in this district, and, in that time, there has not been any very serious difficulty, or any very heinous crime on the frontier; but, wherever anything has occurred, the Nazim has always been ready to do what I have asked, and has never shown any disposition to screen or encourage offenders.

7. I am not aware that the population of Oude has decreased of late, or that there has been considerable immigration from Oude into our territory.

8. If any case of dacoitee, or other heinous crime, should occur while I am in charge of this district, and if there should be reason to believe that the offenders come from Oude, and are encouraged and sheltered by influential persons there, I will not fail to let you know who are the parties suspected, or proved, to be guilty of harbouring the offenders. I can also, if you think it worth while, inform you which of the zemindars on the frontier were formerly notorious for these malpractices hitherto.

9. A few weeks ago I had an interview with the Nazim. He complained bitterly of the conduct of certain of the Oude Talookdars, who, he said, have purchased a small estate or two in this district, and, on the strength of this fact, claim the character of British subjects. These men, he said, often commit

excesses within the Oude territory, set the local authorities at defiance, and retreat into this district. Such persons would reply that, when the Nazim accuses them of crime, they are merely revenue defaulters, and, to a certain extent, this may be true; but I have no doubt that the practices which the Nazim complained of do prevail more or less. I have, therefore, sent a notice on this subject to several of the Talookdars (as pointed out to me by the Nazim) who hold land on each side of the border. I have warned them that "if any one of them is charged with a crime committed in the Oude territory, and refuses to give himself up to the local authorities, and takes refuge in this district, the Nazim will complain to me; that the individual so charged will then be summoned to Jounpore; that the Nazim will be requested to refer the matter to the Resident at Lucknow; and that, if the Resident, having investigated the case, shall request that the suspected individual be sent to Lucknow for trial, the demand will forthwith be complied with." I trust that this warning may have a good effect, and that it will serve to assist the Nazim, if that functionary is, as I believe, really anxious to improve the administration of his jurisdiction.

No. 3 of Appendix A.

C. Chester, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore, to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

January 23, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3811, dated the 13th ultimo, with a Memorandum, calling for information regarding Police and Crime on the Oude frontier, and in reply to report as follows:—

2. The tabular Statement A shows that Crime on the frontier is not increasing, but decreasing rather. I am not aware that the population on the borders is diminishing, and feel inclined to attribute this satisfactory state of things to the cooperation of the Oude Frontier Police. I have always found Captain Orr very helpful and obliging.

3. I have inquired from the Police-officers on the border as to the localities in Oude, in which dacoits and other criminals take refuge, and they profess entire ignorance. I am not surprised at this, because the Oude people do not trouble the peace of this district, and what they may do in Oude does not concern the police here.

4. The Oude nobility are sometimes troublesome: among them the most so have been the Toolseepore Rajah and his son; the three brothers, Rajahs Ramadheen, Rugburdial, and Mhan Sing; Kishoondat Ram Panday, the capitalist; and a few others.

5. From all the information, it seems that there are ninety to one hundred families, who have possessions on both sides of the frontier, who live sometimes in Oude, and sometimes in this district, and who are, therefore, constructively the subjects of both Governments.

6. I very much regret that your predecessor should have been dissatisfied with me for not giving up refugees on demand; but section 19, Act VII of 1854, although it warrants the apprehension of an accused person at the discretion of the Magistrate, forbids his surrender without an order of Government.

TABULAR STATEMENT A, showing the heinous Crimes which have occurred on the Oude Frontier during Six Years, from 1848 to the end of 1853.

Year.	No. of Cases.	NAMES OF PARTIES.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.						
			Murder.	Arson.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft of Property.	Highway Robbery.	Dacoitee.	
1848	1	Hulahul Koormee, Plaintiff } Gooljar Sing, Belund Sing, Sinoath Sing, and Muhabeer Sing, Defendants }	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2	Gheeseawun and Jumna loll, Plaintiffs } Hunnumth, Meer Gheen, Brahmins, &c. De- fendants }	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1849		None.							
1850	1	Merhey Buckal, Plaintiff } Kasheeram Panday, &c., Defendants }	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	2	Musst. Tookhnee and Seetul Buckal, Plaintiffs.. } Ramjeeawun Dabeedeen Tewarry, &c., De- fendants }	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	3	Musst. Memnee Tuaif, Plaintiff..... } Ajoodheepershad, son of Raja Hicheha Sing, Defendant }	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	4	Juohadh lall, Plaintiff } Shewenhye Sookul, Defendant }	..	..	..	..	..	1	
1851	1	Government, Plaintiff } Debeedeen Aheer, Defendant }	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	2	Guness Buckal, Plaintiff } Gyadut Patuck, Defendant }	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	3	Khodahuksh, Plaintiff } Ramchurn Geer Gossain, Defendant }	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1852	1	Shewdeen Sing, Plaintiff.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	2	Hursuhye Kanoongo, Plaintiff } Kirpasung Kur and Saljec, Defendants }	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	3	Shewlal Panday, Plaintiff } Thakoor Panday, Defendant }	1	..	..	..	..	..	
1853	1	Government, Plaintiff } Umur Panday, Defendant }	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	2	Government, Plaintiff } Mudeh Khan, Defendant }	1	..	..	..	..	..	

Goruckpore Magistracy,
January 23, 1855.

C. CHESTER.

No. 4 of Appendix A.

W. C. S. Cunningham, Esq., Magistrate of Furruckabad, to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

Furruckabad Magistracy, February 15, 1855.

IN reply to your letter of the 13th of December last, No. 3,806, I have the honour to submit a list of crimes mentioned in your letter, which have been perpetrated within the jurisdiction of the Thannahs of this district bordering on Oude.

2. Oude, no doubt, affords facilities for the escape of persons who have committed crime in this district, and the concealment of stolen property; but I have always received the most cordial assistance from Captain Hearsey, whenever offenders were to be apprehended, or stolen property traced out.

3. The following villages have the repute of harbouring criminal offenders and bad characters:—Burwarra, Pergunnah Palee; Pithpalpoor, Pergunnah Saudee; Sursye, Pergunnah Palee; Dhurrumpoor Hathoura, Pergunnah Palee; Synjna Doolarpoor, Pergunnah Saudee; Kowseca Gyanpoor, Pergunnah Saudee; Betila Murdarpoor, Pergunnah Saudee; Sae Gowreea; Soondapoor; Nudkhireca Soorujpoor; Muzra Urjoonpoor; Bhanee Nugra, Pergunnah Palee; Nugla Synjna; Johajpoor; Bhabpoor, Pergunnah Palee; Soomanjhala Sursow, Pergunnah Saudee; Bheckimpoor Khashopoor, Pergunnah Palee; Maim Nugra, Pergunnah Palee; Urrowl; Mugroora; Chundunpoor; Hyderabad; Juguye; Bhikarree Khurrunpoor; Nurrooah; Gora; Jusmye; Burrown; Bursooeeah.

4. The emigration from Oude into this district, for the purpose of permanently settling here, is, I believe, very limited; though, in time of difficulty, many people from Oude take refuge here for a season.

I have &c.

W. C. S. CUNNINGHAME.

List of certain CRIMES perpetrated in the Thannahs Imrutpoor, Khakutmoir, Qunouj, Goorsuhaigunj, Station Kotwalee and City Kotwalee, in the neighbourhood of Oude.

Year.	MURDER.			ARSON.			CATTLE STEALING.			DACOITEE.			Remarks.
	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have been apprehended.	Number of Cases in which no Offenders have been apprehended.	Total.	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have been apprehended.	Number of Cases in which no Offenders have been apprehended.	Total.	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have been apprehended.	Number of Cases in which no Offenders have been apprehended.	Total.	Number of Cases in which the Offenders have been apprehended.	Number of Cases in which no Offenders have been apprehended.	Total.	
1848	6	1	7	2	..	2	15	11	26	..	..	..	
1849	9	..	9	..	1	1	7	10	17	1	..	1	
1850	7	1	8	3	..	3	9	9	18	..	..	..	
1851	7	1	8	3	1	4	5	7	12	1	..	1	
1852	7	..	7	..	1	1	14	8	22	..	..	..	
1853	3	4	7	3	1	4	5	6	11	1	..	1	
1854	13	1	14	3	..	3	6	16	22	..	..	..	
TOTAL.....	52	8	60	14	4	18	61	67	128	3	..	3	

Burruckabad Magistracy, February 15, 1855.

W. C. S. CUNNINGHAME.

No. 5 of Appendix A.

R. Spankie, Esq. Officiating Magistrate of Cawnpore, to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

February 28, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 3,807 of 1854, with its accompanying Memorandum; and, in reply, beg to submit, for your consideration, the result of my inquiries on the points referred to therein.

2. The following table will show the number of reported crimes in this district, of the nature noted in the Memorandum, for a period of six years, viz., from 1849 to 1854, inclusive:—

			1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Murder	..	..	19	11	15	12	18	19
Arson..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle-lifting	..	..	96	62	66	70	105	76
Dacoitee	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	3

Of the cases of murder in the year 1851, one, Heera Sing, absconded to Oude, but was arrested in that territory and convicted here. Chedar Sing and Sumber Sing, implicated in this murder, are still at large, and are said to be inhabitants of Mouza Karreea, in Oude.

3. In the same year, Ramdial was arrested in Oude for cattle-lifting in this district, and was convicted.

4. In a case of theft of rupees 2,593 · 5, in the year 1852, Jowahir, Thakoor, inhabitant of Sundeela, in the Kingdom of Oude, gave information which led to the capture of Pem Kyuth, Laka Soonar, Doorga, Brahmin, and Shazadi, inhabitants of the Bunsia, in the same territory; and a large portion of the property was recovered. The other suspected persons were not arrested, owing, it is said, to a lukewarm Chuckledar.

5. Again, in a case of highway robbery of rupees 564 · 15 · 0, on the person of Dhuneeram and Heeralall, Beoparies, Mucka Sing, Thakoor gave information, which fixed the crime upon Bickareah Pasi, who lives in Pergunnah Bangurmow, in the Kingdom of Oude. The party, however, was not arrested, owing to the negligence of the Chuckledar.

6. In 1853, in a case of theft from Ameen-o-deen Bisâti, of property to the value of rupees 392 · 6 · 0, four of the suspected robbers were inhabitants of Ahrowlee, Pergunnah Burmawa, in the Kingdom of Oude; they were arrested.

7. In a case of cattle-lifting, in the same year, the perpetrators, residents of Mouza Kuthapore, Pergunnah Belgraon, in the Kingdom of Oude, were arrested; and, in a second case of cattle-lifting, the thieves, residents of Mouza Sundeela, in Oude, were arrested. Again, in a case of theft, attended with murder, in 1854, Chedi and Beharee and Bowanidincwa, Sheodinwa, Punchama and Jowahira, residents of Beegassoor, &c., in Oude, were arrested by the Chuckledar of Dereakhera; these people lived on the lands of Ramlun, zemindar. But Madhow, implicated in this case, was not arrested.

8. In a case of murder in the year 1851, Sadhun absconded from this district into Oude, and has not been arrested.

9. In the same year Sumber Sing and Chedar Sing, charged with murder, absconded into Oude, and have not been arrested. In 1852, Heeroah fled, after committing murder, over the Oude border, and has escaped detection. In 1853, Hurkishna, Memnee, Thakoonoah, and Rugnath escaped in the same way. In 1854 Buldeo did, the same way.

10. In a case of theft, which occurred in 1854, Muckooa and Denoevah of Huttea Hurrin, and Bucktowrah of Nurhapoor, Gungooah of Futtehpore, Shunkur Sing of Rantahpoor, Pergunnah Rai Bareilly, and Sumber Sing,

Thakoor, Bais of Budaon, Pergunnah Russoolabad, and Sobha Aher of the same place, were arrested in Oude.

11. In the present year, Tuguera, charged with murder, was captured in Oude, and sent in to the Joint Magistrate.

12. The table above given does not exhibit any marked increase of crime. The year 1853, in which the largest number of cattle-lifting cases occurred, was an unusually severe one, from the failure of harvest from want of rain; and, whenever this happens, I have invariably found a large increase of crime. The most striking feature in it is the permanent character of crimes; they neither increase, nor decrease, materially. In the dacoitees, in 1854, parties resident in Oude were not implicated. The dacoits who have infested this and other districts, come from Gwalior and the South West.

13. With respect to the efficiency of the Oude local authorities, I should say, that they do not do their utmost, in most cases, to arrest thieves and robbers resident in that country on requisitions from this office. They succumb to the general misrule there, and they are very unsuccessful in the capture of absconding criminals from this district,—who are compelled to dwell in Oude for the remainder of their days; but I should attribute this to the fact, that the zemindars and others in that territory find the services of such men useful, and shield them from pursuit. To this I should also add, that the delay in making our requisitions, which is unavoidable, must also be taken into consideration, for it must operate in favour of fugitive offenders.

14. The following villages in Oude are supposed to contain bad characters, who live by plunder:—

Names of Villages.				Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.				Pergunnah.
1.	Ahroree	..	..	..	12.	Pursoulah	..	..	..
2.	Ghousgunj	..	..	Sundeela	13.	Shapoor	..	..	..
3.	Gowria	..	..	..	14.	Kutkamow	..	..	..
4.	Sadipoor	..	..	..	15.	Poonamow	..	..	..
5.	Kaus	..	..	Bangurmow	16.	Deokheira	..	..	..
6.	Mulkurri	..	..	..	17.	Khyroodeenpoor	..	..	..
7.	Bhadah	..	..	..	18.	Bunsia	..	..	..
8.	Kotbapoor	..	..	Belgram	19.	Dahri	..	..	..
9.	Surdarpoor	..	..	Sundeela	20.	Biryachamow	..	..	..
10.	Mirwahkhera	..	..	..	21.	Gourah	..	..	..
11.	Turwah	..	..	..	22.	Ahree	..	..	..

I do not vouch for the truth of this statement. The inquiries, however, regarding the people living in these, would more properly be made by you. I add the following:—

Names of Villages.				Pergunnah.	Names of Villages.				Pergunnah.
23.	Muswasi	..	..	} Sekundurpoor.	28.	Jyto	..	..	Sekundurpoor
24.	Mugurwan	..	..		29.	Hutiahurum	..	..	Chukla Khyrabad
25.	Bickrumpoor	..	..		30.	Futtehpore	..	..	Whole Pergunnah
26.	Behta	..	..		31.	Nurhapoor	..	..	..
27.	Deweer	..	..						

15. Bujeung Sing, zemindar of Durea, Goorbuse, zemindar of Purnai, and Gungabuksh of the same place, Pergunnah Dereakhera, are reported to be in the habit of sheltering absconding criminals from this district. The following places are also said to be "Mushoor," nests of Thieves;—Pergunnah Baugar, Ruthari in Sandipali, Madhowgunj in Malaween.

16. The rule regarding the right which entitles a man to call himself a British subject is this, that he must have resided six months in British territory. When joint magistrate at Agra, I had occasion to bring this very subject before the Nizamut Adawlut. The point of reference was, whether a continuous residence of six months could alone entitle a man to the privilege of a British subject, or whether a residence in broken periods of six months was

sufficient. I am inclined to the former opinion; but the Court overruled it. The judges have, therefore, decided that a baby in arms, being for six months in British territory, must be considered to have resided, "subject to the laws of the said territories," (*vide* sec. 2, Act I of 1849), and to have acquired the rights of a British subject. If the law quoted contemplated such a view, it is, in my opinion, "Crown's quest Law;" and its object must have been to complicate every case of crime that occurs in foreign territory, committed by persons calling themselves British subjects. I have put an extreme case certainly, but there are endless varieties. Under the same Act, persons, civil or military, are British subjects for six months after they have left the service of the Company.

17. I now proceed to supply, as far as I can correctly, the information which you desire regarding the number of inhabitants of Oude, who have entered this district and settled here temporarily or permanently.

18. Statement showing the number of persons from Oude settled in the district of Cawnpore.

Pergunnahs.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Bithoor	333	397	730
Ackherpoor	..	..	..
Bhogneepoor	..	..	..
Derapoor	6	3	9
Ghatunpoor	..	6	6
Russoolabad	72	15	87
Sheolie	34	37	71
Sheorajpoor	34	89	123
Sarh	700	607	1,307
Secundra	5	..	5
Jajurhour	110	Not detailed	110*
Bilhour	60	140	200

19. These people have emigrated with their wives and families, and may be regarded as permanently established. The non-agriculturists, perhaps, may be looked upon as birds of passage, but still they are not likely to return to Oude.

20. The city of Cawnpore contains a very large number of emigrants from Oude, both rich and poor.

21. It must be understood that the present return is that of the number of persons who, within the last five or six years, have established themselves in this district.

22. In conclusion, I would sum up my opinion, that reported crime during the last six years cannot be said to be increasing, but that it is permanent; and this permanency is its worst feature. The cause of this permanency would appear to be—1. The facility for escape offered by foreign territory and the river Ganges. 2. The difficulty of tracing or recognising criminals who reside in Oude. 3. The lawlessness and insecurity of life and property there, which induces the landlords and others to harbour absconded criminals from this side; and 4. The temptation held out by extorters to the landlords to share in the plunder obtained from our districts. It is said that one-fourth of the property stolen is considered to be the *huq* of a protecting zemindar. It has been even said that the chuckledars participate in the spoils.

23. The measures which I would suggest as checks upon the passage of thieves and robbers are, 1. To register suspected villages and their inhabitants.

* The Non-Agriculturists will be in the city.

2. To employ a line of Policemen along the river-banks on both sides. 3. The establishment of a River Police; the expense of which should be shared by both Governments, but which should be organized by our Magistrates. 4. The formation of a few Detective Police, if possible, from the suspected villages, for duty at the public ferries and for tracing robbers; and 5. The suppression of private boats, when there is no absolute necessity for their being kept.

I have, &c.

R. SPANKIE.

Appendix B to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

Extracts from letters from Oude Local British Officers, descriptive of the present state of the Country.

No. 1.

*From Major Troup, Commandant of the 2nd Oude Light Infantry,
dated Lucknow, December 27, 1854.*

"I HAVE much pleasure in stating the little I know regarding the Sultanpore district, in which I was stationed for the last four years."

1. "The amanee system was introduced under the impression of its proving a blessing to the zemindars and ryuts; and, doubtless, it would have proved a great one, were the Amil an honest man; but, the contrary being the case, both Government and the ryuts suffer, and the only party who derives any benefit from the arrangement is the Amil."

"Under the Izarah system, the ryuts suffered (not more than under the amanee), but the Government did not. By what I have been able to learn from the people, the district of Sultanpore is more oppressed, and the condition of zemindars and ryuts is worse under the amanee system than they were under the famous Rajah Durshun Sing."

"When I was stationed in Sultanpore, in 1835, the Chuckledaree of that district was held by Durshun Sing, and I am credibly informed that he paid Government from twenty to twenty-four lakhs yearly, sometimes more, but never less, than twenty lakhs; whereas, under the present system (amanee,) although the district is the same in extent, and equally well cultivated, and the present Nazim has more troops at his disposal, with greater power than Durshun Sing ever had, and, it is believed, realizes an equal revenue, it is reported Government do not receive above fifteen lakhs. Those of the people I have spoken to on the subject, declare they are more oppressed and worse off under the present reign than they have ever been, chiefly owing to their complaints not being attended to. It is the general opinion that the old contract system (till honest men can be got to carry out the amanee,) is the best for the Government and people, for an Amil that takes the district in Izarah is obliged to gain the confidence and good-will of the zemindars, for on them depends the fulfilment of his agreement; and, if an Amil is allowed to hold his district for several years, the ryuts are in general well treated."

"2. Crime has increased, and murders are more frequent than formerly. In a small village called Decanlie, near the Sultanpore cantonment, a dispute arose about a Mowah tree, some time last April; nine men were killed in open day, and several wounded; but not the slightest notice was taken. This is one of the many instances which have been brought to my notice, for I have been often applied to by the villagers and travellers for protection."

"All the roads are more or less infested by dacoits, men driven from their homes by oppression, who have no alternative but to live by plunder. The most formidable is the notorious Chuprassie, named Jggernath, who commits most fearful outrages."

"3. I am not aware that the natives of Oude ever emigrate, for, although shamefully oppressed, they are much attached to their country; large numbers of the Kahar, Looniah, Lodha, and Chamnar, and other low castes, do

seek service in the Company's provinces, and are employed on public works, but invariably leave their families at their native villages."

"4. I regret to say the ryuts are most cruelly oppressed by the present Amil. The following is an instance brought to my notice:—In the village of Narainpore, not far from the cantonment of Sultanpore, Zemindar Durshun Sing was compelled to sell three of his daughters to enable him to meet the exactions of the Tehseeldar; one of these girls was purchased by a Sepoy of my regiment, for one hundred rupees. The above village was pledged to a man named Peer Khan, who was responsible for the payment of the revenue, viz., rupees 2,500, instead of which the Amil increased his demand to rupees 6,000; and Peer Khan, being unable to pay that sum, was put into prison, and, from frequent floggings and ill-usage, died. His brother is compelled to seek refuge in the jungles to avoid apprehension, as he was unable to meet the demand; and Zemindar Durshun Sing, to escape a similar fate, sold all his property and family as stated above."

"I have also been informed that the ryuts of the large Zemindaree of Hussunpore Bundooah, belonging to Rajah Husein Alee, are in a most pitiable state. It appears they had paid the revenue for the present year to the Rajah, after which the Chuckledar insisted he should also be paid, and all those who were unable to meet this exaction, were forced to sell their cattle, &c., thus being disabled from cultivating their lands the ensuing season."

"There are many more instances of Cruelty and Oppression which could be brought to notice, of men being tortured, and the females of their families being grossly insulted: the most frightful punishment is placing the wrist between split bamboos, which are daily tightened, till the victim either pays the demand, or the hand drops off. Three men lost their hands in this cruel manner last year, in the villages of Peepapoor and Kullianpoor."

No. 2.

*From Captain Bunbury, commanding one of the King's Regiments,
dated Camp, Munsoorghur, October 2, 1854.*

"1. TO commence with your first question: To my knowledge, the revenue of the Sultanpore district has been thoroughly realized from the Talookdars for the last few years, but I have every reason to believe it has suffered great defalcation in its liquidation to Government, and such in general has been, and still continues, the method pursued by Nazims and Chuckledars in the amanee districts. As the Rukkm Nuzzurana (or the Nazim's perquisite, which is not a trifle,) is first taken into consideration, therefore the Government revenue becomes quite a secondary matter."

2. "As to crime and atrocity, which used to be so rampant in Oude, such has been greatly checked, I may safely aver, since Colonel Sleeman so judiciously made examples of Golam Huzrut and several other offenders, who committed depredations with impunity, and were the terror of their neighbourhood; but, nevertheless, it continues to exist, nor will it be thoroughly eradicated by the lukewarm endeavours of the Chuckledars, in consequence of their interested motives; for it cannot be supposed that, with such resources at their command, they are unable to effect the capture of a few individuals of bad character.

3. Regarding the Nujjeeb regiments and soldiery, it is well known they are almost nominal, as the majority in a corps are invariably allowed to purchase their continued residence at home, and some portion of the personal attendants of the Koomadans are put down as effective men; moreover, as every Nujjeeb soldier has to pay from twenty to twenty-five rupees for entering the service, it is some time ere they can expect pay, and the plunder &c. committed by them, marching through the district, is a sort of indemnification, but all at the expense of the unfortunate ryuts. This can be hardly wondered at, in consequence of the above circumstance, and the small amount of pay, from which they have also to furnish themselves with arms, ammunition, &c.: what with the severe extortions of the Chuckledars and their petty collectors, combined with the depredations of the soldiery, thousands of acres of

beautiful arable land lie waste and uncultivated. This, I hear, is more apparent in the Gondah Bharaitch districts, especially of late.

4. With respect to the Company's Frontier Police, my experience has been small, and the only instance I can adduce, is the repetition of the conduct of the Tehseeldar and Thannadars of Koelsa in the Azingurh district, who still continue to harbour Madhopershad; and I am credibly informed that, in the face of the Magistrate's orders for his apprehension, the above *interested individuals* give timely intimation to Madhopershad to evade capture. There is not the slightest doubt, without some pecuniary considerations from the Oude people near the frontier, the Police should take such interest in the outlaws of Oude; but it would be impossible to thoroughly substantiate the facts.

S.O.

5. The means adopted for the raising of revenue is entirely arbitrary with the Nazim or Chuckledar, who raise or decrease the revenue in accordance with their perquisites. If handsomely paid, a reduction is granted under some pretext or other, and *vice versá*. I cannot exactly explain the sum received for fees, presents, &c., it not being a stipulated amount—but am almost afraid to say; in some cases the *Rukkum Nuzzurana*, taking all in all, is nearly equivalent to the Government revenue. After all the preliminary arrangements are settled by the Chuckledars, the different districts or talookas are portioned off, and given in *Kubz* to officers commanding corps, for the payment of themselves and regiments, which permanently secures the Chuckledar's revenue, but entails a heavy responsibility on the Kubzdars, in the event of their being withdrawn from the district ere they have realized the amount. I have met with great difficulties and opposition in my own case, from the depredations of Madhopershad, and the desertion of the ryuts into the Company's territories. Although it is a great responsibility taking the kubz of a place, yet it is the only method to ensure payment for the troops.

No. 3.

From Captain Bunbury, dated Camp Imlac, January 1, 1855.

1. TO commence with the revenue: I am credibly informed that it has in no way decreased since the time of Rajah Durshun Sing; but, on the contrary, the "*Rukkum Nuzzurana*" has been added, in excess, in many talookas. To give you an instance, my kubz* of last year of Birhur will sufficiently prove the assertion. The Government revenue of the place, I believe, is from rupees 60,000 to rupees 64,000 annually; and I have paid to the Nazim rupees 1,04,342; and, as you may naturally suppose, to realize the amount, the Talookdars were obliged to double the assessment from the ryuts. This will be an answer to one of your most important questions, relative to the condition of the ryuts. Most of the Oude zemindars, being obliged to live from hand to mouth, owing to the number of their retainers, are consequently compelled to levy these heavy extra contributions on the unfortunate ryuts, in order to hold their own; as, otherwise, their zemindarees would be made over to the puttails, or to the highest bidders: as an instance of this, of the truth of which I can vouch, coming as it does under my own immediate observation, I will give you the case of Baboos Kishoonpershad and Madhopershad, the latter of whom has received a Khillut for the present year. You will remember that this individual is the identical person, who was outlawed for committing the gross outrages in the Birhur district, and for whose apprehension you kindly wrote to the Magistrates on the adjoining frontiers. To prove that this vile system has ever existed, and still continues to exist, I will give a fresh and more recent instance of the present, Fuslee, year. The assessment of the Hussunpore estate amounts to rupees 45,000 above the Government estimate; this extra contribution, of course, falls on the ryuts; and, in short, such is the system carried on throughout the Sultanpore districts.

2. With regard to crime, I do not think it is on the increase. *Well-known*

* Kubz is the term applied to the charge of a district assigned for the payment of a regiment, the commandant of which contracts for, and levies, the revenue.

dacoits, such as Juggernath of Etonjah, Mahomed Husein of Baychoogurh, Surnam Sing of Kuttayaree, Purthee Pal Sing of Ramgurreeah, Madhopershad of Birlur, &c., continue their lawless life, privately supported by the Nazim, as they are a source of income to these people in authority. The feudal system, with all its irregularities, still continues; but on the same ratio as of old—private murders and cattle-lifting being the natural consequence. By the ill-treatment of Chuckledars, Tehseeldars, &c., murders have been more frequent of late, as there is no listening to any complaints against Agaie Aleo Khan, possessing, as he does, the entire confidence of the Minister; in fact, people have given up all hopes of redress as a hopeless case.

3. The Akbar Nawiss system, though base enough, was some kind of check on the Nazims, &c., but even this, weak as it was, has been abolished since Agaie's reign.

4. It would be next to impossible to ascertain the expense of the Police Establishment, as this Establishment is merely nominal, and under the total guidance and management of the Nazim. It is, however, pretty well known that this is another source of oppression, they strictly avoiding to come into collision with notoriously base characters, but seizing those who are possessed of money, and (not having influence in the Durbar) are incriminated under false pretexts. Moreover, I am told that the sum allowed by the Government yearly for this Establishment is appropriated by the Nazim; and, for the actual pay of the Police, a certain percentage is added on the revenue to defray the expense.

5. From inquiries, I have been enabled to ascertain that the revenue of Sultanpore, realized by the present man, is computed to be about 38,28,908, exclusive of nuzzurana, fees, &c. &c., from which is deducted for nankar of talookdars, zemindars, &c., 9,50,532, leaving a balance of 28,78,376 R. The Government from *this* receiving, it is surmised, about seventeen lakhs, in which is included the pay of Government troops and the Mushrootees (or Sebundeas),—also repairs of Government forts and thannahs throughout the district, besides other contingencies, such as powder, shot, &c., that may be expended in the yearly fights. Of these forts and thannahs there are several; but seldom is any Government money laid out for their repairs, the actual cost of which is defrayed by the talookdars and zemindars, in a similar manner to that of the Police. The above statement of the revenue is kept so strictly secret, that it is with much difficulty an accurate account could be obtained. Probably, there may be a difference of two or three lakhs.

6. The Government troops employed in the Sultanpore district are from 12,000 to 13,000 men of all arms; but, from the irregularities of the old Nujeeb system, a number are passed men. The Mushrootees (or Sebundeas) are about 2,400 men, more or less; but it is optional with the Chuckledar to retain any number he likes, and, as you may naturally conclude, it is not his interest to have too many on his list. The present kubz system effectually secures the entire revenue to the Nazim; but the responsibility of any balance remaining in the district is at the risk of the Kubzdar.

From Captain Bunbury, dated January 16, 1855.

HE (the Nazim Agaie Aleo) has managed to settle the affairs in this district of Aldaymhow with, as usual, heavy nuzzuranas, and proceeds from hence, after one or two more mamlahs, towards Pertaubghur, which I hear is in a most wretched state from sheer exhaustion, as in some places the ryuts have already paid up the revenue of the present year 1262 Fuslee, and are made to give in advance, for the ensuing year, 1263 Fuslee. Another circumstance in the present administration is, that the allowance made by Government for the establishment of Tehseeldars, Mootsuddies, &c., is monopolized by the Nazim, and the Talookdars and Zemindars made to pay the expenses by an addition to the revenue, which of course is not returned in the Government accounts.

* * * The Nazim (Agaie), from his own account, seems to have established himself in the good graces of Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner, to whom he has

promised making roads, and no end of improvements in Oude, a specimen of which I had an opportunity of seeing on my march from this for Jelalpoore, a distance of eight coss. A couple of ploughs, in my opinion, would have done as much by scratching a couple of lines on each side to mark the road. He, however, gives out that it is his intention to have it kunkured; this, time will show, but I have my doubts.

No. 4.

*From Captain Patrick Orr, commanding one of the King's Regiments,
dated Segoulie, January 5, 1855.*

1. AGREEABLY to your request, I now have much pleasure in answering the queries put by you on the affairs of Oude, to the best of my knowledge.

2. As regards the decrease of crime within the last six or seven years, I am of opinion that, if not actually on the increase, it is certainly as common as before, but, undoubtedly, it meets with much more impunity now than ever; it is seldom indeed one hears of criminals being punished, or even apprehended; whereas formerly, especially in Mahommed Allee Shah's reign, under the ministry of Shurf-ood-Dowlah, though crimes were often committed, yet, in most cases malefactors were apprehended and punished.

3. Under the present *régime*, I do not think there is a shadow of security for life or property in Oude. In this part of the country it is almost impossible for people to travel, unless escorted by a large body of armed men: a few days ago, about thirty merchants were plundered of all their property, consisting of several carts, bullocks, ready money, grain, &c., on the border of the Toolseepore and Churdah elakas. Murders are committed and people robbed very frequently, without the least notice being taken, or any attempt made to prevent the recurrence of such like offences. In fact, the Durbar seldom hear of the murders or other atrocities committed. The state of ignorance the Government is kept in of nearly all that passes is easily explained.

4. In former times, Akbar Nawisses, or news-writers, having Hurkaras and Chuprassies under them, were appointed to different elakas, and duly paid by the king, to send in news from all parts of Oude. Their reports, or purchas, were sent in direct to the King; this alone had a very good effect on all; now the King sees no papers at all, much less any purchas.

5. These Akbar Nawisses were in no respect dependent on the Amils, and used generally to report on the state of affairs with some colour of truth; and, if detected in making false reports, were often punished. This, being a lucrative berth, and much coveted, was gradually made a source of great profit by the head Akbar Nawiss, at Lucknow, who farmed the appointment out to the district news-writers, receiving a certain sum from them; of course these latter, to make up the money required, took bribes from offenders to suppress the report. Latterly, most of the Nazims farm the appointment themselves, and appoint their own men, who naturally cannot be supposed to injure their masters by writing anything that might bring trouble to them.

6. I have heard of numerous most atrocious murders and dacoitees; but, never having kept any note of them, I cannot just now recall the circumstances: crimes of all sorts are of daily occurrence. About eight days ago, a Koormee was murdered by a relation of his, in a village close to Bankee, twelve miles from this. The Tehseeldar of Bankee could do nothing towards the apprehension of the murderer. Not long ago, Kullian Khan, Fazul Ally, and others in the Nanparah district, amongst other acts of cruelty and dacoitee, cut off the noses of five or six unfortunate fellows, formerly in their service, whom they suspected of giving information against them to the Chuckledar. Last year, in a village near Bhinga, called Bingee, Gungapershad, Kanoongo of Gondah, was murdered most treacherously by some men sent for the purpose—it is supposed by Panday Kishoondat Ram; but, as there never was a proper inquiry made, the crime was not brought home to him.

7. The weak and poor have no protection whatever afforded them against the extortions and depredations of those stronger than themselves.

8. There are no Courts of Justice of any kind in Oude, out of Lucknow; nor, in fact, any Police Establishments (leaving the Oude Frontier Police out of the question), unless the Thannahs placed in some of the principal towns can be called by that name. These Thannahs are also farmed out in the same manner as the news-writerships. The Thannadars, a most disreputable, corrupt set, have no power of punishing criminals, unless in minor cases, when they do sometimes seize an offender; if this latter can afford to give a bribe, he is released,—otherwise, sent on to the Nizam, to be dealt with as he likes. The Chuckledar has almost unlimited power in his district; besides being the Revenue Officer, he is supposed to act as Judge and Magistrate; but, knowing too well the instability of his own position, his only aim and object is to make the most money in the shortest space of time. His orders are decisive, and the ryuts have no appeal against his decisions.

9. The revenue received by the King has undoubtedly decreased of late years, owing to several causes; first and foremost, the nuzzurana obtained by the Court people from the Nazims is, at least, four times as much as in former times; and, to make it up, the King's revenue must suffer. Another cause of the defalcation can be traced to the following source: not many years ago, there were hundreds, nay thousands, of villages, not belonging to Talookdars, but directly under the Crown—called the Khalsa villages. Since several years, the Chuckledars, in consideration of a large bribe, have been in the habit of making these villages over to Talookdars, without sufficiently increasing the jumma of the former puttahs. In this manner, the whole of the Bharaitch Khalsa, consisting of upwards of 650 villages, has been given to the Pyagpore, Ekona, Churdah, and Bourhee Rajahs, &c., and is now dwindled down to about 20 or 25 villages; and all over Oude it is the same case. The revenue of the Khalsa villages was easily collected at a small expense to Government, very few men being required, whilst, to force the Talookdars to pay, the King is obliged to entertain a large standing army; and the Talookdars, in their turn, spend immense sums of money to keep up their own men, in order to resist the Chuckledars' extortions. The greater part of this money could be saved to the King under a better system.

10. I am also convinced that the present amanee system is a very faulty one, and contributes very considerably towards the decrease in the revenue. The amanee Chuckledars are not responsible for the realization in full of the revenue of the districts under them, but only for whatever sums they actually collect on the King's behalf. Great scope is thus given them to cheat the king. They are in the habit of lessening the King's jumma, to increase their own nuzzuranas; for which no receipts or documents being given, consequently no proofs can be brought against the Amils.

11. These, in my opinion, are the principal reasons of the defalcations in the revenue; and, notwithstanding this defalcation, the ryuts have *now* to pay a great deal more than ever—the nuzzuranas being so very heavy from the number of persons to share them. Besides the Durbar people and the Nazims, the Sirkaree Omlahs—sent as a check on these latter,—must also be satisfied, and silenced.

12. As to the troops, they are more or less badly off for want of pay and proper accoutrements. Those regiments who took Kubzes last year have succeeded in getting paid. The corps under my command was raised in October, 1853, and, up to the present time, the men have not received a month's pay at a time; they only get, with the greatest difficulty, just enough to pay for their food, *i. e.* two rupees a month. Upwards of seven months' pay is now due.

13. It would indeed be a great blessing for the country if some proper system was introduced in the government of Oude, both in the Revenue and Military Departments. Rich and poor alike are daily praying for a better rule. Beyond the few who feed on the mass, no one is secure for a single day. Nanparah, one of the richest districts of Oude, with magnificent fertile plains, intersected in all directions by rivers and streams, and yielding Mumour Ally Khan, the late Rajah, upwards of three lakhs of rupees yearly, since the Rajah's death is reduced to such a state that it does not now yield the King anything at all, though upwards of rupees 1,20,000 have been spent every year on the troops stationed here. The whole of the villages are deserted and in ruins; not a single Chupper is to be seen for miles and miles. Kullian Khan, the elder Rancee's Karindah, about four years ago, burnt down

the whole of the villages in the district. Barlow's corps was here for the last two years, but they did nothing towards restoring some kind of order; in fact they never troubled themselves about it. I have now received orders to apprehend Kullian Khan and Ezul Ally; this latter made his escape out of the Lucknow jail. He was concerned in the assault on Ameen-ood-Dowlah, the ex-Minister. I have taken some steps towards the settlement of the district, and hope, ere another month is over, to put an end to this dreadful state of anarchy. Toolseepore, the finest part of Oude decidedly, is going to ruins very fast, through mismanagement. Degraj Sing and his son Sahibjee are on bad terms: and the latter, having turned his father, the Rajah, out of the district, is now bent on destroying it, and threatens to burn the place to ashes, unless the Government allow him unmolested possession of the place. If some proper measures are not taken in time, Toolseepore will soon be as bad as Nanparah.

No. 5.

From Captain Alexander Orr, Second Assistant to the Superintendent of the Oude Frontier Police, dated Camp Fyzabad, January 9, 1855.

1. I HAVE now the pleasure of sending you all the information I possess relative to the district in which I am residing, *i. e.* the district of Sultanpore. This district consists essentially of five large divisions or *elakas*, viz. :—

1. Sultanpore (properly so called),
2. Aldaymhow.
3. Jugdespore.
4. Pertaubghur.
5. Punchum Rauth.

2. The collection of the revenue of these *elakas*, or *chucklas*, is effected according to the *amanee* system, the Nazim forwarding to Government whatsoever he is supposed to have been able to collect, without being bound to give, as under the *Izarah* settlement, any stipulated amount. It is easy to imagine, where so much depends on the moral character of the Nazim, and the great power he wields, to how much evil both these systems must be liable. In the *Izarah* settlement, the Nazim, in the first place, will make the necessary arrangements for fulfilling his contract with Government; and, in the second place, for enriching himself. In short, he will assess the *zemindar* to the utmost, short of ruining him, unless, indeed, he has strong hopes of holding the district for a certain number of years, when, naturally, it will become his interest to foster his charge as much as possible, and he will content himself with a moderate annual income for himself. Meer Hadee, who governed the Gondah Bharaitch district during twenty or twenty-two years, is a bright example of what I have just mentioned, and, though many years have now elapsed since his death, yet in the district his memory is still held in grateful remembrance to this day. But, at the present time, how few Nazims reckon on holding their districts for more than one, or, at the utmost, two years,—so much depending on Durbar intrigue or Durbar interest. Bad as I have represented the revenue settlement on the *Izarah* system to be, yet I have no hesitation in saying that, practically, if not theoretically, (with very few exceptions indeed, one, however, shall be given), it is far preferable to the *amanee* system; the latter requires to be in the hands of far more honest Nazims than, I am afraid, those Oude possesses; and, whereas under the former system, *i. e.* the *Izarah*, the *ryuts* alone are oppressed, and Government, comparatively speaking, no loser,—in the latter *i. e.* the *amanee*, still greater oppression is made use of, and Government robbed. Not having the dread of any contract before his eyes, the Nazim is at full liberty to enrich himself. Government has lost its hold on him, he actually pays at his own discretion; and his only care is to strengthen his interest at Durbar by timely donations. Again, the *Izaradar* Nazim *must* tax, in equal proportions, both weak and powerful *Zemindars* and *Talookdars*; the fulfilment of his contract will oblige him to do so; not so is it with the *amanee* Nazim: *he*, on the contrary, will, to

avoid danger, fatigue, and trouble, visit on the weaker Talookdar the shortcomings of the more powerful; thus, in most instances, (for the *weak* are *more* in number than the powerful,) the ryuts are a hundred-fold more oppressed. The amancee system has had a fair trial during the Nizamutship of Agaie Alee Khan, in the Sultanpore district; and, if the experiment was tried in the hope of its being a blessing to the ryut, by lessening (as it should have done) the exactions to which they were subject under the Izaradar, it has met with a signal failure. Considering the amount of oppression experienced by their *weaker* brethren, the more powerful chiefs, such as those of Amoythee, Daoodpore, Kuppradee, Dayrah, have fared well, though it must not be imagined that even they escaped the general fate of the district—they paid the revenue to the very full—but *no more*.

3. In order to be more clear, I must state that the *annual* balance of Revenue against each landholder, as exhibited in the Revenue Account Books, at Lucknow, is far different, and far *inferior* to the sums in *reality* levied on the zemindars by the Nazims. Each Nazim endeavours to make some addition to the assessment, and this additional amount is, in most cases, extorted by his successor, or is, perhaps, even still further increased by fresh exactions. This addition made by the Nazims to the Government Assessment is styled the "Izafah," and to this "Izafah" are each year added the "Nuzzurana," which, of course, is not accounted for to Government. To give a few instances:—The Lucknow assessment of the zemindaree of Chundose, in Sultanpore, amounts to rupees 5,338 (neglecting annas and pice).

		Rupees.	
Agaie's Assessment	..	7,200	to which add
Agaie's Nuzzurana	..	1,500	
Aga Hyder's ditto	..	1,200	as Chuckledar, subordinate to Agaie.
Bunday Husein's ditto	..	1,100	as Naib to Aga Hyder.
Rambuksh's ditto	..	113	as Dewan to ditto.
Total Rupees...		11,113.	

In comparing this sum of rupees 11,113 with that of the Lucknow assessment, or rupees 5,338, some idea will be formed of the truth of what I stated above, regarding the great difference of the two assessments, of the nominal and of the real one.

4. Again, the Rajah of Hussunpore, Bundooah (Sultanpore), was last year assessed (together with the Izafah) at 60,000; this year, 1262, Fuslee one of the Nujjeeb Corps has taken the Kubz of the Raj for rupees 1,00,000, but on this condition, that the additional rupees 40,000 are to be paid during the first four months of the ensuing Fuslee year, 1263, *i.e.*, the revenue of 1263 Fuslee, will be encroached upon to the amount of rupees 40,000 to satisfy the exactions levied in 1262! The next year must, therefore, be doubly taxed! Again, the Pergunnah of Kujrahut, belonging to the Baboo of Bheetee (Sultanpore), was last year so heavily taxed, that that year's revenue is not yet completely paid up—this being the fifth month of the present year! This five months' revenue will again require to be collected to provide for the demands of the actual year. The zemindaree of Rampore (Sultanpore), near Fyzabad, was assessed at rupees 2,200; is now taxed at rupees 5,000. From these instances you will be able to judge of what takes place in the whole district, not only of Sultanpore, but of Deriabad Rudowlee, also held by Agaie. So that the Nuzzurana, together with the Izafah, forms a sum invariably equal to, if not greater than, the Lucknow assessment.

5. The "Tushkerrie" of Sultanpore, by Agaie, amounts to (in round numbers) thirty-six lakhs—subtract nine lakhs for Huzoor Tehseel lands, Nankar, &c., &c.,—of the remaining twenty-seven lakhs, seventeen lakhs are accounted for to Government, and ten lakhs reserved by the Nazim, for his own purposes; to these ten lakhs may be added one lakh, which is obtained by adding fresh items to the assessments agreed upon, and by many other modes of extortion—seizure of Nankar, or certain sums allowed by Government to each zemindar as subsistence money—so that the Nazim's share amounts to eleven lakhs. Besides this enormous sum, there are many other sources of profit, of which mention will be made in the proper place. Out of the seventeen lakhs accounted for to Government, must be deducted what is termed the "Sumjowta," *i.e.*, Pay of the Troops employed in the collection of the

revenue; cost of repairs of Government forts (fixed sum), amounting, for each Fort, to from 200 to 500 rupees; expenses of grain, salt, &c., for artillery cattle; food for Nizamut elephants; cost of repairs of artillery carriages; construction of temporary, or permanent, chupper chownies; expenditure in shot and powder, in case of any attack having been made against a fort, expenditure always exaggerated (all these items will be subsequently commented upon). Besides these deductions from the Total Jumma, or Revenue, not a small item is the portion of revenue which it is supposed has not been collected from the zemindarees of certain notoriously bad characters, represented to Government as "Feraree," although not only do they pay full rent, but also a "douceur" in order to be allowed to carry on their lawless mode of livelihood.

6. I have not spoken of the Nuzzur, received by the Nazim (in contradistinction to the "Nuzzurana"), *i.e.* the offering, generally in money, presented by Zemindars, Talookdars, and Rajahs, &c., &c., on their first interview with the Nazim, and amounting, in each case, from one rupee to several Ashar fees. Other sources of profit there are, which I will endeavour to note down here. Since the last two or three years Agaie has taken the Paymaster's Department, or "Nizamut Buksheegiree," into his own hands, and from this Department he must realize a large income. What the amount of this income must be, I should be afraid to say; but you may judge of its extent, when you remember that every *Nujjeeb* soldier pays for his entrance into the service, pays for leave of absence, pays for not being dismissed on account of old age, infirmities, &c., and his name is kept a long time on the rolls of his corps, after his own decease, and that very seldom indeed do his wife, or children, or heirs, obtain his arrears of pay; and, lastly, full pay is always drawn by the Bukshee (in this case Agaie himself) for each corps, even should it be below its proper strength. I have already alluded to the deductions made for expenditure of grain for Artillery bullocks; this grain is given, but in small quantity, though charged in full to Government, which allows one and a half seer per diem to each Artillery and Cart bullock. As to the forts, also alluded to above, I have never seen in *any district* a single Government Fort repaired, and, if a Thannadar or Tehseeldar does, for his own comfort, make any repairs to the fort in the Pergunnah to which he is attached, it is always at the expense of the ryuts. Large sums are drawn for the repairs of gun carriages, which, year after year, are seen mouldering and rotting away for want of proper repair, or if they *are* repaired, it is on a very poor scale. Again, deductions for purchase of Artillery bullocks, which either are not purchased at all (price of grain drawn all the while), or else very inferior animals are purchased, totally incapable of dragging the weight to which they are attached—poor unfortunate half-starved brutes, whom, in one instance at Budshahgunj, I *have seen* the Artillery men obliged in cold weather to cover over *with straw* at night, to prevent them dying with cold. When required to march, begaree, or pressed bullocks, are seized upon. Finally, "Saur" bullocks are constantly caught and yoked, and charged to Government as purchased cattle. Again, large profits are made on the distribution, by the Nazim, of Nankar money, or sums granted annually to Government to certain families on account of services rendered by some of their members. These items are either *partially* paid, or not paid at all. This year, Agaie has given out that the Durbar had passed an order that only "Shaee" families should receive the Nankar, of which "Soonnees" and Hindoos are to be deprived. You will easily conceive how much advantage will accrue to the Nazim by the issue of such an order. Not only will such of the Soonnees and Hindoos as receive their accustomed allowance have to pay heavily for the same, but they will be given to understand how much they stand under obligation to the donor, who, in their favour, has infringed upon the Government Orders.

7. I believe I have now enumerated the principal sources of the profits derived by the Nazim; at all events, I have pointed out enough of them to show that these profits must be very considerable. During my servitude in Oude, I have known no Nazim to possess such unlimited power as that Agaie now wields. Enjoying the entire confidence of the Minister, an unusually strong force under his orders, master of the Nizamut Buksheegiree, he alone has succeeded in abolishing the Nizamut Akbar Nawiss Establishment; and we now see him,

at the same time, Nazim of two districts, Commander of a large military force Akbar Nawiss, and Paymaster! You have desired me to write to you in full confidence, and I am doing so when I say that it seems to me that Colonel Sleeman was much deceived in this man, and the recommendatory letters given by that officer to Agaie were put to purposes far different from those they were ever intended for. These letters were paraded about by the Nazim everywhere, spoken of in every Durbar, until the district, supposing the Nazim supported both by Resident and Minister, fairly quaked. Agaie constantly boasted of the "friendship" (I make use of the equivalent in English of his own expression "mohubut") of Colonel Sleeman, of Mr. Tucker (who, little knowing his real character, and supposing him to be a true "khairkwah" to the Oude Government, received him ever with great kindness, and, on a late occasion, addressed him in a letter as "Nawab"—this letter was shown to me as well as to others by Agaie himself), and of Mr. Lowther. These were high authorities to be hourly quoted in the Nizamut Kutcherry, in the presence of Rajabs, Talookdars, and Zemindars, with what effect it is needless to add. Is it astonishing, then, that money came, and still continues to come, pouring into Agaie's hands? With consummate cunning, Agaie has made himself master of the whole machinery of his office, and has caused it to work in a manner entirely subservient to his own interests. He himself collects not the revenue; the whole country is under Kubz. Every corps must either consent to remain unpaid, or else take the kubz of some District, Raj, or Talooka, previously heavily assessed by the Nazim himself. Thus, under the best security possible, Agaie gets rid of the responsibility of collecting the revenue by more direct means, and has merely to forward to Lucknow the kubz bonds furnished by each corps. Never was the kubz system adopted to such an extent; and, here, you may ask whether this system, or mode of collection, is beneficial to the interests of zemindar and ryut. It is, in so far that, when an officer consents to take a kubz, he will bargain for a fair time to be given him, during which to collect the amount agreed upon; thus the zemindar obtains *breathing time*: whereas, in direct collection by the Nazim, the landholder is generally forced to give in his revenue in the shortest time possible. In either case, his extra expenses are about the same. To the Kubzdar he must give 5 or 6% Kubzawun; to the Foujdard, in the second instance, he must give about the same amount under various pretenses.

8. Agaie Alee Khan farms two districts, viz., that of Sultanpore and that of Deriabad Rudowlee; and his principal coadjutors are his own brothers or near relatives. The Chuckledars of Sultanpore, properly so called, and of Aldaymbow, are Aga Hyder and Aga Husein, his own brothers; the Tehseeldar of Punchum-Rauth is Allah Ally, his uncle. The Chuckledar of Deriabad Rudowlee is Syud Husein, his son-in-law, who became thus related by marrying the daughter of a prostitute in Agaie's service. All these persons must naturally play into each other's hands. The account I have given of Sultanpore will apply exactly to Deriabad Rudowlee—in the latter district is carried on the same system emanating from the same source.

9. Having mentioned so much regarding the collection of revenue, it will not appear extraordinary if I add that, to the best of my belief, there are no Courts in *this district* cognizant of revenue questions. Formerly, a Dewan (Ulbaylepershad) was, indeed, sent from Lucknow as Controller of Receipts; but, I believe, he has long since returned to Lucknow, disgusted at having but merely nominal, and no real, power. A Mootsuddie, from the Lucknow Dewannee Dnftur, is supposed to be attached to every Tehseeldar's office in an amanee district; and, perhaps, a few of these Mootsuddies may be found in that of Sultanpore; but I am credibly informed they have but little power.

10. As to Courts cognizant of criminal matters, there is a Police Officer attached to the Nizamut, under the control of one Meer Tuckey. Five hundred men are placed under his orders. Of these men some are portioned out, and stationed in the principal Thannahs of the district, but are, I firmly believe, a nuisance to the country: they are strong to seize and mulct unfortunate Bunneeahs and other poor tradespeople, under false or frivolous pretenses,—to seize and fine persons for crimes of "Failee Shemiah," &c. &c.; but they most religiously avoid any collision with those really bad characters with whom it might be dangerous to meddle. Meer Tuckey is a creature of Agaie, and follows his camp; however, all foudary cases are referred to him (Meer Tuckey), and you will imagine what is the result, without my being more

explicit. Suffice it to say, this is another source of income to those concerned. Dewannee cases, *i. e.*, those relative to disputes regarding money transactions, &c., are made over to a Mooftee, who is attached to the Nazim's camp; but, generally, all these cases are settled by punchayet, or referred to any Hakeem who may take the trouble to investigate the matters, and who is generally paid for his trouble by either the one or the other of the disputing parties. The poor man, however, seldom obtains justice, and is a prey to the rich or powerful. The poor, I am happy to say, generally find friends in the European officers, and with them are pretty sure to find redress and protection. In towns, kushahs, &c., there are Kotwals, who are supposed to distribute justice within the jurisdiction of their town or kushah; but they are almost always a most corrupt set: in fact, how can it be otherwise, when they either pay for the situation, or hold it on contract? In a word, whether in the Nizamut, or whether in towns, it may be laid down as a general rule, that the verdict will be given in favour of the party that pays best; and, so well known is this, that, when boundary disputes occur between zemindars, they settle the case among themselves by an appeal to arms. Much blood is thus annually shed in Oude.

11. Adverting now to another paragraph of your note, regarding acts of oppression committed by Agaie, or his subordinates, since his Nizamutship, I will mention, 1st. the case of the village of Rae Beeja, situated on the banks of the Goomtee, plundered by the Nazim's Tehseeldar, Rahut Husein. Two women were killed, one being with child; one woman, dishonoured by one of the soldiery, threw herself into a well—her life was saved, but through shame she left the village. All grain, property, &c., was taken and sold; but the money realized was never carried to the credit of the zemindar. 2nd, The massacre of Neotee, near Rudowlee, where eight persons were cruelly slaughtered, without any cause. During five months, no notice of these atrocities, connived at by Agaie's brother, Aga Husein, was taken by Agaie; and it was at the expiration of that period of time that I was ordered by Colonel Sleeman to make investigation. A detailed account of this affair has long since been given by me. 3rd, A zemindar of Khyrabad, near Sultanpore, was flogged to death. 4th, Moonthaz Ahmed, Talookdar of Rudowlee, most unjustly ruined by Agaie, and his zemindaree made over to other parties. Three or four years ago, the Thakoor of Kuppradee was driven out of his fort, after long resistance, under iniquitous resistance, *i. e.*, want of good faith on the part of Agaie, &c., &c.

S. O.

12. You ask whether I think *crime, dacoitee, cattle-lifting &c.*, has increased or decreased:—I conscientiously think that crime of all species (and I speak more especially of the Sultanpore and Deriabad Rudowlee districts, the worst in this portion of Oude) has not increased; but, at the same time, it has in nowise decreased; and under few Nazims have so little efforts been made to extirpate bad characters. I will give the names of the principal dacoits, and a few instances of crimes committed:—

1st. Mahomed Husein of Baychoogurh; three years ago, Mahomed Husein was driven out of his fort by Captain Magness, who destroyed a portion of the stronghold, and cut down some of the adjacent jungle, but, almost immediately afterwards, the Baychoogurh zemindaree was made over, by Agaie's orders, to the dacoit's son, a mere boy. A short time since, Mahomed killed a man by name Doongah Sing, and severely wounded his wife, and carried off his two daughters: for this crime, a dour was made by Mahomed Isaaq Khan, Agaie's Tehseeldar of Jugdespore, on Baychoogurh; but, evidently, some private understanding existed between the Tehseeldar and the dacoit, as not a single person was wounded on either side, and Mahomed Husein Khan, with all his followers, quietly escaped out of his fort.

2nd. Juggernath, Chuprassee, who, amongst his many crimes, lately killed the zemindar of Bawsyn, Lall Bahadoor Sing. A very short time since, Agaie sent a "dour" on this dacoit's fort, which, after some casualties occurring, was evacuated; but this advantage was not followed up, and Juggernath has taken refuge in other strong forts or places of refuge.

- 3rd. Purthee Pal of Ramgurreeah,
 4th. Baychum Sing of Huliapoor,
 5th. Bassoo Sing of Pitlah,
 6th and 7th. Rajawunt and Shew Golam of }
 Bugarah,
 8th. Surnam Sing of Kutteyaree,
 9th. Oolund Sing of Joorium,

All friends and supporters
 of Juggernath, and join-
 ing him in all dacoitee
 expeditions.

10. Bhoalay Singh, of Ferozepore Rudowlee-hazir, in the Amil's Kutcherry.

11. Mukhdoom Buksh, of Bhuttee, two months ago, killed one Ameer Khan, of Hoosayen, and others.

As to crimes:

The Sair people, under Meer Usgurree, of Awudh, killed a pensioned Naick and his son. (A full report of this case was forwarded to Captain Beatson.)

A woman poisoned her husband at Rudowlee a few months ago. She was taken to the head of the Police, Meer Tuckey, but soon afterwards released. The husband had returned to his home after a long absence, during which time his wife had been living with one Golam Resool, of Rudowlee, who, it appears, persuaded the woman to adopt this mode of getting rid of her husband.

A prostitute, Luchumnia, was severely wounded at Rudowlee, and property to the value of 1,500 rupees stolen. This happened while Aga Husein was at Rudowlee, and close to the Tehseeldar's post: no redress given. A short time since a Fakeer was murdered at Awudh: no inquiries made.

Three years ago two travellers were found murdered at Budshahgunj, near Sultanpore.

Not two months ago, a dacoitee was perpetrated at Tandah, on the house of one of the King's Mirdahas, and a very large sum of money stolen.

Immediately afterwards, another dacoitee was perpetrated in the same town, on the house of one Bukshoollah, weaver, and property to the value of rupees 6,000 stolen. Three or four days since, the Rokum of a Fyzabad Mahajun stolen.

13. In general, petty thefts are rife in all towns, such as Fyzabad, Rudowlee, Deriabad, Sultanpore, (the town, not the cantonment,) and will ever continue to be so, so long as thannadars, kotwals, zemindars (especially,) derive a handsome percentage from thieves.

14. Other criminals and other instances of crime might be cited; but I think I have mentioned enough to prove that crime is not on the decrease. Agaie has done nothing towards extirpating bad characters; on the contrary, he, his brothers, and Tehseeldars, have always seemed to favour them, for very evident reasons. Glancing an eye over the districts of Sultanpore and Deriabad, it will be found that the spots infested by dacoits are,—1st, in the Jugdespore Elaka, the portion extending from Mhowna to Mosafir Khana; 2nd, the Chowhanee villages, situated in both Sultanpore and Deriabad districts, viz., Kulwapore, Joorium, Pitlah, Etonjah, &c.; 3rd, Kiar, in Deriabad, the Bahraylah and Bhuttianah pergunnahs in Deriabad. In most of these places ravines and jungle abound, and they are, generally speaking, denuded of troops. In the Chowhanee district above mentioned, travellers cannot proceed with any degree of safety. Close to Mosafir Khana, and in the immediate vicinity of the Lucknow road, is a belt of jungle, in which are to be found the forts of Kutteyaree, Kunkoopore, and Baychoogurh (I have named Baychoogurh, for, though at present destroyed, yet it will probably be soon rebuilt). All these forts belong to more than suspicious characters, and, were the Nazims to make their head-quarters at such places, instead of pitching their camp for months together in the more orderly and quiet portions of the district, ruined almost by the continual levies made on them by the troops for firewood and bhoosah, it seems to me much advantage would accrue. As matters go, the quiet districts thus suffer for being so peaceful.

15. Passing now to the Fiscal Department. All Gunjes and the "Sair" of the Sultanpore district are in the hands of Juggernath, alias Shurf-ood-Dowlah, of Lucknow. The principal Sair is that of Fyzabad, amounting to about rupees 32,000, and that of Tandah, amounting to about rupees 20,000, both on contract. The town of Fyzabad, once so flourishing under the rule of the late Bahoo Begum, is now in almost a ruined state. Situated, as it is, on the banks of a noble river proved navigable during the whole year, enjoying many resources, it would, under proper management, soon become a rich and flourishing city;

but, as affairs are now managed, from tyranny and oppression of Kotwal, Akbar Nawiss, Sair-wallahs, Purmut-wallahs, each constituting himself an authority, only accountable for his actions to himself, many Mahajuns, Bunneeahs, artificers, &c. have abandoned the place. I have now been for several years almost constantly residing at Fyzabad, and it seems to me that, year after year, it tends more and more towards decline. There is no appeal to any superior authority from the exactions of the above-mentioned harpies; and one cannot but regret to see such scoundrels plundering a city which, with a little care, might be made one of the most important in Oude. The population is principally Mahometan. Its manufactures are glass, paper, cotton cloths, hookah snakes, tazziahs, brass and copper vessels, gunpowder and fireworks, sword-hilts, dyeing, &c. Its imports are grain, from Goruckpore and the Nepal Terai; from Calcutta, wrought iron, cocoa-nuts, European cloths, cutlery. Its exports are opium, saltpetre, &c. The principal Government Establishments are,—1st, the Kotwalee, to which is attached a force of 450 Sepoys (Nujeebs); but these are ill organized, and are mostly artificers and shopkeepers, &c. They are stationed in different parts of Fyzabad, and in the adjacent and ancient town of Awudh. To this latter city two annual pilgrimages are made from all parts of India; and it is mainly owing to the money thrown into Fyzabad on these two occasions that it now owes its existence. Splendid fairs might be held during these Nahans, and would prove a blessing to the country, and a source of revenue to the King; but, under the actual administration, such a thing could not be thought of; 2nd, the Mint; 3rd, the Akbar Nawiss's Office on contract; 4th, the Adawlut; 5th, the Sair; 6th, the Permit; 7th, the Imlak; &c. The ground around Fyzabad is very rich, and all species of fruit trees, flowers, vegetables, flourish in it remarkably well. The cultivation of the poppy is on a large scale. New opium sells at three rupees to 3·8 per seer. As to Tandah, once so celebrated for its manufacture of cotton cloths, it is also suffering from the same causes that are ruining Fyzabad. The Akbar Nawissee is there on a contract of 300 rupees per annum. As to the commerce carried on in the interior of the district, it is very insignificant, owing to want of roads and bridges. Grain, &c. is mostly carried on buffaloes, bullocks, and ponies. Carts in this district are comparatively few. Added to the want of roads, the general insecurity of life and property, the exactions of the Government Sair people, and the mahsool levied by each zemindar, through whose lands traffic is carried;—all these causes combine to ruin the trade and commerce that might otherwise be carried on. In former years, there was a great cotton mart at Budshahgunj, near the cantonment of Sultanpore, but, owing to the causes above mentioned, but little cotton is now brought.

16. If you wish to take a retrospective view of these districts, and examine how they fared under other Nazims, predecessors of Agaie, you will find that the nuzzurana and the izafah rukoomat ever existed, but were never, in any instance, so high as in present times. Former, and actual, Nazims had never so much power as Agaie now possesses, and were constantly in dread of being seized upon by the troops, and forwarded to Lucknow by order of Government. The Akbar Nawiss, however corrupt, was still a check upon the Chuckledar, for he had to be handsomely paid on certain awkward occasions; and, besides, it was always feared that reports might find their way to Lucknow through other channels. You are too well acquainted with the present state of the Durbar for it to be necessary for me to say that Agaie has no fear of King and Minister—his only dread is of the Residency.

17. Leaving the Sultanpore district, and turning to that of Gondah, it is pleasant to observe the contrast. The nominal Nazim, or rather his Naib, Suddun Lall, who is the Nazim *de facto*, gives on amance seventeen lakhs, I think, and governs with extreme leniency. He has made efforts to rebuild what the infamous Rugburdial destroyed, and, under his rule, the Gondah Bharaitch district is rapidly progressing in cultivation and prosperity. The three elakas of Toolseepore, Bhinga, and Nanparah, formerly incorporated in the Gondah Bharaitch district, have latterly been made over to one Nundkomar, and they are in a sad state of disorder. Nanparah, I believe, is all but deserted, and is distracted by the quarrels between the elder and the younger widows of the late Rajah. *Right* would seem to be on the side of the former, but the younger Rancee possesses the powerful interest of the Queen Mother. The Rajah left a son by a prostitute; and, if I mistake not, in a

punchayet of several Rajahs, it was decided that the raj belonged to the son ; and to this decision the elder Rancee subscribes. This is a beautifully fertile raj, and it is indeed a pity to see it thus ruined and destroyed. Nundkomar, I believe, will collect but little revenue, as Toolseepore also is in a disordered state, owing to serious quarrels having existed for years past between the Rajah and his son. As to the Bhinga Rajah, he has ever been a troublesome subject.

18. It must be added that, although the district is amancee, yet I suspect that this amancee savours a great deal of the izarah, that is, the Chuckledar has been given to understand that *so much* must be given. Besides this, all those checks on the Chuckledar's rapacity, which Agaie has managed to do away with, exist in the Gondah district in full force. In short, Suddun Lall collects the revenue under very different circumstances, which are, in general, more favorable to the interests of the Sirkar, less so to his own. The Gondah district was ruined by the infamous Rugburdial, and it will require much good management and care to again make it what it once was—the garden of Oude, and one of its quietest districts.

19. I will now make a few general observations. A proper survey of each talooka or raj in Oude is sadly required, and a suitable and fixed assessment of the lands. In *actual times* there is no certain assessment, each Nazim levying what he can: this is the main cause of the resistance made by zemindars to the district authorities, and of much bloodshed on either side. Were the boundary lines between the several zemindarees fairly settled, many lives would be saved, as quarrels and feuds on this score would naturally become more rare. But I think the greatest boon for Oude would be the demolition of every fort or fortified building in the various districts, and the disarming of the mass of the people ; but, of course, this would require a far better system of Government in every respect. Zemindars should only be seized legally ; and, if the chuckledaree system be continued, such men only should be chosen as are fit for so important a trust, and can give security for the amount of revenue required at their hands. The Nujjeeb troops should be organized on a far different footing, their pay properly defined, and secured to them, and they should be placed under the command of good men, and not under that of the minions of the Durbar, or of the Mahal. They should be entirely free from all dominion on the part of the Bukshees, who have more authority over the troops than it would be supposed ; and, lastly, they should be regularly paid. The Pay Department, or Nizamut buksheegiree, (and, for that matter, the head Establishment at Lucknow), is in a most infamous state, and by it the Government is robbed to an enormous extent ; the petty Bukshees, sent to the districts, and attached to each corps, receive their office *on contract*, each man paying to the Lucknow head bukshee so much per annum, according to the strength of the corps or detachment paid by him ; besides the perquisites of his office, he receives "*douceurs*" from the Nazim for *giving receipts before* the corps are paid, *i. e.*, before the Nazims give wherewith to pay—these receipts are forwarded to Lucknow, where it is, therefore, supposed the troops are paid. The Artillery attached to the Nizamuts is generally very numerous, and consists of guns of all calibre ; some purchased by Government, some cast in Oude, others seized from zemindars, who generally buy up old ship guns brought up by merchants from Calcutta. Many of these guns are excellent ; many useless, either from being honey-combed, or from their unwieldy size ; but, generally speaking, all the Artillery carriages, tumbrils, &c., are in a wretched state, from a cause already mentioned. Ammunition, from the same cause, is almost always scarce. The really efficient corps, whether as regards discipline, men, arms, accoutrements, or artillery, are the corps commanded by European officers. Most of the Nujjeeb corps are below their proper strength ; but the full pay is drawn by the Bukshees, except in the Sultanpore district, where Agaie is paymaster, and the Regimental Bukshees only receive according to the actual strength. Were the population disarmed and forts demolished, there would be no longer need of such a large army as the one now in Oude. In fact, reduction of the troops in each district would be a blessing to the poor (as matters now stand) ; for all the troops have no shelter in the rains, and all Nujjeeb forces are never furnished with tentage. On the approach of the rainy season, the chuppers of the adjacent villages are quickly taken off, and a chownie is constructed in a miraculously short time.

Government should pay for the bhoosah levied *free* on each village: this system of seizing on forage for Government cattle is one of the curses of the present system, and gives rise to innumerable abuses. I know from experience that, however an officer may wish, and endeavour, to alleviate the misery endured by the ryut in giving up this bhoosah, or straw, yet he is often helpless. What command can a man have over soldiers sent on foraging parties, often to a distance of ten to fourteen miles? But this evil is rendered a thousand times more cruel in a Nazim's camp, where not only troops, but innumerable camp followers, persons aspirant for some situation, "Oomaidwars-Purwurish," and others, pass themselves off for Sirkaree people, and help themselves accordingly. Then the mass of useless creatures swarming about a Nazim's camp, chobdars, chuprassies, khasburdars, and more than I can well remember, all receiving pay from Government; if they do not plunder bhoosah (which in many cases they do), yet each and all, in some unheard-of manner, extort their "huq" (everything here is huq) from the poor, who may be anxious to complain to the great man of the plunder not only of their forage, but of any other article the soldiery may have taken a fancy to. Without giving this "huq," the poor man has little chance of being heard. Many scoundrels, servants of Foujdars, Tehseeldars, Nazims, and Kotwals, derive a handsome profit by pressing men, bullocks, carts, &c., avowedly on public service, and releasing them "for a consideration." Then comes the "Begaree system"—the Chamar, Lodha, Koormee, and all inferior castes, are the prey of all, caught at every hour of the day and of the night, made use of as beasts of burthen, beaten and abused, treated as if incapable of feeling pain or humiliation, never remunerated, but often deprived of the scanty clothing they may possess—they, indeed, are deserving of pity! Some check—real check—seems indeed most necessary on the conduct of the Chuckledar himself, to control his accounts, prohibit his waging war cruelly and unjustly, and whenever he may please, against Talookdars: to find such a check, I feel, must be most difficult, as the chances are that, unless the check is really efficient, the present evil will be redoubled. I have often thought that, of all the settlement systems adopted in Oude, the best, without exception, is that termed "Huzoor Tehseel," where the zemindar himself pays indirectly to Government. Under this system, the ryut is invariably more contented, less tortured, and *generally* exempted from furnishing forage. I speak not this from mere supposition, for an example of this is seen in the Baiswarra district, where all the great and powerful Talookdars are under Huzoor Tehseel; and it is a notorious fact that there is not in Oude a better behaved set of men than these Chiefs. I am not aware that they have ever shown bad faith towards their Government in neglecting to forward their stipulated revenue. It is the ambition of every zemindar to come under this species of settlement; but many cannot afford to *pay* for the indulgence, and many have not the necessary interest. Again, it seems to me that it is not a wise plan to make over such large districts, in *such a country as Oude now is*, to the management of a single Nazim. The Sultanpore district is a large one; and I hold it impossible for one Hakeem to rule it, as it should be ruled. As the Fuslee year approaches its end, the collections are hurried; some zemindars have overpaid; some have not; a few may altogether escape payment; and, at the same time, a good Amil should be allowed to hold his district, as long as he shows himself fit for his office. The Oude Corps, whether Regular or Irregular, should have cantonments in the several districts; the troops should only be moved when absolutely required; thus both men and officers would derive much comfort; and arms, and accoutrements would not be so speedily destroyed; and the country, being no longer overrun with soldiery, the begaree system would be curtailed; and, in short, much benefit derived in every way. This, of course, would put an end to the *kubz* system—a wretched one, in my opinion—by which soldiers are turned into extortioners. The abolition of the "kubz" would, I think, be beneficial to the country, as then the Amil would be obliged, in some measure, to make more amicable arrangements with the zemindars.

20. To conclude, "Zoolum" has ever existed in Oude districts, with very rare exceptions (such as under the rule of Meer Hadee, of Gondah Bharaitch), but in various degrees—oppression increasing in proportion to the increase of favour enjoyed at Durbar; and the history of one district is more or less that of all. Here and there remarkable tyrants are found, such as Durshun Sing,

Nazim of Sultanpore, of Gondah Bharaitch, and of Salone, and who carved out for himself a vast estate, a full account of which will be found in Captain Beatson's *Dufur*; Rugburdial, Nazim of Gondah Bharaitch, of whose cruelties you possess an ample report; Khan Ally Khan, who, two or three years ago ruined the Salone district; and Agaie Alee Khan. The actual Amil of Hydergurh, or, rather, his representative—Rumzan Ally, has taxed his district heavily; but, on the other hand, he is the sworn foe of all dacoits, budmashes, &c.* In short, with the modification I have mentioned of the more and of the less, oppression has always existed, but has been carried to its maximum by Agaie. It may be curious to compare the acts of the most celebrated Nazims under the *izarah* and the *amanee* systems. We will choose Rajah Durshun Sing, and Agaie Alee Khan:—

Rajah Durshun Sing is cited as having levied, under *izarah*, the highest amount of revenue, *i.e.*, 32 lakhs.

Agaie has levied on *amanee* 36 lakhs.

Durshun Sing taxed in equal proportion rich and poor.

Agaie fears the one, and ruins the other.

Durshun Sing was the sworn enemy to dacoits and thieves.

Agaie has ever spared them.

Durshun Sing never gave, on the average, to Government less than 22 lakhs.

Agaie gives *nominally* 17.

Durshun Sing made for himself, by oppression, a vast estate, styled the Bairamah, assessed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and yielding from 5 to 6 lakhs; but ruled it with the utmost leniency.

Agaie, instead of seizing on lands, seized on hard cash.

Durshun Sing, though a tyrant to all powerful zemindars, was, as Nazim, kind to the poor, and ever protected the ryut; and, above all, was true to his word in most instances.

The very contrary may be said of Agaie. See his having seized the Thakoor of Buddaon, who came under Captain Magness's bahr, and endeavoured to seize the Thakoor of Dayrah, who was hazir on Captain Bunbury's bahr, or protection.

Durshun Sing, in all his innumerable "dours," or "expeditions," shared the fatigues of the commonest soldier.

The very reverse may be mentioned of Agaie.

21. Lastly, it must be asked, if the districts are thus heavily taxed, how is it that the revenue does not find its way into the King's Treasury? Because it is swallowed up by the Durbar Officials; because of the heavy nuzzurana given to them by every Nazim of Oude; because, besides this nuzzurana, they receive large sums to "pass" the Nazim's accounts, however deficient and false. Corruption reigns paramount. A Hakeem in Oude *cannot* be honest, for he must pay for his office; and this system is carried on, link by link, from the highest authority to the lowest—the subordinate paying or bribing his superior; and the whole weight at length falls on, and crushes, the ryut. In former years Amils were imprisoned. Some—as Mirza Abdoolah Beg—died in confinement; some suffered the dreadful punishment of the "balla-roopie"—as Eucha Sing, Nazim of Gondah; but now a much milder custom prevails, with what success it is evident! Mahal influence, too, is now all-powerful—a proof is in the ruin of the Nanparah Raj. The revenues of the kingdom are not lessened; but corruption is, indeed, at head-quarters, sadly on the increase.

Postscript.

In looking over attentively what I have written, I find I have forgotten to make mention of one or two subjects, which nevertheless possess some importance.

1. Since Nazims, year after year, represent certain zemindars to Government as bad characters, not paying their rent, why not deprive them at once of their

* I may also mention Fidda Husein, Commandant of a Corps stationed in the Bareilly district, and who, though not a Nazim, yet is attached to one of the Chuckledars—last year Khan Ally Khan—this year Mehudee Husein,—and whose very name is execrated in the district (Bareilly is in the Salone district).

zemindarees, and make the lands over to others more worthy of them, who would cultivate the estate, destroy the jungle in which their predecessors found refuge, and not only benefit the Government but the public at large? Thus an end would be put to a great evil injurious to *all* with exception to the Nazim himself.

2. Regarding the extortion of forage from the ryut, in former years, under the Vizierat of Hakeem Mehudee, Tehseeldars of districts were obliged to make collections of bhoosah at a certain spot within their respective pergunnahs, levying the contributions equally, and in fair proportion, from each ryut, and the troops were provided from these depôts: this plan at least saved the poor man from losing other property besides bhoosah, as the soldiery had no longer need to ransack villages; bloodshed too was spared, for it must not be imagined that forage is always obtained with impunity.

3. Why should not the jungle of the Mosafir Khana and Chowhanee districts be *entirely* cut down, or, rather, be made over to speculators under the protection of troops? In a short time, the jungle would disappear, and beautiful arable lands yield, in its stead, revenue to the Sirkar, and bread to the poor; and, above all, the nests would be destroyed of those scoundrels who slaughter and plunder, and live the life of outcasts in these jungles. I would most willingly undertake to clear these wilds, were I sanctioned by Government to do so, under proper support.

4. Another class of Officials there is, servants of Government, who remunerates them by grants of land, and whose functions are too important to be passed over, in a paper like this, without notice. I allude to the district Kanoongoes. These men possess, in virtue of their office, accurate knowledge of the amount of revenue to be paid by each village, zemindaree, or talooka in their district; they know exactly what sums have been annually paid to Nazims by the zemindars; and, as, by imparting this knowledge to, or in some measure withholding it from, the newly arrived Nazim (who can obtain such information but from the Kanoongoes), they can either benefit, or ruin, the zemindars, the latter hold them in dread. When a Nazim, as for instance, Agaie, has held the district during several years, the services of these Kanoongoes are not so much valued, as the Nazim himself becomes *au fait* in such matters, and then it is that the Kanoongoes, generally rich and respectable people, undergo the oppression common to all, and are plundered and looted by the Nazim.

Thus, then, the zemindar has innumerable foes to contend with; and the instant a Chuckledar, Amil, or Nazim enters the district, a deep game of cunning commences betwixt the official and those over whom he rules—each endeavouring to defraud the other—no such thing as confidence exists, or under actual circumstances indeed can exist, between the ruler and the ruled; and, in the unequal contest, deprived as he is of all support, and debarred from all appeal (unless indeed he can parley from behind the strong walls of his fort), the zemindar has but his own wits to befriend him, and, in most cases, I must confess they are wonderfully sharp!

Almost all the Government institutions, for the rule of the districts and the collection of its revenue, clash with each other; seldom is any one of them subordinate to any acknowledged superior district authority, so as to form one entire system, well defined and well organized. On the contrary, these institutions may, perhaps, not inaptly be compared to the various portions of an ill-contrived, ill-constructed edifice, in which, without regard to any definite plan, addition is heaped on addition as necessity urges, or deductions as rudely made when this necessity no longer exists, till at last the fabric becomes an useless, infirm mass—no longer serviceable from want of organization and unity. Here, indeed, is universally put into practice the old motto, *Chacun pour soi et Dieu pour tous*.

No. 6.

*From Lieutenant Sinclair, of Sobha Sing's Regiment,
dated Bharaitch, November 20, 1854.*

" TOMORROW morning we pursue our march direct to Toolseepore, where the greatest misgovernment prevails. Sahbijee, son of the Talookdar, an old man, now at Lucknow, quarrelled with his father, and wished to take possession during the life time of the old man. They both went to Lucknow last year, and were confined, and the Elaka was left Kutchah. The Chuckledar (Nundkomar), having no opponent, collected handsomely, and made a small fortune for himself; he expected to double the proceeds this year, but, unfortunately, Sahbijee escaped from confinement, has come to the Elaka, collected a force of about two thousand men, and attacked the Thannah of Toolseepore, where Nundkomar left his uncle as Tehseeldar. Sahbijee attacked him at night, took possession of two King's guns, plundered the whole of the Treasure found in the fort, amounting to seventeen thousand rupees, and established his thannah. The Tehseeldar was wounded; had about thirty-five men killed and several wounded; he fled for safety to Bulrampore, and from thence communicated the news of the disaster. Sahbijee is plundering and burning the Elaka, and Nundkomar is going there to re-establish his authority. He is a relation of Raja Balkishen, and collected last year from Toolseepore nearly five lakhs of rupees, about the quarter of which was credited to Government; he promised to send to the Treasury one lakh more this year, if Sahbijee was kept under restraint; but the time was changed, and Nundkomar disappointed. Toolseepore, with proper management, can yield five or six lakhs with ease; and Nanparah, which we have just left, ten lakhs of rupees; but the Government never gets from the latter upwards of a lakh and a half, including the Rajah's nankar."

No. 7.

From Lieutenant Sinclair, dated December 12, 1854.

" I FORMERLY informed you of the Rajah of Toolseepore being abroad: we have destroyed all the buildings in his fort; but this, of course, is of no avail; he has concealed himself in the forest at the foot of the hills, but it is difficult to find him; his adherents and confederates take every opportunity of collecting the revenues, and the ryuts, being under his control, though a feraree, are afraid to come forward before the Chuckledar. This man, Nundkomar, had every facility imaginable last year to collect a handsome revenue, and a fortune for himself, there being no one to oppose him. This year the Rajah, being in the district, has connected himself with the brigands of Nanparah, and all together they have formed a formidable band, who will not allow a single Tehseeldar of the Chuckledar to establish himself. You know by my letters what destruction they have caused; there is no prospect of subduing them, or bringing the country into any kind of settlement, with the inefficient force the Chuckledar has at his command; and I am sure the King will not have in his Treasury from this Elaka a single rupee. I am dubious if the troops out here will ever be able to be paid. As for these, there are about 1,500 Sebundees—a totally useless set—and our regiment,—if the few men in comparison to its full complement may be called a regiment, for, on the whole, we do not muster in the district upwards of 400 doing any duty; two full companies are on duty with the Minister, two more at Baiswarra with Heerahall, many in Sobha Sing's private establishment, and others in the Adjutant's. The Adjutant* is well known as a man only using every method of making money, and has not the least interest in employing a moment of his time towards the improvement of anything for the good of the Government. This Elaka extends eighty-four coss, is quite deserted of inhabitants, though the whole country appears perfectly well cultivated, scarcely any ground left; but the Rajah enjoys the whole of the produce. How is it possible the Chuckledar can get it except out of a few spots adjoining his camp! Instead

* Bhopal Sing.

of going in a body in search of the fugitive Rajah and his men, and subduing them by force in such a manner as to render them powerless, they are left to roam at large, threatening the ryuts from coming. A few men of the Sebundeers are sent with a Tehseeldar to establish a thannah at places where, on account of the Rajah's men, he cannot be firm; the Tehseeldar is obliged to run away with his Sebundee, many are killed and wounded, and matters are made worse. I have myself experienced in full the dangers of such a situation. The Chuckledar ordered two companies of ours to go to Bhugwanpoor and assist his Tehseeldar, who accompanied us. We came as far as this village, which is twenty coss from Toolseepore, and halted, as the Tehseeldar wanted to make his arrangements with the zemindars and others; some appeared reluctantly, others would not come for fear of the Rajah. As we proceeded on our journey, a gang of about 700 men followed us in an opposite direction along the jungles, under the hills, which are distant about four coss from our present camp. We received from the village people, particularly from gosyns, accounts of their movements; and these gosyns warned us to be very careful, because we would certainly be attacked. It happened that, about four o'clock in the morning of Sunday, the 10th, a dreadful attack was made upon us by these people of the Rajah. They came in three directions, but we were only assailed in two. After keeping up a hot fire on both sides for about an hour, and having little ammunition left, we were obliged to charge at the point of the bayonet, with one company of about sixty men, leaving the remainder, about seventy men, to protect the property in the camp. This last resource succeeded famously, as the rascals, after a few had been bayoneted, dispersed as fast as they could, leaving their shoes, &c. behind; but, it being rather dark, we did not think proper to pursue. Amongst the wounded were three persons of note: Omrao Sing bhuya of Bankee, a Sirdar commanding two hundred men, and receiving a rupee a day, besides some villages: this man died in camp next day, and gave account of what was intended to be done by them, and how; it will take too much time to relate all that he disclosed:—Teja Sing, who was called Captain, received a grape shot, by which his thigh was broken; he commanded 400 men, and was reckoned a remarkable warrior:—a jemadar, son of the Chowdry of Bhinga, was wounded, of Teja Sing's party. These three are known; but of the remainder who fell, and were carried away on charpoys, there is no account. The village people say every charpoy was in demand, and coolies or begarees could not be procured in sufficient numbers, so that it occupied two days to remove the killed and wounded from the jungles to their homes; forty charpoys were taken from one village. This is the first affair of any consequence that has struck some terror into these fellows, having had to do with the Collectoree, as we are called. I forgot to add, that a hundred Sebundeers, who were with the Tehseeldar, and of course with us, ran away to a man, the Tehseeldar all the time running about like a madman. Had such an affair taken place, with such odds, under the command of our fat Adjutant, he would have been blazoned forth as the bravest, or a great bahadoor, and the case would be brought to the notice of the Minister without delay, being Sobha Sing's relation. On coming to this place, we sent Hurkaras to Bhugwanpoor, to ascertain the state of the Thannah; they returned, and said the Rajah's men were there, with two guns, in great force to oppose us, and also preparations were rapid and strong for maintaining Bankee, one of the head quarters. The Adjutant came in, two days after the battle, with the regiment, and after two battles had been fought and won by the small brave detachment under my command. Though this has caused much sensation among the Rajah's men, they are much subdued. It is the duty of the Chuckledar to make a few dours in person with us to effect anything like authority or executive, so as to enable him to collect any revenue for Government. The Rajah should be driven to the utmost bounds, taken or killed, or nothing will be done under the best of native management, who have nothing in view but to fill their pockets. I am quite sure that one of the Captains in the King's service would do more good than all the Nundkomars and Chuckledars. Captain Orr, with his new regiment, assisted by ours, would be preferable to have that authority which Nundkomar has; and he is a soldier who would not allow the Rajah to rest quietly in his haunts, but altogether independent of native control. Captain Bunbury has too much to do at Sultanpore; and the former is the only Commander in the King's service whose corps is disengaged from other Elakas.

Appendix C, to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

Part I.—*Memorandum as to the connection of the British Government with that of Oude.*A.D.
1739.

THE founder of the dynasty of Oude was Mahomed Ameen, better known as Saadut Khan, and also as Boorhan-ool-Moolk: the treachery of this subordinate to his Sovereign of Delhi is familiar to all who have read the Annals of Ferishta. In the invasion of India and the sack of Delhi, by Nadir Shah, the King of Persia, Saadut Khan, the Governor of the Province of Oude, was summoned to defend Delhi, and assist the Emperor: his first act was to seek refuge with Nadir Shah, in order to supplant another arch-traitor and servant of the Emperor—the Nazim. When Nadir Shah captured Delhi, he sent for the Nazim and Saadut Khan, and, reviling them in language the most foul, exclaimed, “But I will take revenge on you with all my wrath, which is the instrument of the vengeance of God!” He then spat upon their beards, and dismissed them with all possible ignominy. The Nazim then turned to Saadut, and swore that he would never survive the indignity; so did Saadut Khan; and both agreed to swallow poison. The Nazim, having concerted his measures in the presence of his friends, having said his prayers most solemnly, drank off the potion presented by his servant, and presently fell overpowered. Saadut, who had carefully watched his great rival, and had been carefully informed of his apparent death, immediately swallowed poison, and expired:—the Nazim, who had played his part well, survived for years.

1754.

Saadut Khan was succeeded by Seifdur Jung, his nephew: he expired in 1754, and was succeeded by Shuja-ood-Dowlah, who is described as the infamous son of a still more “infamous Persian pedlar, and who enjoys the extensive province of Oude, as a reward for a service of uncommon villanies.”

1764.

He was defeated ignominiously by the British at the battle of Buxar; and, in May of the following year, Shuja-ood-Dowlah surrendered himself into the hands of the British Commander. Thus, by the defeat of an enemy in a pitched battle, and the unconditional surrender of the Monarch, was the country of Oude at the feet of the conquerors: instead of taking possession of his fertile domains, the districts of Korah and Allahabad were made over to the Emperor of Delhi; and the Vizier of Oude was likewise prevented from molesting Rajah Bulwunt Sing, the Rajah of the important provinces of

1765.

Benares and Ghazeepore. Nine years afterwards, the Ruler of Oude was obliged to importune the British Government against the Rohillas, who refused to pay to the Ruler of Oude a tribute of forty lakhs of rupees, which had been promised if the Governor of Oude assisted in expelling the Mahrattas from Rohilcund. As Shuja-ood-Dowlah never gave any assistance, the Rohillas naturally objected to pay the tribute. Shuja-ood-Dowlah now importuned Mr. Hastings to assist him with a portion of the British Army, on the understanding that forty lakhs were to be paid for the necessary assistance:—the glorious victory won on St. George’s day by the British, *and by them alone*, prostrated Rohilcund at the feet of the Vizier, who, very soon after his return from the campaign, died at Fyzabad on the banks of the Gogra.

1774.

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April 23,
1774.

He was succeeded by his only legitimate son, Asuf-ood-Dowlah, who governed Oude for twenty-two years, and died at Lucknow. He was succeeded by Vizier Alee, who was soon afterwards deposed, as it became

January 31,
1775.Sept. 21.
1797.

notorious that he was not the son of Asuf-ood-Dowlah; and his own brother, Saadut Alee Khan, was placed on the Throne, and proclaimed without opposition. He made a Treaty with the British, wherein he agreed that the annual subsidy should be raised to seventy-six lakhs of rupees, and that the fort of Allahabad should be made over to the English; the amount of the British troops, it was declared, should never be less than 10,000, including all descriptions; that, if at any time it should exceed 13,000, the expense of all the troops above that number should be defrayed by the Nawab; if it should fall below 8,000, a proportional deduction should be made. The Nawab further agreed to pay twelve lakhs (12,00,000) to the English for the expenses of placing him on the Musnud, and, without their consent, to allow of no Europeans entering his service, or to permit any to settle in his dominions: he agreed to allow R. 1,50,000 as an annual pension to Wuzer Ally. At a later

January 21,
1798.

period, the Nawab, by a Treaty formally ratified by the Contracting Powers, yielded to the British Government a country producing rupees 11,35,23,474.

Saadut Alee Khan died, and was succeeded by his son, Ghazee-ood-deen-Hyder, who died at Lucknow, on the 26th of October. He was the first Governor who was raised to the rank of a King by our Government, in the year 1819. His successor and son, Nusseer-ood Deen, died on the 7th of July, 1837, not without suspicion of foul play; and, on his death, an attempt was made to place the son of the Padishah Begum on the throne; his name was Moonah Jan, a perfect image of his father, though repudiated as illegitimate. The revolt and mutiny was put down by the decision and vigour of Colonel Low, the Resident, who employed troops on the occasion. His successor was Mahomed Alee Shah, the third brother of Ghazee-ood-deen, who died on the 16th of May, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Umjud Alee Shah, who departed this life on the 13th of February, when his son, Wajid Alee Shah, ascended the throne.

Nov. 14,
1801.
July 12,
1814.
1827.

1837.

1842.

1847.

FLETCHER HAYES,
Assistant to the Resident.

Revenue and State of the Country.

THE revenues of Oude were estimated in the time of Shuja-ood-Dowlah at two crores of rupees; and, owing to the distracted state of the country, hundreds of acres must have been uncultivated. It has been stated, by a high authority, that the revenue of Oude, before any connexion with the English, had exceeded three millions sterling; but, subsequently, it did not exceed one-half of that sum, and in subsequent years fell far below it, while the rate of taxation was increased, and the country exhibited every mark of oppressive exaction: in this year, the Nawab stated that the pressure was more than he was able to endure; "the expense occasioned by the troops, &c., has much distressed the support of my household, insomuch that the allowance made to the seraglio, and children of the deceased Nawab, has been reduced to one-fourth of what it has been, and they have subsisted in a very distressed manner for two years past: my attendants, writers, and servants of my Court have received no pay for two years past: and there is, at present, no part of the country that can be allotted to the payment of my father's private creditors, whose applications are daily pressing upon me: the country and cultivation was abandoned: remissions of revenue have been made to the amount of 2,50,000, and the revenues were deficient to the amount of 1,50,000:" he importuned that the assignments for the new brigades might not be required. The Governor-General, in reply, "declared that the disorder of his State, and the dissipation of his revenues, were the effects of his own conduct, which had failed, not so much from the casual effects of incapacity, as from the detestable choice which he had made of the Ministers of his power and the participators of his confidence." The Governor-General likewise asserted that, by the Treaty made with Asuf-ood-Dowlah, upon the death of his father, "he became eventually, and necessarily, a vassal of the Company."

1764
to
1775.
Mill.

1779.

The debt of Asuf-ood-Dowlah to the British Government amounted in this year to £1,400,000, and his inability to discharge that sum was unreservedly admitted by the Viceroy: this led to an interview with the Governor-General and the Nawab, when it was agreed that the Nawab should be relieved from the expense which he was unable to bear; and he, on his part, engaged to strip the Begums of their treasures and jagheers. These Begums, or Princesses, lived at Fyzabad; one was the mother of Shuja-ood-Dowlah, the other was the widow of the late Nawab, and the mother of Asuf-ood-Dowlah.

1780.

In this year the Resident at Lucknow reported that £500,000 had been received by him for the Company, and there yet remained on the extorted bond a balance of a further sum, according to the Resident, of £50,000. At the conclusion of the Treaty formed at Chunar between the Governor-General and the Nawab, the balance in favour of the British appeared to be 40 lakhs, £400,000: the Resident, however, instead of 80 lakhs, which before was the maximum of the annual payments by the Nawab, realized 1 crore and 46 lakhs of rupees, £1,460,000. By demands urged by Major Palmer to the amount

February 22,
1782.

1782.

of 82 lakhs, and claims of unknown balances which appeared on the books of the Presidency, the sums of which payment in that year was required of the Nawab, exceeded the sum of two crores and a half, equal to twice the annual revenue of the country: the Governor-General, however, disallowed many of the demands, and made considerable remissions, the Resident at Lucknow having declared that "to his certain knowledge, the revenue never exceeded a crore and a half, but generally fell very far short of that sum." If any credit can be attached to this statement, it is a proof of the incapacity of the Nawab, and of the rapacity of his servants, as that portion of Oude, which was ceded to the Marquis of Wellesley, yielded considerably more than one crore per annum under the management of British officers.

The condition of Oude at this time may be judged from the following extract from a dispatch:—"But such were the disorders of his administration, and such the effects of those disorders upon the population and produce of the country, that, without great reforms, the payment seemed impracticable, and, without the virtual assumption of the powers of Government into better hands than those of the Vizier and his agents, all reform was an object of despair."

1786. In Lord Cornwallis's Minute it appears "that, during the nine preceding years, the Rajah paid to the Company, under different titles, at the rate of eighty-four lakhs of rupees, though, by the Treaty of 1775, he was bound to pay only rupees 31,21,000, and, by the Treaty of 1781, only rupees 34,20,000." His Lordship, therefore, resolved to limit the claim on the Nawab to fifty lakhs per annum, which should embrace every possible claim.

1787. Lord Cornwallis, writing on the 16th of November, said, "I cannot express how much I was concerned, during my short residence at the capital of the Vizier, and my progress through his dominions, to be a witness of his finances and government, and of the desolated appearance of the country."

1793. Six years afterwards, Lord Cornwallis addressed the Vizier a solemn letter of expostulation and advice: "On my return from the war in the Dekhan, I had the mortification to find that, after a period of five years, the evils which prevailed at the beginning of that time had increased; that your finances had fallen into a worse state by an enormous accumulated debt; that the same oppressions continue to be exercised by rapacious and overgrown Amils towards the ryuts; and that not only the subjects and merchants of your own dominions, but those residing under the Company's protection, suffered many exactions, contrary to the Commercial Treaty, from the Custom House officers, from zemindars, amils, and others.

"As in a State the evils that are practised by the lower classes of men are to be attributed to the example held out to them by their superiors, and to their connivance, or to their weak government; so am I obliged to represent, that all the oppressions and extortions caused by the Amils on the peasantry take their source in the connivance and irregularities of the administration of Lucknow."

"Though the Company's subsidy is, at present, paid with regularity, yet I cannot risk my reputation, nor neglect my duty, by remaining a silent spectator of evils, which will in the end, and perhaps that end is not very remote, render abortive even your Excellency's earnest desire that the subsidy should be punctually paid."

His Lordship wrote again to the Vizier from Madras:—"The effects of an expensive Government are two,—firstly, the oppression and misery of the people; and, secondly, the fall of the Government itself. It is known not only to Hindustan, but to all Europe, that the revenues of your Excellency's dominions are diminished beyond all conjecture. Are not these decisive proofs of tyranny, extortion, and mismanagement in the Amils? Your Excellency knows that the prayers of the oppressed are attended to by the Almighty, and call down his vengeance upon their oppressors. History confirms the observation, by exhibiting innumerable examples of monarchies overturned, and families effaced from the earth, by a violation of justice in the sovereign, or neglect in him to enforce its laws."

"The revenues are collected, without system, by force of arms; the Amils are left to plunder uncontrolled; the ryuts have no security from oppression, nor of redress for injustice exercised upon them."

1794. Sir John Shore writes:—"It has long been my anxious wish to prevail upon the Nawab Vizier to arrange the internal administration of his country,

and establish it upon principles calculated to promote the happiness of his subjects and the permanency of his own authority. I cannot, therefore, observe without regret, that his Excellency does not appear to adopt any measures for this purpose."

The Vizier expired, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Mirza Aleë, better known as Vizier Aleë. He was, however, deposed, and, on the 21st of January, Asuf-ood-Dowlah's eldest brother, Saadut Aleë, was proclaimed.

1797.
1798.

In January of this year, the Governor-General wrote to the Vizier, urging on him to reduce his expenditure, and reform; but, before the close of the year, in the month of November, the Vizier formally expressed his intention to resign; upon which his Lordship writes that "the proposition of the Vizier is pregnant with such benefit, not only to the Company, but to the inhabitants of Oude, that his Lordship thinks it cannot be too much encouraged, and that there are no circumstances which should be allowed to impede the accomplishment of the grand object which leads to it. This object his Lordship considers to be the acquisition by the Company of the exclusive authority, civil and military, over the dominions of Oude."

1799.

In February, the Governor-General addressed the Vizier, reproaching him with his evasive conduct and illusory promises, and thus commented on his acts:

1800.

"The conduct of your Excellency, in both instances stated, but more flagrantly in the last, is of a nature so unequivocally hostile, and may prove so injurious to every interest both of your Excellency and the Company, that your perseverance in so dangerous a course will leave me no other alternative than that of considering all amicable engagements between the Company and your Excellency to be dissolved, and of regulating my subsequent proceedings accordingly."

"I trust that my next accounts from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott may enable me to view your Excellency's conduct in a more favorable light; but, lest my wishes in this respect should be disappointed, it is my duty to warn your Excellency, in the most unreserved terms, that your Excellency alone will be responsible for all the evils which cannot fail to result from any further perseverance in the fatal and imprudent course of measures which you have recently pursued; the least omission, or procrastination, in either of those important points must lead to the most serious mischief."

The Governor-General, writing to the Resident, states "that the causes of increasing defalcation of the revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. Had the territories of Oude been subject to the frequent, or occasional, devastations of any enemy, had they been visited by unfavorable seasons, or by other calamities which impair the public prosperity, the rapid decline of the Vizier's revenue might be imputed to other causes than a defective administration; but no such calamitous visitations have afflicted the province of Oude; while, in consequence of the protection which it derives from the presence of the British forces, it has been maintained, together with all the Company's possessions on this side of India, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace. A defective administration of the Government is, therefore, the only cause which can have produced so marked a difference between the state of his Excellency's dominions and that of the contiguous territories of the Company: while the territories of the Company have been advancing progressively, during the last ten years, in prosperity, population, and opulence, the dominions of the Vizier, although enjoying equal advantages of tranquillity and security, have rapidly and progressively declined. None of the evils have been diminished under his Excellency's Government; on the contrary, their daily increase and aggravation are notorious, and must be progressive, to the utter ruin of the resources of Oude, unless the vicious system of native administration be immediately abandoned. The Vizier must now be prepared for the active and decided interference of the British Government in the affairs of this country."

1801.

The Governor-General again writes, "I declare to your Excellency, in the most explicit terms, that I consider it to be my positive duty to resort to any extremity, rather than to suffer the further progress of that ruin, to which the interests of your Excellency and the Honourable Company are exposed by the continuance of the evils and abuses actually existing in the Civil and Military Administration of the Province of Oude. Your Excellency has recently seen, within a few miles of your capital, an Amil employing the military force under his command to seize a number of Zemindars, who, with their families and their

April 5,
1801.

inhabitants, have deserted the villages, which the Amil proposed to destroy by fire. If such violent measures of extorting the revenues are employed under the walls of your Excellency's palace, what must be the condition of your remote subjects? From such a system the general desolation of the country must rapidly ensue, while the revenue and population of the districts are failing in every direction; and on what foundation rests the security for the payment of the subsidy to the Company?"

November,
1801.

Saadut Alee Khan, being unable to pay the augmented subsidy, and the other sums of money now chargeable to his Excellency, on account of the Company's defensive engagements with his Excellency, ceded to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his territories, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees.

1806.

The landholders were, nevertheless, exposed to the systematic extortions of the Contractors, to whom the Nawab farmed the assessments, and whom he authorized to levy their demands by the most violent and oppressive means; their exactions were as systematically resisted; the Contractors rarely benefited by their bargains, as Saadut Alee Khan was well versed in the art of squeezing the sponge, when it had done its office.

As soon as the Contractors were thought to be sufficiently gorged, complaints against their oppression, which were never wanting, were readily listened to, and they were seized and imprisoned until they had poured into the Nawab's Treasury the whole, or greater portion, of their spoils.

1807.

The Resident stated that there were fourteen farmers of the revenue in prisons in Lucknow, some of whom had been confined for years.

1812.

The misgovernment in Oude still increased, until at length the Governor-General wrote to the Vizier, "earnestly recommending him to institute a reform which should be based upon the fundamental principles of a moderate assessment, to be made by the officers of Government immediately with the landholders, without the intervention of a contractor or farmer of the revenue."

1813.

The Nawab being unable to make any reform, the Governor-General wrote to him, and "reminded him that the British Government had a right, founded upon the basis of the subsidiary Treaty, to propose such reforms in his internal Government as it deemed essential, and that he was held under the same Treaty under an obligation to follow such advice. The Nawab was assured that no lapse of time, no change of circumstances, would ever induce the British Government to relinquish a measure which it considered essential to the happiness and prosperity of Oude, the care and reputation of the Nawab, and the best interests of both States. He was also warned that, if he persisted in his refusal, he would violate an express stipulation of the Treaty; and he was requested seriously to consider the consequences in which he might involve himself by such a course of conduct."

July,
1814.

Saadut Alee died, without carrying into effect any of the reforms which Lord Minto had determined to introduce: the Marquis of Hastings, perceiving that the Nawab's consent and cooperation in the proposed measures of reform were not to be hoped for, and believing that to insist upon their being carried into effect without his cordial concurrence would amount to a dissolution of the existing relations between the two States, determined to relinquish the plan proposed by Lord Minto, and to confine the object of the Government to obtaining from the Nawab such measures of reform as he himself should propose. In the short space of eleven years, Saadut Alee had amassed by his exactions treasure amounting to thirteen millions sterling.

1815
to
1822.

Such was the anarchy in Oude, during these years, that the British troops were constantly employed against the refractory zemindars, and, in the beginning of 1822, more than seventy of their forts were occupied and dismantled by the British troops. Nor were the unassisted means of the Oude Government able to suppress gangs of armed robbers, who haunted the jungles and made frequent and desperate inroads into the British territory; their lurking places were occasionally penetrated, and their villages destroyed, but the connivance of the Oude Police, and the secret encouragement of the neighbouring zemindars, sheltered them from any pursuit or punishment.

Between 1815 and 1820, there had been forty gang robberies on the frontiers, adjacent to Oude, in which forty persons were killed and 170 wounded, and property carried off to the amount of 1,14,000 rupees. In 1820, 400 of these marauders traversed the British territory for more than 300 miles

from the Oude frontier, and, near Moonghir, plundered the boats of a merchant of Calcutta, carrying bullion to the extent of a lakh and a half of rupees.

The Governor-General had an interview with the King of Oude, in the hope of inducing him to amend the administration of his country, but in October of the following year he died.

The Resident reported "that the country had reached so incurable a stage of decline, that *nothing but the assumption of the administration could preserve it from utter ruin.*"

In April, 1831, when at Lucknow, the Governor-General distinctly apprised the King, in a speech composed for the purpose, and afterwards communicated in writing, "that, unless his territories were governed upon other principles than those hitherto followed, and the prosperity of the people made the principal object of his administration, the precedents afforded by the principalities of the Dekhan, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, would be applied to the Kingdom of Oude, and to the entire management of the country; and the King would be transmuted into a Pensioner of State."

Hakeem Mehudee, the able Minister of Oude, was dismissed, and all hope of permanent improvement departed with him; he was succeeded by Rushun-ood-Dowlah, a person of little talent and unused to business, and the real authority devolved on the personal favorites and associates of the King, who were recommended chiefly by their subservience to his passions: the Court of Oude was apprised "that instructions to assume the Government of the country, if circumstances should render such a measure necessary, had arrived; their execution was suspended merely in the hope that the necessity of enforcing them might be obviated;" but the internal condition of Oude continued to be a source of continual anxiety. Anarchy and confusion were produced in Oude by the misgovernment of the Monarch, so much so that the Governor-General was induced to make some preparations for transferring the management to the English authorities. The King, however, died on the 7th of July, generally supposed to have been poisoned; an attempt was made by the Queen to place the King's son, Moonah Jan, on the throne, and nothing but the employment of the British troops succeeded in quelling the insurrection.

In this year, the last Treaty was made with the King of Oude, on the one part, and by the British Government on the other: the Treaty consisted of IX Articles, and was executed on the 11th of September.

The VIIth Article states—

"It is hereby provided that the King of Oude will take into his immediate and earnest consideration, in concert with the British Resident, the best means of remedying the existing defects in the Police, in the judicial and revenue administration of his dominions; and that, if His Majesty should neglect to attend to the advice and counsel of the British Government, or its local Representative, and if (which God forbid) gross and systematic oppression, anarchy, and misrule should hereafter, at any time, prevail within the Oude dominions, such as seriously to endanger the public tranquillity, the British Government reserves to itself the right of appointing its own officers to the management of whatever portions of the Oude territory, either to a small or great extent, in which such misrule as that above alluded to may have occurred, for so long a period as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying all charges, to be paid into the King's Treasury, and a true and faithful account rendered to His Majesty of the receipts and expenditure of the territories so assumed."

The Home Authorities disapproved of that part of the Treaty which imposed on the Oude State the expense of the auxiliary force; and, on the 8th of July, the King was informed that he was relieved from the cost of maintaining the auxiliary force, which the British Government had taken upon itself.

With respect to the remaining articles of this Treaty, the Court at Lucknow consider that they are binding on the contracting powers, and it appears that they have received no intimation that the Treaty has been cancelled; nor are they aware that it is valueless in the estimation of the British Government.

An officer who had many excellent opportunities of becoming acquainted with the state of Oude in this year thus wrote* :—

"The administrative state of the country may be summed up in a few

1826.

1827.

1828

to

1830.

1831.

1831.

1837.

1839.

*Dr. Butter.

words: a Sovereign, regardless of his kingdom, except in so far as it supplied him with the means of personal indulgence; a Minister incapable, or unwilling, to stay the ruin of the country; local Governors, or, more properly speaking, farmers of the revenue, invested with virtually despotic powers, left, almost unchecked, to gratify their rapacity and private enmities; a local army ill-paid, and, therefore, licentious, undisciplined, and habituated to defeat; an almost absolute denial of justice in all matters, civil or criminal; and an overwhelming British force distributed through the provinces, to maintain the faith of an ill-judged Treaty and to preserve peace.”*

1839
to
1847.

No improvement whatever took place, notwithstanding all the solemn warning and earnest advice offered by the British Government. In 1847, Lord Hardinge had an interview with the King, who was solemnly assured by the Governor-General that “the British had, as a paramount power, a duty to perform towards the cultivators of the soil, and, unless the King adopted a proper arrangement in the Revenue and Judicial Departments of his Government, so as to correct the abuses now existing, it would be imperative on the British Government to carry out the orders of the Court of Directors, at any time when the necessity of the case compelled a result which his Lordship assured His Majesty he was anxious to avoid; also that, if His Majesty cordially entered into the plan suggested by the Governor-General for the improvement of his administration, he may have the satisfaction, within the period specified of two years, of checking and eradicating the worst abuses, and, at the same time, of maintaining his sovereignty, and the native institutions of his kingdom, uninjured; but if he does not, if he takes a vacillating course, and fails, by refusing to act on the Governor-General’s advice, he is aware of the other alternative and of the consequence. It must then be manifest to the world that, whatever may happen, the King has received a friendly and a timely warning.” Two years afterwards, the Resident reported: “The King has not, since the Governor-General’s visit, in October, 1847, shown any signs of being fully aware of the responsibility he incurs; in fact, I do not think that His Majesty can ever be brought to feel the responsibilities of Sovereignty strongly enough to be induced to bear that portion of the burthen of its duties which must necessarily devolve upon him; he will always confide it to the worthless minions who are kept for his amusements, and enjoy exclusively his society and his confidence.”

Colonel
Sleeman,
1849.

July,
1851.

The Resident reports to Government that “His Majesty has not in any way changed his course; he continues to show the same utter disregard of his duties, and responsibilities of his high office, and of the sufferings of many millions of those subject to his rule. His time and attention are devoted entirely to the pursuits of personal gratification; he associates with none but those who can contribute to such gratifications, women, singers, and eunuchs; and he never, I believe, reads, or hears read, a report or complaint, or public document of any kind; he takes no interest whatever in public affairs, nor does he seem to know anything, or care anything, whatever about them. It will become a subject of grave consideration for His Lordship, whether the Government of India can any longer faithfully discharge towards the people of Oude the duty to which it is pledged by many solemn Treaties: but His Majesty has utterly disregarded all the advice then given by the Governor-General; he has done nothing to improve the administration, abstained from no personal indulgence, gives no attention whatever to public affairs. So inveterate is the system of misgovernment, so deeply are all those now employed in the administration interested in maintaining its worst abuses, and so fruitless is it to expect the King to remove them and employ better men, or to inspire any man with a disposition to serve him more honestly, that I should not do my duty were I not distinctly to state that the impression is now general in Oude, and throughout India, I believe, that our Government can no longer support the present Government, without seriously neglecting its duty to the people of Oude. The systematic disregard of his duties and responsibilities has now become known, not only to the people of Oude, but to the chiefs and people of India generally; and, were the Government of India to interfere to relieve the suffering people of Oude from so intolerable a yoke, it would, I believe, carry with it their best wishes and sympathies.”

* Statistics of the southern districts of Oude, by Dr. Butter, printed by order of Government.

The Resident reported—"That no person now in Oude, however exalted in character, station, or circumstances, who is not protected by the guarantee of the British Government, or by some of the base favorites about the Court, is a day safe from plunder; and, when any pretext arises for plundering any one, some one or other of these favorites canvasses for the Royal Commission to inquire into the case in which he or she has unhappily been involved. In the city, the eunuchs, poets, buffoons, and strumpets monopolise the profits of these commissions; but, in the districts, where people are equally unsafe, the Minister issues these Commissions, and he and his creatures and favorites monopolise the profits liberally with the reigning favorites about the person of the King, in order that they may aid in blinding him to the iniquities which they commit in his name."

August 12,
1853.

No improvement whatever has taken place, and, on the contrary, everything in Oude proves that misgovernment, anarchy, and crime are more than ever rampant.

1854.

FLETCHER HAYES,

Assistant to the Resident.

Appendix C, to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

Part II.—*The Army of Oude.—Its inefficiency, cruelty, and expense.*

AT the great battle of Buxar, with the exception of one battalion of Nujjees, the troops of the Vizier, though some 60,000 in number, showed no spirit.

1764.

When the British troops under Colonel Champion defeated the Rohillas, in a desperate action near Bareilly, the Commander-in-chief thus describes the cowardice and misconduct of the Nawab's army:—

1774.

"I wish I could pay the Vizier any compliment on this occasion, or that I was not under the indispensable necessity of expressing my highest indignation at his shameful pusillanimity; indispensable I should say, because it is necessary that the administration should clearly know how little to be depended on is their ally. He promised solemnly to support me with all his force, and particularly engaged to be near at hand, with a large body of cavalry, to be used as I should direct:—he remained on the ground, which I left in the morning, and did not move thence till the news of the enemy's defeat reached him:—then, however, his troops began to be active, and effectually plundered the camp; we gained the honour of the day; and these banditti the plunder."

In the beginning of this year, Asuf-ood-Dowlah, in consequence of the great disorder which prevailed in his country, and the want of discipline and regularity in his army, applied to the Governor-General for European officers, sufficient for six regiments. He stated in his application, "that this would be a complete check upon the rest of his army, and greatly strengthen his Government."

1775.

The protection of the Nawab's dominions rested solely upon the British troops, and, without loss of time, they would have been overrun by the Malirattas, had these troops been withdrawn; and the Nawab was distinctly informed by the British Government, "that he was bound to maintain the English army, which, at his own request, has been formed for the protection of his dominions."

1781.

The Nawab Asuf-ood-Dowlah entreated that the British brigade at Futtehghurh, might be disbanded; but the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, refused to comply with the Nawab's request, recording "that it is well known, that the forces, in the service of the Nawab Vizier, are under no discipline, and barely sufficient to preserve the internal peace of his dominions; that his own immediate subjects are retained within the bounds of duty and allegiance by the respect inspired by the Company's troops alone."

1786.

Sir John Shore, speaking of the Afghan invasion of Zeman Shah, thus recorded his opinion of the Nawab's troops; "on this occasion, we had fresh experience of the Vizier's Government, and of the insufficiency of his Military

1797.

Establishment: the troops under Almas were respectable; the other troops of the Vizier, with little exception, would rather have proved an encumbrance, than an assistance, to the British troops."

1798. Writing from Bengal, the Earl of Mornington stated—"the Right Honourable the Governor-General has now under his consideration the best means of reforming the Nawab's army. The state of the Vizier's troops is a most pressing evil; I need not enlarge on their inefficiency and insubordination; my intention is to persuade his Excellency to disband the whole of his army. In the place of the armed rabble, which now alarms the Vizier, and invites his enemies, I propose to substitute an increased number of the Company's regiments of infantry and cavalry," &c.

1799. The Court of Directors wrote to the Governor-General, "that the large useless and expensive military establishment, within the Oude dominions, appears to us to be one of the principal objects of reform; and we have much satisfaction in finding that the subject has already come under your consideration."

The Resident at Lucknow was directed by the Governor-General "to remind His Excellency that his Military Establishment was represented by himself to be not only inadequate to contribute any assistance towards the defence of his dominions, but that, at the moment when the services of the British army were most urgently demanded on the frontier, he required the presence of a part of that force in his capital, for the express purpose of protecting his person and authority against the excesses of his own disaffected and disorderly troops."

1798. The Governor-General had, in the previous year, received the reports of Major General Sir James Craig on the Vizier's troops; "your Lordship judges most rightly that no sort of service can be expected from the Nawab's army, in its present shape; and I am confident that, without a total change in the policy of the court, and the manners of the people, there exists no possible means by which it can ever be rendered such as can merit that the smallest degree of confidence should be placed in it."

In the memoir presented to the Governor-General, by Sir J. Craig, he thus writes of these troops:—

"In the field, it is obvious that no sort of reliance can be placed on them, or any species of service expected from them; totally undisciplined, equally inefficient in numbers, insolent, disaffected, and licentious, they would embarrass their friends infinitely more than they could injure their enemies. It is undoubted that no real use can ever be made of the Nawab's army in the field."

1801. The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors thus spoke of the Nawab's troops:—"We entertain a sanguine hope that the Vizier, relieved from the embarrassment, as well as the charge, of a licentious, and worse than useless, army, and rescued, by the dissolution of that force, from the most abject dependence on his own powerful subjects, at whose disposal those mutinous and disaffected troops chiefly were, will now, supported and defended by a disciplined and orderly force, apply himself with energy to the internal administration of his affairs."

1801
to
1806. The inefficiency of the Nawab's troops was such in these years, that they were totally unable to reduce the numerous landholders; and, "in this emergency, it became necessary to have recourse to the Company's battalions, who were employed to reduce refractory landholders, and to collect revenue."

1806
to
1812. The frequent applications made by the Nawab for the services of the subsidiary force, occasioned extreme disaffection in the minds of the local and home authorities, the Nawab's troops being utterly useless and powerless; and, at length, in 1812, the Government, with regard to the employment of British troops against the zemindars, confirmed a resolution, to which they had previously come, of not allowing their employment, without an investigation by the Resident of the occasion which demanded it.

1814. Notwithstanding the partial reform introduced in this year, "troops were still required to compel payment of the revenues:" from this period to the death of Ghazee-ood-deen in the year 1827, the army of His Majesty the King was nothing more than an undisciplined rabble, and, with every other part of the machinery of Government, continued to be in such a deplorable

condition, that, in the year 1835, the Court of Oude was apprised that instructions had arrived to assume the Government.

1835.

Two years afterwards, the King died, when a daring attempt was made by the Padishah Begum, to place her son Moonha Jan on the throne: this was not put down without bloodshed and the employment of British Artillery and Infantry.

1837.

In this year, the Resident, Colonel Low, reports to Government, "I have ascertained, after full and minute inquiry, that the late King of Oude's army amounted to the enormous number of 69,958 men. The late* King had also several thousand cavalry, and also a vast number of artillery guns utterly useless, and without carriages, with artillery men paid for by him, but who performed no duty whatsoever. The present King gave orders that his army should be reduced to 40,000 men, and the reduction is gradually going on."

1837.

The Resident further says:—

"It is the name of the British troops, and the knowledge, on the part of the refractory zemindars of Oude, that the British Government will support the native Government in any case of actual warfare, that has, generally speaking, been, and always will be, in Oude, almost sufficient of itself to induce the rebellious to be obedient, without a shot being fired; and the threat alone of our support being given, several times during the reign of Saadut Alee Khan, was found sufficient, after some examples had been made in former years." The Resident gave, as an illustration, "that a fortnight ago a corps of 700 well-armed Nujjees mutinied, and took possession of a village eight coss from Lucknow; a couple of companies, with some Indo-Briton officers on horseback, led the mutineers to mistake them for Company's troops, and the former fled forthwith."

1839.

Dr. Butter, in his valuable report, thus speaks of the Oude army:—

"The army of Oude, excluding the brigade raised by Local Colonel Roberts, is an ill-paid, undisciplined rabble, employed generally in coercing, under the Chuckledar's orders, the refractory zemindars of his districts. The nominal pay of the sepoy is four rupees; but he receives only three, issued once in every three or four months, and kept much in arrears. He has also to find his own arms and ammunition. The army has no fixed cantonments, no parades, no drill, and no tactical arrangement. There is no pension, or other provision for the severely wounded, who, *ex facto*, lose the service, and return to their homes as they can. They have no tents; but when they make a halt, if only for two days, they build huts for themselves, covering them with roofs torn from the next villages."

In this year and month, the Resident, Mr. Davidson, was obliged to call upon Brigadier Webber, commanding the British troops in Oude, to detach a portion of Artillery and Infantry to coerce a mutinous regiment; and, on the arrival of the detachment into the city, the mutineers threw down their arms.

May,
1846.

Again, in the month of February, Colonel Sleeman called upon Colonel Gray to hold a detachment in readiness to move against a mutinous regiment which had threatened to march upon the capital. From this, it would appear that His Majesty's troops can never be trusted, nor have ever been trusted, on any crisis or emergency. There are seven parks of Artillery, in the immediate vicinity of the capital, containing a variety of honeycombed guns, and of every calibre and age. All the regiments of His Majesty which mount guard at the various palaces, imambarahs, and public edifices, have neither any respectable arms, accoutrements, nor clothing. Their horrible state of disorganization and inefficiency is only to be equalled by the derision which their raggedness excites, and the contempt with which they are regarded by the landowners and subjects of the King. No man has a whole coat to his back—few have hats, or muskets which could be discharged. Every visitor at Lucknow is horror-struck at their forlorn and wretched condition. I do not believe that there is one single regiment in His Majesty's service which, according to the standard of our armies, can be said to be in any degree efficient as a corps of drilled and disciplined soldiers. The two best are those commanded by Captain Bunbury and Captain Patrick Orr. That under the nominal command of Captain Barlow is notoriously mutinous and disorganized, and utterly unfit for any military duties. His Majesty has an Army and Police of nearly 80,000 men, not half of whom are ever present, but whose salary is enjoyed by the

1853.

* Ghazee-ood-deen.

Commandant for the time being. The regiments of Captains Bunbury, Magness, and Barlow, are paid from an assignment of districts, and hence they are better off than the rest of their comrades.

Captain Patrick Orr's regiment, which has been raised about one twelve-month, has never had any of its accounts adjusted up to this day; and about eight months' pay is due to the regiment. The regiments which furnish the guards and escorts to the various palaces, public buildings, and residency houses, have not received pay for seventeen months. It may be easily imagined what must be the condition of the other regiments, which are quartered at a distance from the capital. As a general rule, regiments on the march seize on the unfortunate cultivators and villagers by force, and make them carry their bundles and kit, levy contributions from the villagers, plunder their granaries for food and rations, and tear off the thatch and door-posts from villages and houses for fuel and hutting.

Colonel Sleeman, after minutely inspecting Oude, at the termination of his tour, thus described the army in a report to Government :—

“Of the guns themselves, not one-third are fit for service. More than half I found lying on the ground for want of carriages; and the carriages of the rest were so bad that the guns could not be fired with safety. The carriages had not been repaired for twenty years, though the King is charged for repairs annually.”

“Of the regiments on duty with officers in charge of districts, not one-half of those borne on the muster rolls, and paid for, are present; and, of those present, not one-half are fit for the duties of soldiers; and a landholder with 500 retainers, is equal to 5,000 of them. As an instance, I may mention a report from the officer in charge of the Salone district, which was sent to me last month in a letter from the King :—‘That the spring crops were becoming ripe, and he had sent persons to take care of them till the landholder, Sheodutt Sing of Dhamooa, should consent to pay the revenue due: that Sheodutt Sing, regardless of the authority of His Majesty, attacked them, killed one man, and wounded another: that he then sent a Tehseeldar to punish them, with the Futteh Aish Regiment, and another with six guns; both sides prepared for action; batteries were formed for the King's guns, and two were mounted upon one under the Futteh Aish, and four on another battery under the Nizamut, and six guns besides. This was near the Company's territories, and a crowd from that quarter rushed down upon the batteries, and fired into them. The Futteh Aish Regiment immediately fled, abandoning its guns. The crowd took possession of their guns, and attacked the others under the Nizamut, who retired before the crowd for four miles.’ This district officer, in attempting to coerce another landholder, was shot through the breast, and his body was brought into Lucknow.

“Three-fourths of the officers commanding regiments are singers, eunuchs, or their creatures, or the creatures of the court favorites. They are men, or boys, who never saw their regiments, and never intend to see them, or leave the court in whose favour they bask. A great part of the half of the men who are absent, are in attendance upon them, or their friends or favorites. Another part are ‘papermen,’ whose pay is the perquisite of the Commanding Officers and their favorites. Another part are those who get enrolled through the Commandants and their friends as a provision, and are never expected to do duty, or stand muster. Those who are present, but are unfit for the duties of soldiers, are termed ‘sifarishes,’ men put in by the favour of the Commandants and court favourites, who attend merely to receive their pay, on condition of giving away a share of it to their patrons. Even Captains Bunbury, Barlow, and Magness, are obliged to receive a good many such men, or they could not get the pay, arms, and accoutrements for the rest, or retain their commands.

“But the troops and establishments on which the collection of the revenue and the peace of the country depend, are not only inefficient for the purpose: they are amongst the worst enemies that the people of the country have. They dare not face a formidable landholder, or gang of robbers; but are for ever engaged in pillaging the farmers and cultivators of the land, and this with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Government and its officers. For many years past, the Government has refused to allow any outlay for grass, wood, bhoosah, or fodder and fuel of any kind, for its troops on detached duty with officers in charge of districts, and directed that they shall forage for themselves. Every corps and establishment, on reaching its ground, sends out a foraging party, to

plunder the villages around, and the covering of houses, doors, and windows, and stores of grass, and bhoosah, are seen moving off towards camp from every village within two or three miles. If the camp remains for many days on the same ground, there is not a village within five miles of it that has a store of bhoosah or grass left for cattle during the hot and rainy season, or a house with a covering, door, or windows. The officers of districts, who have, every one of them, a host of these useless soldiers, are obliged to be constantly moving to distribute the burthen of the plunder equally upon all, and all are in turn plundered. Not one house in a hundred, throughout the peaceable parts of the country, is to be seen with a thatched or tiled covering or a decent door or window. They are all of temporary mud walls; and those which are covered at all, have miserable mud coverings, supported by wood neither fit for fuel, nor any other purpose. Hardly any dwellings can be conceived more wretched than such as are occupied by the village communities in Oude. The peasantry every where told me that rebels and robbers did spare them sometimes, when the destruction of their houses and crops was not necessary to their purpose; but that the King's troops, who could not breathe freely in the presence of such men, never spared them. They trod down their fields, and tore down their houses, as if they were their enemies, to be destroyed by every possible means, and not King's subjects to be protected by his soldiers."

This appalling picture of the Oude troops is not in the least exaggerated, being the result of much observation by Colonel Sleeman.

The soldiers of Hindoo Sing's regiment, who are on duty at the Residency buildings, have received no pay for seventeen months, and, at this moment, there is due to each private seventy-two rupees;—almost every other regiment under the command of native officers is in the same deplorable condition.

The regiment commanded by Captain Patrick Orr was raised about twelve months ago, and, up to this moment, no adjustment has ever been made of their pay and allowances; more than eight months, is still due, small advances having been made; but there is no chance of the balance being paid for many months.

Captain Barlow's and Captain Magness's regiment, together with Captain Bunbury's, is paid by an assignment of land, from the produce of which the regiment is paid, and the balance nominally made over to the Government. It is in reality swallowed up by the Chuckledar, who not only profits by the balance, but charges Government for "collection," and pockets a large sum, of which he has never spent a shilling. It is impossible to conceive a greater curse to a country than such a rapacious, licentious, and disorganized army as that of Oude is, and such as it ever has been from the earliest records extant of its cowardice, inefficiency, and extortions.

Colonel Sleeman estimated the amount of the Army, and of the Police, to be as follows:—

Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, Nujeebs, and Police.

						Men.	Yearly Pay.		
							Rs.	a.	p.
Sowars, dressed in the native fashion	..	..	..	..	..	3,416	8,90,392	8	0
Toork Sowars, dressed in the English fashion	..	..	..	..	..	3,131	2,31,033	0	0
Telingas, armed and equipped in the English fashion	..	..	..	..	..	17,274	11,85,147	0	0
Nujeebs	..	..	..	..	..	29,180	15,42,129	2	0
Camel Rissala, or Zumboorkees	..	..	..	..	..	115	18,858	15	0
Miscellaneous Infantry, not included in the above	..	..	..	..	..	154	20,688	0	0
Artillery	..	..	..	..	..	5,634	3,11,141	7	0
						58,904	41,99,390	0	0
Police of Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	1,988	1,21,632	0	0
Fyzabad Kotwalee	..	..	..	..	..	432	23,039	0	0
Baiswarra	..	..	..	..	..	89	4,608	0	0
between Sultanpore and Jounpore	..	..	..	..	..	100	4,742	0	0
Special Guard at Lucknow	..	..	..	..	..	15	540	0	0
Huzrutgunj	..	..	..	..	..	333	20,808	0	0
Khasburdara	..	..	..	..	..	623	36,294	0	0
Purtala-wallahs	..	..	..	..	..	74	4,428	0	0
Puchasa at the Residency	..	..	..	..	..	66	3,456	0	0
Ghat on the Goomtee	..	..	..	..	..	167	7,668	0	0
Khasburdars—Pay Office	..	..	..	..	..	23	1,104	0	0
Khasburdars	..	..	..	..	..	45	2,700	0	0
Kurawal	..	..	..	..	..	42	2,460	0	0
Palace at Fyzabad	..	..	..	..	..	22	967	0	0
at Sundeela	..	..	..	..	..	500	26,940	0	0
at Deriabad	..	..	..	..	..	30	1,080	0	0
Special Police	..	..	..	..	..	350	18,348	0	0
						4,929	2,80,816	0	0

S. O.

MUSHROOTEE SEPOYS in attendance on Contractors and Collectors, whose pay they debit in the accounts.

					Yearly Pay.		
					Rs.	a.	p.
At Salone	..	..	..	..	50,426	1	3
„ Baugar	..	..	..	..	1,09,073	6	3
„ Khyrabad	..	..	..	..	52,888	10	9
„ Russoolabad	..	..	..	..	29,754	13	9
„ Sandee	..	..	..	..	20,844	9	0
„ Shahabad	..	..	..	..	9,843	12	0
„ Suffeepore	..	..	..	..	16,634	13	9
„ Kakorree	..	..	..	..	4,043	6	6
„ Gondah-Bharaitch	..	..	..	..	18,837	0	0
„ Mahomdee	..	..	..	..	53,929	11	0
„ Gunjeet	..	..	..	..	7,471	15	9
„ Huzoor Tehseel	..	..	..	..	20,592	6	0
„ Sultanpore	..	..	..	..	1,447	0	0
With Amils and Magistrates	..	..	..	..	1,092	10	6
Boatmen	..	..	..	..	354	6	0
					Rupees	3,97,234	10 6

POLICE kept by Contractors, and paid by themselves at the rate of two rupees, three rupees, or four rupees, each.

	Men.	Yearly Pay.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Sultanpore	3,000	1,08,000	0	0
Gondah Bharaitch	2,000	72,000	0	0
Khyrabad	1,500	54,000	0	0
Salone	2,500	90,000	0	0
Russoolabad	500	18,000	0	0
Sandila	1,500	54,000	0	0
Bangor	1,000	36,000	0	0
Baree Biswa	1,000	36,000	0	0
Dewa	400	14,000	0	0
Deriabad	700	25,200	0	0
Pertabgunj	200	7,200	0	0
Nawabgunj	100	3,600	0	0
Mehdowna	1,000	36,000	0	0
Gosaengunj	100	3,600	0	0
Lucknow	150	5,400	0	0
Mahoundee	500	18,000	0	0
	16,150	5,81,000	0	0

ABSTRACT of the Army and Police.

	Men.	Yearly Pay.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Cavalry Sowars	3,416	8,90,392	0	0
Toork Sowars	3,131	2,31,033	0	0
Infantry Telingas	17,274	11,85,147	0	0
Nujjees	29,180	15,42,129	0	0
Guns on Camels	115	18,858	0	0
Miscellaneous Infantry	154	20,688	0	0
Artillery	5,634	3,11,141	0	0
	58,904	41,99,388	0	0
Police	4,929	2,80,816	0	0
Mushrootee Sepoys (Sebundeas)	..	3,97,234	0	0
Police kept by Contractors	16,150	5,81,400	0	0
Total	79,983	54,58,838	0	0
The cost of Civil Establishments and Stipendiaries	..	38,09,237	0	0
		92,68,075	0	0

Expenditure—ninety-two lakhs, sixty-eight thousand and seventy-five rupees.

FLETCHER HAYES,
Assistant to the Resident.

Appendix C, to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

Part III.—Remarks on the Revenues of Oude.

IT is almost impossible to obtain any estimate of the Revenues and Resources of Oude, on which any kind of dependence can be placed. The Ministers and Financiers of the State are deeply implicated in all the existing malpractices, which deprive their Sovereign of his money, and enrich their own pockets. The statements and figures, which are volunteered by the ex-Ministers residing at the capital, can be received with very great caution only: they are, one and all, naturally anxious to enhance the prosperity and ability of their own administration, at the expense of the financial management of their predecessors or successors.

S. O. As each Farmer General, or Chuckledar, is incessantly occupied in enriching himself, and in bribing those who, at Court, might interfere with his gains, I do not believe that any correct statement of the Revenues of Oude can be procured from any trustworthy source. Underneath, I have detailed the estimate of the Revenues for ten years from 1838 to 1848, which was submitted to Colonel Sleeman, and which he placed faith in. It will be useful as a comparison with other statements in another place.

Year.		Jumma.		Collected.		Balance.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1245	Fuslee A.D. 1838	1,39,95,792	3 9	1,31,83,833	4 0	8,11,958	15 9
1246	" " 1839	1,49,60,001	0 0	1,31,38,791	1 3	18,21,209	14 9
1247	" " 1840	1,38,62,012	11 9	1,26,87,730	4 9	11,74,282	7 0
1248	" " 1841	1,27,16,603	11 9	1,15,72,491	11 6	11,44,112	0 3
1249	" " 1842	1,28,32,724	14 3	1,09,58,195	9 6	18,74,529	4 9
<i>S. O.</i> 1250	" " 1843	1,03,55,985	7 9	1,05,09,670	12 9	29,96,314	11 0
1251	" " 1844	1,35,87,143	4 3	89,70,464	7 6	46,16,678	12 9
1252	" " 1845	1,85,06,375	7 3	1,10,27,517	0 0	74,78,858	7 3
1253	" " 1846	2,09,96,702	0 6	1,16,65,050	6 9	93,31,651	9 9
1254	" " 1847	2,37,00,537	6 3	1,05,61,907	6 9	1,31,38,629	15 6
1255	" " 1848	2,70,21,035	9 3	1,06,32,072	13 3	1,63,88,962	12 0
Total ..		18,25,34,913	12 9	12,49,07,724	14 0		
<i>S. O.</i>	Average of 10 years ..	1,82,53,491		1,24,90,772			

At the end of the year 1256 Fuslee, A.D. 1849, the Revenue was estimated at rupees 1,41,42,412 : 15 : 0; but, in this year, Colonel Sleeman stated to the Commissioner of Benares, that the expenses of the Oude Government exceeded its Revenues by, at least, fifty lakhs per annum. *Vide* Published Correspondence relative to the Gogra Navigation.

Of the rupees 1,41,42,412 : 15 : 0, estimated as the Revenue of 1849, the sum of rupees 74,88,713 : 13 : 9 was never realized, and written down as a balance. For the Fuslee year, 1260, A.D. 1853, four years after the Fuslee year, 1256, the Revenue was estimated at rupees 1,21,66,214, and, in the following year, at rupees 1,22,30,082; but, of these sums, only forty and thirty-six lakhs, respectively, were paid into the Royal Treasury, in cash.

No Chuckledar, or Farmer General, is ever appointed without the connivance of the singers and Court favourites who surround the Minister and the Monarch; and, before he is appointed, he is obliged to pay large sums to secure his nomination: these sums he is necessarily obliged to extort from the landholders and cultivators. Then, again, the accounts of the Chuckledars are notoriously falsified. Thus, every year, each Chuckledar reports that he has expended from forty to eighty thousand, or a lakh, of rupees, in demolishing the fort of some refractory zemindar—80,000 or 70,000, in establishments and collections of revenue—whereas not one shilling has been spent in the payment of troops or establishments; because, in nine cases out of ten, the troops are paid by “Kubz,” an assignment of land, and the Commandant is obliged to realize the Revenue as he best may, and, consequently, the Chuckledar is put to no expense for the collection. Then, again, large sums are written off to profit and loss, for contingencies, remission of Revenue, owing to failure of crops, or droughts; whereas the poor cultivators have been screwed out of their last farthing, and are often tortured to confess to what they do not in reality possess. Almost every Chuckledar is obliged to remit annually large sums for the Minister, for the Minister’s wife, the chief eunuchs and singers, and others in high favour: moreover, he reserves for himself five per cent. on the Revenues of his district.

The estimates above stated all prove that, annually, a very enormous amount of Revenue is never realized for the benefit of the Government.

By the Treaty of the 10th of September, 1801, the Nawab Vizier ceded the half of his dominions to the British Government. That half of the Oude territory yielded rupees 1,35,23,474, and, under British management, thirty years afterwards, yielded, in 1831, rupees 1,75,00,000; and this is clear proof that, if the 25,000 square miles of Oude territory were subjected to the same able and excellent administration which flourishes in the British territories, the Revenue of Oude would, in less than five years, represent two crores of rupees annually.

The Regulation Provinces of the North West, or Agra Government, are by measurement estimated as follows:—

Square miles.	Land Revenue.
71,972	4,04,77,661 rupees,
The charges on which are ..	35,00,000
	3,69,77,661 surplus.

Whereas Oude, with its area of 25,000 square miles, furnishes the Royal Treasury with some forty or thirty-five lakhs only, annually.

FLETCHER HAYES,
Assistant to the Resident.

Appendix D to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 1.—*Extract from Colonel Sleeman’s Diary, dated December 15, 1849.*

HERE Ramdut Panday, the Rajah of Bulrampore, and the Nazim of the district, have taken leave of me, this being my last stage in their district. Ramdut Panday holds two estates in this district, for which he pays an annual Revenue to Government of rupees 1,66,744:13:3, as per note.* He holds, at the same time, a small in our district of Goruckpore, where he resides and keeps his family, till he obtains solemn written pledges, confirmed on oath, for their security, not only from the local authority of the day, but from all

S. O.

* The Estate of Ramdut Panday for this year, 1849, comprises							
Sirgha Chunda, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,20,729 11 0
Akberpoor, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,015 2 3
Total..							1,66,744 13 3

the Commandants of corps and establishments, comprising the military force employed under him. These pledges include all his clients, who may have occasion to visit or travel with him, as the Rajah of Bulrampore is now doing. These pledges require to be renewed on every change in the local authorities, and in the military officers employed under them. He is one of the most substantial and respectable of the agricultural capitalists of Oude, and the highest of his rank and class in this district. He every year stands security for the punctual payment of the revenues due, according to the existing engagements, by the principal landholders of the district, to the extent of from six to eight lakhs of rupees; and, for this, he gets a certain percentage, varying with the character and capability of the landholders. Some are of doubtful ability, others of doubtful character, and he rates his risks and percentage accordingly. He does much good, and is more generally esteemed than any other man in the district; but he has, no doubt, enlarged his own landed possessions occasionally, by taking advantage of the necessities of his clients, and his influence over the local authorities of Government. The lands he does get, however, he improves, by protecting and aiding his tenants, and inviting and fostering a better class of cultivators. He is looked up to with respect and confidence by almost all the large landholders of the district, for his pledge for the punctual payment of the revenues saves their estates from the terrible effects of a visit from the Nazim and his disorderly and licentious troops; and this pledge they can always obtain, when necessary, by a fair assurance of adherence to their engagements.

Note appended to the above.

On the 8th of November, 1850, Ramdut Panday lent the Nazim rupees 80,000 on his bond, after paying all that was due to the State, for the season, by him and all his clients, and, on the 16th of that month, he went to Gondah, where the Nazim, Mahomed Husein, was encamped with his force, to take leave preparatory to his going to bathe at Ajoodheea, on the last day of the month of Kartick, as was his invariable custom. He was accompanied by the Rajah of Bulrampore, and they encamped separately in two mango groves, near to each other, and about a mile and a half from the Nazim's camp. About nine at night, the Nazim sent two messengers, with silver sticks, to invite and escort them to his tent. They set out immediately, leaving all their armed followers in their camps, and taking only a few personal attendants and palankeen bearers. No person is permitted to take arms into the Nazim's tent; nor does any landholder, or merchant, of Oude enter his tent, without the pledges for personal security above mentioned. Ramdut Panday and the Rajah entered with only a few personal servants, leaving all their other attendants outside the outer curtain. This curtain surrounded the tent at a distance of only a few yards from it, and the tent was pitched in the centre. They were received with all due ceremony, and in the same friendly manner as usual. The Rajah had no business to talk about, while the Nazim and banker had; and, after a short conversation, he took leave to return to his tents, and break his fast, which he had kept that day for some religious purpose. He left in the tent the Nazim, his deputy, Jaffir Alee, and his nephew, and son-in-law, Alee Husein, sitting together on the carpet, on the right, all armed, and Ramdut sitting unarmed, on the left, with a Brahmin lad, Jowahir, standing at the door, with the banker's paundan and a handkerchief,—Kurunjoo, a second person, with the banker's shoes,—and a third attendant of his standing outside the tent door.

The Nazim and Ramdut talked for some time together, seemingly on the most friendly and cordial terms; but the Nazim at last asked him for a further loan of money, and further securities for landholders of doubtful character, before he went to bathe. The banker told him that he could lend him no more money till he came back from bathing, as he had lent him rupees 80,000 only days before; and that he could not increase his pledges of security without further consultation with the landholders, as he had not yet recovered more than four out of the seven lakhs of rupees, which he had been obliged to advance to the Treasury, on the securities given for them during the last year. He then took leave, and rose to depart. The Nazim turned, and made some

sign to his deputy, Jaffir Alec, who rose, presented his gun, and shot Ramdut through the right side, close under the arm-pit. Exclaiming 'Ram! Ram!' (God! God!), the banker fell; and the Nazim, seizing and drawing the sword which lay on the carpet before him, cut the falling banker across the forehead. His nephew and deputy drew theirs, and together they inflicted no less than twenty-two cuts upon the body of Ramdut.

The banker's three attendants, seeing their master thus shot down and hacked to pieces, called out for help; but one of the three ruffians cut Jowahir, the Brahmin lad, across the shoulder, with his sword, and all ran off, and sought shelter across the border in the British territory. The Nazim and his attendants then buried the body hastily near the tent, and ordered the troops and artillery to advance and fire into the two camps. They did so, and the Bulrampore Rajah had only just reached his tents, when the shot came pouring in upon them from the Nazim's guns. He galloped off as fast as he could towards the British border, about twenty miles distant, attended only by a few mounted followers, some of whom he sent off to Bulrampore to bring his family as fast as possible across the border to him. The rest he ordered to follow him. His followers, and those of the murdered banker, fled before the Nazim's forces, which had been concentrated for this atrocious purpose; and both their camps were plundered. Before the Rajah fled, however, the murdered banker's son-in-law, who had been left in the camp, ran to him with a small casket containing Ramdut's seals, the bond for the 80,000 rupees, and the written pledges given by the Nazim and Commanding Officers of corps, for the banker's and the Rajah's personal security. He mounted him upon one of his horses, and took both him and the casket off to the British territory.

It was now about midnight, and the Nazim took his forces to the towns and villages upon the banker's estate, in which his family and relatives resided, and in which he kept the greater part of his moveable property. He sacked and plundered them all, without regard to the connection or relationship of the inhabitants with the murdered banker. The property taken from the inhabitants of these towns and villages, is estimated at from ten to twelve lakhs of rupees. As many as could escape, fled for shelter across the border, into the British territory. The banker's brother, Kishoondat, who resided in the British territory, came over, collected all he could of his brother's followers, attacked the Amil's forces, killed and wounded some forty or fifty of his men, and captured two of his guns. The body of the banker was discovered two days after, and disinterred by his family and friends, who counted the twenty-two wounds that had been inflicted upon it by the three assassins, and had it burned with due ceremonies.

The Nazim's agent at court, on the 18th of November, submitted to the Minister his master's report of the affair, in which it was stated that the banker was a defaulter on account of his own estate, and those of the other landholders, for whom he had given security—that he, the Nazim, had earnestly urged him to some adjustment of his accounts, but all in vain—that the banker had disregarded all his demands and remonstrances, and had with him five hundred armed followers, one of whom had fired his pistols at him, the Nazim, and killed one of his men—that they had all then joined in an attack upon the Nazim and his men, and that, in defending themselves, they had killed the banker. On the 19th, another report, dated the 16th, reached the Minister from the Nazim's camp, stating that the banker had come to his tent at ten at night, with his armed followers, and had an interview with him—that, as the banker rose to depart, the Nazim told him that he must not go without some settlement of his accounts; and a dispute followed, in which the banker was killed, and two of the Nazim's followers were severely wounded—that so great was the confusion that the Durbar news-reporters could not approach to get information.

On the 20th, a third report reached the Minister, stating that the Rajah of Bulrampore had come with the banker to visit the Nazim, but had taken leave and departed before the collision took place—and the Nazim urged the necessity of an immediate settlement of accounts; but the banker refused to make any, grossly abused the Nazim, and, at last, presented his pistol and fired at him, and thereby wounded two of his people; that he was, in consequence, killed by the Nazim's people, who joined the banker's own people in the plunder of his camp.

On receiving this last report, the Minister, by order of His Majesty,

presented to the agent of the Nazim a dress of honour of fourteen pieces, such as is given to the highest officers, for the most important services; and ordered him to send it to his master, to mark the sense his Sovereign entertained of his gallant conduct and valuable services, in crushing so great a rebel and oppressor, and to ensure him of a long continued tenure of office.

By the interposition of the British Resident, and the aid of the Magistrate of Goruckpore, Mr. Chester, the real truth was elicited, the Nazim was dismissed from office, and committed for trial, before the highest judicial court at Lucknow. He, at first, ran off to Goruckpore, taking with him, besides his own, two elephants, belonging to the Rajah of Gondah, with property on them to the value of 50,000 rupees, which he overtook in his flight. The Rajah had sent off these elephants with his valuables, on hearing of the assassination of the banker, thinking that the Nazim would secure impunity for this murder, as Hakeem Mehudec had for that of Ameer Sing, and be tempted to extend his operations. Finding the district of Goruckpore unsafe, the Nazim came back, and surrendered himself at Lucknow. Jaffir Alee was afterwards seized in Lucknow. There is, however, no chance of either being punished, since many influential persons about the Court have shared in the booty, and become accessories interested in their escape. Moreover, the Nazim is a Mahometan, a Syud, and a Sheea. No Sheea could be sentenced to death for the murder, even of a Soonnee, at Lucknow, much less for that of a Hindoo. If a Hindoo murders a Hindoo, and consents to become a Mussulman, he cannot be so sentenced; and if he consents to become so after sentence has been passed, it cannot be carried into execution. Such is the law, and such the everyday practice.

The elephants were recovered and restored, through the interposition of the Resident; but none of the property of the Rajah, or the banker, has been recovered.

May 18th, 1851.—The family of the banker has obtained a renewal of the lease of their two estates, on agreeing to pay an increase of rupees 40,000 a year.

				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Sirgha Chunda	..	..	..	1,20,729	11	0			
Increase	..	..	..	30,000	0	0			
							1,50,729	11	0
Akberpoor	..	..	..	46,015	2	3			
Increase	..	..	..	10,000	0	0			
							56,015	2	3
Total annual demand	..	..	..				2,06,744	13	3

They hold the Nazim's bond for the rupees 80,000, borrowed only eight days before his murder.

Appendix D to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 2.—*Highway Robbery, attended with Murder, on a party of highly respectable Merchants, subjects of the British Government, by the armed retainers of the Amil, or Governor, of Hurrah Poorwa.*

ON the morning of the 20th of March, 1853, Gungapershad, a wealthy and respectable merchant of Cawnpore, left that place to visit his eldest brother, the most respectable merchant and agricultural capitalist in Oude, who resided at Morawa.

Gungapershad had twenty thousand rupees, in bags of one thousand each; a small box of jewels; shawls and clothes, valued at 5,000 rupees more. He was attended by Bal Gobind, grandson of Chundun Lall, and by a few servants. They crossed the Ganges next morning, and, on the other bank, found an elephant and a palankeen, and ten armed men waiting for them. They had been sent from Morawa, as an escort; Bal Gobind

mounted upon the elephant, and Gungapershad got into the palankeen. Morawa is in the district of Hurrah Poorwa, and, as the party had advanced about one mile from the river, and into Oude, they were met by a party of the King's troops, under the Amil's orders, and commanded by Shunkur Lall, who called upon Gungapershad's retinue to halt, and to put out their matches. He then ordered Gungapershad to leave the palankeen, and Bal Gobind to dismount from the elephant; and directed both to follow him, on foot, to the presence of Kashepershad, Amil of Hurrah Poorwa, who was then at Runjeet Poorwa, twenty miles distant. The merchants begged hard to be saved from the disgrace of marching on foot to such a distance. Upon this Shunkur Lall flew into a passion, and ordered his party to fire upon the merchants and their people.

One of the soldiers fired a pistol at Gungapershad as he sat in the palankeen, and shot him through the right breast; another fired at a bearer of the palankeen, and shot him dead; the others, with the palankeen, then fled. Shunkur Lall aimed his matchlock at Bal Gobind, who was still on the elephant, but the ball missed him, and entered the breast of the boy who sat behind him, and he fell off dead. Another shot was then fired at Bal Gobind; it also missed him, but struck the sword-belt of the elephant driver. Shunkur Lall's soldiers and followers then plundered the merchants of their money, jewels, shawls, &c., and retired towards Runjeet Poorwa. Some of the bearers then came back, and helped Gungapershad on to the elephant; and, dreading pursuit, the party returned to the Ganges, and crossed it as fast as they could.

Gungapershad survived some fourteen days, and then expired at Nujufghur. On the 23rd of March, the report of this outrage reached the Resident from the joint-magistrate at Cawnpore; and, after a variety of delays, and an immense deal of correspondence, and all possible obstructions by the Durbar, the Assistant-Resident made his report, after a lengthened investigation, on the 24th of September, 1853, and submitted the result of his proceedings to the Resident, who, in his letter, dated the 7th of February, 1854, and in his 27th paragraph, asked the permission of Government to tell the King that Kashepershad is not again to be employed in any office under the King's Government; and that he be imprisoned until he had refunded 20,000 rupees; and Shunkur Lall should be imprisoned for life, in some jail in our own provinces.

The Government answered this letter on the 3rd of March, 1854; and, highly approving of the proceedings, the sentence was carried into effect immediately. Shunkur Lall was forwarded to Agra for confinement for life; and Kashepershad, in addition to the fine, was banished from Oude, for a period of two years.

Appendix D to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 3.—*Massacre of Neotee.*

Translation of the News-writer's Report, dated February 23, 1854.

ON the 11th of February, Pahulwan Khan, of Abhar, in the district of Mhan Sing, and Bukhan Khan, of Hurhapoor, in the Rudowlee Estate, went to Syud Husein's Naib, Fazul Azeem, and represented that it was necessary to send a force to capture Dabeedeen and Partners, of the Tillowee Estate, in the Rudowlee Elaka. Fazul Azeem then directed men of the following regiments,—the Nizamut, Zoolfadar, Sufduree, and the Jan Nisar,—to accompany them. They instantly made an attack on Tillowee. The King's troops were posted all round the village. Pahulwan, with his own, dashed into the village, forced the zemindar's house, and slew three of his children, an uncle, two brothers, and a friend who happened to be in the house, seized upon all the women, and plundered the premises; all the cattle of the village were likewise driven off. Forty soldiers were then posted over the zemindar's house. Wuzeer Khan and Mudar Buksh, soldiers, were slightly wounded.

24th February, 1854.—It was ordered by Colonel Sleeman that a copy of

the foregoing should be sent to the Durbar, with a request that an explanation be given of the slaughter.

28th May, 1854.—The Durbar wrote back that orders had been given to seize the perpetrators, but that Yahseen Khan, and Murdan Khan, Toomandar, had represented that Pahulwan Khan and the others were innocent; and also a document had been procured from the scene of the alleged slaughter, which entirely freed the parties who were said to be guilty.

Captain W. S. Beatson, Officiating Superintendent of the Oude Frontier Police, Lucknow, to Colonel W. H. Sleeman, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir,

Lucknow Residency, August 4, 1854.

WITH reference to your letter, No. 1698, of the 31st of May last, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of my vernacular proceeding of this date, transmitting the copies of a letter, No. 18, of the 26th ultimo, from my 2nd Assistant, Captain A. Orr, of his Roobacaree, and of the depositions taken before him, relative to the outrage lately committed at the village of Neotee, in the Rudowlee Elaka.

2. It appears, from the papers received from Captain Orr, that Cazee Mooen-ood-deen, of Rudowlee, and Murdan Khan, a Toomandar in the Futtehjung Battalion, the person alluded to in your letter under reply, (the former because he had a zemindaree dispute, and the latter on account of a blood feud—haur—with the zemindars of Neotee) consulted together, and found an opportunity to introduce Mukhdoom Buksh, a relative of the Toomandar's, to Syud Aga Husein Khan (brother of Agaie Alea, the Chuckledar of Rudowlee), who, at the request of the Cazee and Toomandar, permitted Fazul Azeem, Naib of the Chuckledar, to give Mukhdoom Buksh a party of men, for the purpose of recovering the Government Revenue from the zemindars of Neotee, whom they both falsely accused of being rebellious. This Mukhdoom Buksh took the party of the Naib's men, and posted them outside the village, while he himself, collecting men from the villages of Achar and Hurhapoor, attacked the village of Neotee, killed the zemindar Dabeedeen Sing, his three brothers, one woman, three young children, and a chowhan rajpoot, and wounded two persons, and plundered their property, as well as that of all the zemindars and ryuts of that village.

The case has been most carefully investigated by Captain Orr, and his opinion, in which I fully concur, is that a more cowardly and brutal outrage was never perpetrated, even in Oude; and although Murdan Khan has truly said that he was not present at, or concerned in, the massacre, he is undoubtedly guilty of having instigated it.

I have, &c.

W. S. BEATSON.

Captain A. P. Orr, Second Assistant to the Superintendent of the Oude Frontier Police, to Captain Beatson.

Sir,

Fyzabad, July 26, 1854.

ACCORDING to the instructions received, I proceeded, on the 7th instant, to Rudowlee, in order to institute inquiries relative to the outrage lately committed at the village of Neotee, near Rudowlee.

I have now the honour to forward to you all the papers connected with the case: from them, as well as from information derived from other sources, I have drawn up the statement which follows, and which, I trust, will meet with your approval.

The village of Neotee is situated at about three miles east of Rudowlee, in the Pergunnah of the same name, in the district of Deriabad, the latter being under the jurisdiction of Agaie Alea Khan, Nazim, by whom it has been

made over to the care of his son-in-law, Syud Husein; this person to be guided and directed in the management of the district by the more mature experience of the Nazim's brother, Aga Husein Khan, the Chuckledar of Aldaymhow.

It would appear—1. That the village of Neotee, belonging to rajpoots of the Bhalay Sultan tribe, was farmed by one Cazee Moonen-ood-deen, *alias* Cazee Bhoolay, a resident of Rudowlee.—2. That the Cazee had bought a "Puttee," or portion of the lands of the village, formerly the property of some Brahmins, by whom, however, it had previously been sold to Dabee Sing, the zemindar of the village, for a certain sum of money. On account of prior purchase, the zemindar above named resisted all the Cazee's efforts to become master of this "Puttee."—3. That, in the month of Phagoon of this year, the Cazee represented to the Nazim's brother, Aga Husein Khan, then at Rudowlee, that the zemindars of Neotee paid no attention to his remonstrances, and that they showed themselves most dilatory in paying the portion of revenue due by them to Government, and requested the aid of troops to seize them, and compel them to come to terms. In the meanwhile, Aga Husein Khan marched from Rudowlee towards Aldaymhow, and was accompanied by Fazul Azeem, Naib to Syud Husein, and by Cazee Bhoolay. The former returned to Rudowlee, from the encampment at Nowrahee, at which place he received orders from Aga Husein Khan to comply with the Cazee's reiterated requests, by furnishing him with troops whenever their services might be required by him. It was then that the Cazee introduced Murdan Khan, a Toomandar in the Futtehjung Pultan, to Fazul Azeem, with the request that the promised aid should be given to Murdan Khan, whom the Cazee had deputed to act for him during his absence from Rudowlee.—4. That Murdan Khan, Toomandar, is an inhabitant of the village of Ihar, situated about two short miles from Neotee: between these two villages there has long subsisted a deadly feud ("haur").—5. That, in the absence from Rudowlee of Syud Husein, and of Aga Husein Khan, Murdan Khan, Toomandar, came to Fazul Azeem, representing to him that he was unable, through indisposition, to carry out the Cazee's instructions, and, therefore, he begged that his relation, Mukhdoom Buksh (by whom he was accompanied), might be allowed to act in his lieu.—6. That the troops, a small detachment, under Bheek Sing, Jemadar of the Toolfcar Sufduree Pultan, were eventually made over to this Mukhdoom Buksh, and, under his guidance, were taken up to Neotee, where they were joined by a large gang of men from Ihar, who, confident of support from the King's troops, rushed into the devoted village, and committed revolting outrages: nine persons were killed, viz., the zemindar, Dabeedeen Sing, his three brothers, one woman, three young children, and one chowhan rajpoot. The children were killed with a refinement of cruelty. A woman, escaping from the village with a young child, which she was carrying in the native fashion, was wounded severely across the hip, the sword severing, at the same time, the leg of the unfortunate infant. Another brother of the zemindar, Dabeedeen, was also wounded.—7. That, when the King's Nujjees saw how matters stood, they returned to Rudowlee, where they reported to Fazul Azeem what had happened. The Naib immediately communicated the information to Agaie Alee Khan, Nazim, who, in return, sent orders for the capture of Murdan Khan, who, however, was not to be found, he having, before this, proceeded to the camp of the Nazim. Thus, at this critical moment, both the Cazee and Murdan Khan were absent.—8. That, when Agaie Alee Khan, Nazim, discovered that Murdan Khan was in his camp, he bound him down by securities to produce himself when required.—9. That, until very lately, no measures seem to have been taken to give redress to the surviving zemindars. A few days since, Agaie Alee Khan has reinstated them in their village, promising them a guard for their protection.

Having, Sir, given an outline of the principal occurrences, I will now endeavour to give a brief and clear statement of what seem to me to have been the motives by which were actuated the persons principally engaged in them. There seems to me not the slightest doubt regarding the guilt of the Cazee and of Murdan. They evidently acted in concert, the one to gain possession of the disputed portion of the village of Neotee, if not of the whole of it; the other, sympathizing with his brethren of Ihar, gained his object when,

thanks to the Cazeer, he enabled them to take a cruel revenge on the zemindars of Neotee.

But it has been impossible for me to determine, without all doubt, which of the two objects, thus gained by the same means, was the principal one, *i. e.* whether the Cazeer was gained over by Murdan Khan and the Khanzadahs of Ihar, or whether the latter were enticed (however willingly) by the Cazeer to work out his own ends? I am inclined to believe, on the strength of the Brahmin Pursun's third deposition, which certain inquiries made by Seetul Panda, Havildar of this detachment, tend to verify, that the Cazeer Moeen-ood-deen was the original projector of the cruel scheme; and that, to carry it out, he engaged the services of the Khanzadahs of Ihar.

However this may be, it seems to me that the portion of guilt which falls to the share of each party, Murdan Khan and the Cazeer, is so nicely balanced, that it would be difficult to say which of the two is the more guilty. Both hoped, by being absent from Rudowlee at the time these atrocities were being enacted, to clear themselves of all participation in the guilt. The Cazeer, when examined by myself, evidently endeavoured to throw the whole blame of the transaction on Aga Husein Khan, or rather on Fazul Azeem, by stating that, by sending troops against Neotee, the Naib hoped to capture Juggernath Chuprassie and other dacoits there assembled; and that information of their presence had been furnished by Mukhdoom Buksh of Ihar. It is useless showing how very improbable is such a tale. Equally improbable is the statement made by the Cazeer in his deposition, that Fazul Azeem had sent a "Razeenamah" to the Cazeer, to be signed by the surviving zemindars of Neotee: in the body of this Razeenamah, it was said to be stated that Juggernath Chuprassie and other dacoits were assembled at Neotee; that, to seize them, a "dour" had been sent; that, unfortunately, the Ihar people, cooperating with the King's troops, had committed the outrage; that, consequently, no blame could be attached to Fazul Azeem, &c., &c. Is it probable that the zemindars would sign such a paper, if, even by doing so, they should be reinstated in their village? Had the murderers of their brothers and children received any punishment? Had they (the surviving zemindars) obtained the slightest compensation for all their property looted and destroyed, that they should sign themselves satisfied? Satisfied with what?—and declare themselves moreover the harbourers of dacoits? If Fazul Azeem had sent the Cazeer any paper at all, it could not have been one of this nature.

I must add that, some days after his examination, the Cazeer told me that he was afraid, under existing circumstances, to give a correct deposition; but that he would, when called for, answer for himself at Lucknow. I repeatedly asked him to furnish me with a true statement, to give me even privately a "Kyfeut;" but to no purpose. I cannot, therefore, change my firm opinion of his guilt.

It now remains for me to allude to Aga Husein Khan, the actual, if not the nominal, Chuckledar of Deriabad Rudowlee, and to the Naib, Fazul Azeem. If, by the Cazeer's mentioning to me that he was then afraid to give a true deposition, he meant me to suspect that he could implicate either or both of these persons, of course I have no means of ascertaining; but I have not obtained any proof that the Chuckledar, or his Naib, were aware of the intentions of the Cazeer with regard to Neotee; and I cannot think that they could ever have given their consent to such wholesale murder; but that they acted with the most culpable indiscretion cannot admit of a doubt. No inquiries seem to have been made as to who was this Mukhdoom Buksh, to whom the troops were made over; it was quite sufficient that he was a relation of Murdan Khan! In fact, the whole affair seems to have been allowed to pass over without any examination—any inquiry whatsoever. Why were the Ihar people allowed to remain three days in the village of Neotee after this massacre, destroying and plundering the village at their ease? Why was not the Cazeer made a prisoner, when Murdan Khan was in a manner deprived of his liberty? Why were five, or nearly six, months allowed to pass over, before the surviving zemindars were reinstated in their village? These, Sir, are points I cannot understand: to obtain a satisfactory reply to such queries, it would be necessary to submit Aga Husein to the test of a severe examination; but I did not feel authorized to take such measures. True, Aga Husein has forwarded me a "Kyfeut," or statement sealed and witnessed; but this

is not sufficient. The obscurity that still attaches itself to the case must, therefore, be removed at a much higher tribunal.

Finally, it will be as well to state that Ihar is a large and strong village; a portion of which is inhabited by the Khanzadabs, so often mentioned, and the remainder, and by far greater portion, by Bais Rajpoots, who are in no manner concerned in the outrage. Ihar belongs to Raja Mhan Sing.

I have now, I believe, stated all that might be considered of importance, in order to lead to a proper view of the case forming the subject of this letter, and have endeavoured to give a correct and unbiassed statement of whatever has occurred. The task has not been a very easy one, and I can only hope it has been accomplished to your satisfaction.

Colonel W. H. Sleeman, Resident at Lucknow, to the King of Oude.

August 7, 1854.

ON the 24th of February last, I sent your Majesty an official note, requesting to know how, and for what reason, were the zemindar of Neotee, his sons, and brothers massacred. On the 28th of May, your Majesty favoured me with a reply, forwarding two Soomthals, such as proved only the innocence of Murdan Khan. This reply did not give a clear account of the affair; and I, therefore, requested Captain Beatson to institute an inquiry; and he has sent me his Roobacaree, a copy of which I inclose for your perusal. Your Majesty will perceive that Cazee Moonen-ood-deen, resident of Rudowlee, and Murdan Khan, Toomandar of the Futtehjung battalion, both were in enmity with the zemindars of Neotee, and conspired together to murder them; that both deceitfully insinuated into the ears of Aga Husein, Amil of Rudowlee, that the zemindars conducted themselves contumaciously, and solicited aid for their apprehension and punishment; that Aga Husein wrote to his Naib, Fazul Azeem; that the Toomandar presented one of his relatives, Mukhdoom Buksh, before the latter, and requested that, as he was going on Government business, the party required might be ordered to accompany him; that Mukhdoom Buksh conducted the party to the vicinity of Neotee; and himself, after collecting his adherents from the villages of Ihar and Hussunpore, proceeded to the attack of Neotee, and slaughtered Dabeedeen and eight other persons, and wounded two, and plundered the property of all the inhabitants. Under these circumstances, it appears to me necessary that Cazee Moonen-ood-deen and Mukhdoom Buksh ought to be subjected to condign punishment, that others may fear, and refrain from sacrificing the lives of the poor.

I consider it unprofitable to represent to your Majesty why your officers instituted not a proper inquiry into the affair, and wrote your reply in the abridged form which did not clearly state the subject, because, when I formerly represented the matter, no advantage was obtained.

In reply, the Durbar stated, on the 26th of August, that, ever since the crime was committed, orders have been repeatedly given to apprehend the criminals.

Though no official information of this fact has been received, it is well known that Moonen-ood-deen was brought into Lucknow, that Thifa-ood-deen, the King's Jailor, has pronounced that Cazee Moonen-ood-deen is guiltless, and that he ought to be let go.

No document whatever is extant which shows that Colonel Sleeman wrote to have Syud Husein (brother of Agaie Khan) seized; nor is there anything to prove that the Resident sought to have him punished; but the allusion, in the last paragraph of his letter to the King, clearly indicates why he did not do so, *i.e.*, his conviction of the uselessness of any endeavour to persuade the Durbar to punish the brother of so influential a person as Agaie Alee Khan, or suitably to notice Agaie's own dereliction of duty in having neglected to institute "a proper inquiry into the affair."

Appendix D to Inclosure 6 in No. 1.

No. 4. *Judicial Courts at Lucknow.*

1. *Adawlut-ool-Alla*.—The highest Court, presided over by the son of the Mujtahidoolasur.

THIS is the highest court of judicature for trial of cases in the first instance, presided over by Moonsif-ood-Dowlah. But, unfortunately, there is scarcely a man in the city who does not consider Moonsif-ood-Dowlah undeserving the important situation he fills, owing to the unmanly habit to which he is addicted. The integrity of his judgment is often perverted, by the base consideration of the private emolument of those sturdy adherents who are employed to serve his unnatural passion. This is one of the few courts which has power to receive plaints, and at once proceed with the investigation of the case, without its being referred to it by His Majesty's order passed on the petition of the suitor.

2. *Kotwalee, or Chief Police Court in the City*.

Mahomed Ally Ruza, a most profligate man, whose fitness for this lucrative and responsible post can be easily imagined from the circumstances that he is enormously in debt, and that only his formidable position as the Chief-Magistrate of the city saves him from the persecution of his creditors.

3. *Court of Requests*, in which claims for debt are instituted. Asud Beg is a creature of the vile Mosahib-ood-Dowlah, singer.

Asud Beg.—This court is entirely under the control and guidance of Mosahib-ood-Dowlah, a favorite fiddler, contrary to the repeated promise of the King to Colonel Sleeman and his predecessor, to the effect that he will never allow musicians to meddle with State affairs.

4. *Court for Civil Suits*, presided over by Unjum-ood-Dowlah, Darogah on behalf of the King.

Mosahiboos Sultan.—This, as well as many of the other undermentioned officers, have under them several Ameens, or Judges, whose names are not borne on the list of public servants; nor, of course, do they receive any pay. The manner in which these unsalaried servants are engaged is various; but, generally, a man who has a friend or relative in the service of an influential member of the Court gets the employment, or he who runs after the palankeen of an Ameer, or attends his Durbar for any length of time, and happens some fortunate day to please the Chief by his wit or flattery, has at first simply a place assigned to him to take his seat, and open his kullumdan. This done, a Chobdar presents him a petition of some devoted being, with orders under the signature of the great man to sift the matter between the plaintiff and defendant. Instantly the petition is delivered to the employé, he is converted from a starving wanderer in the street to the dignity of a judge extraordinary! He has people ready to advance him money to pay the usual present to the Chobdar; he finds a little establishment of Mootsuddies and Chuprassies around him (all without salary), eager to obey his command; and the work of exaction begins with uninterrupted vigilance—first with the plaintiff, and afterwards with the defendant; but the final decision is regulated according to the comparative value of the respective douceurs offered by the unhappy litigants.

5. *Court of Civil Suits*, over which the Minister presides nominally; in reality, all the cases are decided by his "Golam," Wuzeer Khan, whose assistant is Moonshee Mahomed Husein.

Wuzeer Khan and Moonshee Mahomed Husein.—There are many unsalaried Ameens in this Court: Wuzeer Khan, an illiterate slave boy of the Minister; and Mahomed Husein is the very identical man, who, at the request of one of the present

6. *Court for the recovery of Small Debts*.—This man is a tool of Mosahib-ood-Dowlah.

Omraojan.—This Court also is under the musician, Mosahib Ally, who exercises unbounded authority, and has all unsalaried Ameens.

7. *Chief Secretariat*.—The Rajah himself never attends his Court, or takes any interest in anything, save in making money. His right hand man is Poorun Chunder, on whom all the duties devolve.

because, formerly, he was a

Rajah Koondunlall.—This officer is considered the oracle of the Durbar Council, in all grave matters between the King and the Resident. He is supposed to be well acquainted with the character and disposition of the English, and thoroughly conversant with the European Regulations, simply Mootsuddie in the Judges' Court at Bareilly, and

afterwards raised to the lucrative and corrupt situation of Sheristadar. Whenever the King is found to hesitate to act up to the advice of the Minister, Koondunall's knowledge of the European character is called into request. The inexperienced Prince lends a reluctant ear to his pernicious counsel, and assumes an unbecoming tone of opposition to the friendly remonstrances of the British representatives.

8. These three Courts were instituted for the hearing of Sepoys' petitions.

servant; and, consequently, all these Courts are placed under Koondunall's order.

9. The highest Court of Appeal, Civil and Ecclesiastical.

whenever the High Priest feels interested in an affair, he condescends to take cognizance of the case in the first instance.

10. Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the King. He presents papers to the King, which require his signature.

Allusion to inferior Courts has been omitted, though, in corruption and cruelty, they are not the less remarkable. Individual sufferings, however, can alone place the conduct of the Oude officials in its proper light.

Ally Wajid, Mahomed Hyat, and Ameen Ally.—Together with the above Court, decide cases in which one of the contending parties is a British

Mujtahidoolasur, or the High Priest.—The highest Civil and Consistory Court of Appeal; but,

Tudbeer-ood-Dowlah.—This officer is generally known by the name of Moozuffer Ally, one of the Mosahibs.

Appendix D to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 5. *Report of Mr. Phillips, submitted to Captain Hayes, on the 19th of September, 1854, on the case of Sheopershad, a Residency Clerk, versus Asud Beg, one of the King of Oude's Judicial Officers.*

SHEOPERSHAD complains that his father, Ajoodheepershad, was, under the orders of Asud Beg, taken to his Court in December, 1852; that Asud Beg, on the suit of Ahmed Alee, who claimed rupees 1,000 from Ajoodheepershad, kept him in custody, and suffered him to come home about 11 P.M., only on his giving Lulloomull as his bail; that Ajoodheepershad attended the Court for several successive days, in the course of which he was told by Asud Beg that, if he gave him rupees 500, he would compromise the matter, and was persuaded by Joalla Sing to accede to the terms, and that Joalla Sing stood security for that sum, which was paid by an equivalent in property sent to Joalla Sing, through the agency of one Gungapershad; and submits a decree of the said Court showing the claim set up by Ahmed Alee to be false.

The witnesses named by the plaintiff are Chain Bearer, Bankylal, Khyrateemul, Mithoolal, Gungapershad and Mehtabroy.

Chain deposes that Ajoodheepershad was taken to the Court; that Asud Beg mentioned to him there was a claim of rupees 1,000 against him; that the depositions of the claimant and Ajoodheepershad were taken; that the latter was suffered to give bail, and return to his house about 11 P.M.; that Joalla Sing, on a subsequent day, told Ajoodheepershad in Court that he had stood his security for rupees 500, and will have everything settled for him; that Ajoodheepershad entrusted him with two gold chains and a bundle of shawls, on the day Joalla Sing sent his man for the money, and told him (deponent) to take them to Gungapershad, who will either give them, or their equivalent, to Joalla Sing and Asud Beg, and that he delivered the things with the message to Gungapershad.

Bankylal deposes that he was sent by the plaintiff to inquire after his father; that he went to the Court of Asud Beg, and there saw Ajoodheepershad sitting; that Asud Beg told Ajoodheepershad that he will not be released without paying the money (to what amount he—deponent—could not tell), but that if he liked he may give bail and go home; that Ajoodheepershad consented to this proceeding, gave Lulloomull as his bail, and came home about 11 P.M.

Khyrateemul deposes that one morning two Chobdars and two Khasburdars came to Ajoodheepershad's house, and took Ajoodheepershad away to the Minister's, and that he returned home about 9 or 10 P.M.

Mithoolal deposes nearly to the same effect.

The evidence of Chain, the principal witness, corroborates the plaintiff's statement.

Ditto—of Bankylal corroborates the statement that Ajoodheepershad was kept in custody, and suffered to come home only on giving bail.

The evidence of Khyrateemul simply corroborates the statement that Ajoodheepershad was taken away.

Ditto, of Mithoolal, ditto, ditto.

The copy of the decree, mentioned in the plaint, has been compared with the original, which is genuine, and acquits Ajoodheepershad of ever being indebted to Ahmed Alec.

The evidence in the case is not quite complete, as regards the amount actually paid. The parties through whom the money was paid to Joalla Sing are Gungapershad and Mehtabroy, who ought also, if deemed necessary, to be summoned to give their depositions. Lulloomull should also depose to the part he took in the affair.

If, however, there were any doubts as to any portion of the money, said to have been extorted, having been paid, Joalla Sing's deposition would remove it. He deposes to the effect that Ajoodheepershad was apprehended, and kept in custody; that he stood his security; and that Ajoodheepershad afterwards settled his case, and returned to him his security bond.

I deem it to be my duty here to record that, on the day following that on which Ajoodheepershad was inveigled away to Asud Beg's Court, Sheopershad came crying to me, and related the whole circumstance, and begged of me to report it to the Resident; but I declined doing so, from the fear of offending the Resident.

In summing up the whole of the proceedings, I cannot help being fully persuaded in my mind that Asud Beg, as a Judicial Officer of His Majesty the King of Oude, has been guilty of an act the most arbitrary and oppressive, such as should not be tolerated by any Government, under which discriminating justice is expected to be employed in extending the protection of the law to life and property. This act on the part of Asud Beg amounts to public robbery, and should subject him to such punishment as would deter others, holding the same office with him, from committing such outrages on people who are so much at their mercy in this land, wherein every one, possessing any authority, is trying his best endeavours, by intrigue and fraudulence, to amass wealth from the innocent and the helpless. Asud Beg deserves to be dismissed from his office as unworthy of trust, and to refund the sum he has so feloniously extorted from Ajoodheepershad, with interest at twelve per cent.

J PHILLIPS,

September 19, 1854.

Head Clerk.

The whole of the evidence referred to in the above report was submitted therewith, but it will suffice here to give merely the statement of Sheopershad, as follows:—

“In December, 1852, two Chobdars and two Sepoys came to my father, in the name of the Minister, with orders to wait upon him without any delay; and, instead of taking him to his Highness, took him to Mosahibgunj, the residence of Mirza Asud Beg, one of the King's judicial officers. There a man, by name Ahmed Alec, came forward, and complained to the Mirza that, some ten or twelve years ago, he had given 1,000 rupees to my father for some other person, to whom he found the money was not paid, and, begging the Mirza to cause the restoration of his money, went away. Upon this, the Mirza confined my father, and released him about 11 P.M., on security for 1,000 rupees, with orders to attend upon him at his house every day: my father was compelled to do as he had been directed. On the third, or fourth,

day, the Mirza told him that, if he would give him 500 rupees—viz., 250 for the complainant, and 250 on account of fees,—he would settle his case, and issue a decree in his favour, to prevent the man from complaining again against him in any other Court; but my father refused to pay the money, and, consequently, was put in durance. Upon hearing of the circumstances, Joalla Sing, the King's auctioneer, apparently to oblige my father, but, in fact, to curry favour with the Mirza, went to plead my father's cause; and, after holding a short conference with the Mirza, persuaded my father to accede to what the Mirza had told him, and to pay him 500 rupees, for which he himself stood his security.

"When the Mirza had taken Joalla Sing's note, he began to investigate the case, and it was discovered that the complaint was false, as it was another person, by name Jumsheid Kadur, who had given my father, of his own accord, a sum of rupees 850, which the complainant had nothing to do with, as his (Jumsheid Kadur's) declaration in writing, annexed to the decree (the copies of which are filed in the Persian Office) will show.

"On Joalla Sing's becoming my father's security for 500 rupees, my father sent two gold chains and a bundle of shawls, &c., to Gungapershad, for the Surety's satisfaction. The chains were sold, and 200 and some odd rupees were paid by Gungapershad to Joalla Sing, who paid the money to the Mirza. The bundle of shawls was also made over to the said Joalla Sing for the purpose of paying off the money.

"Khyrateemul, the shopkeeper, and Mithoolal, are witnesses to the manner and pretence on which the Chobdars had taken my father away.

"Bankylal, whom I had sent in the evening to inquire why my father was detained, is an eye-witness to his having been released on security for 1,000 rupees, executed by Lulloomull, the King's Ice Contractor.

"Chain, my bearer, whom I had sent with my father when the Chobdars were taking him away, is also an eye-witness to the whole transaction.

"Gungapershad, Mahajun, and his Gomashta, are the persons through whom the money was paid to Joalla Sing.

"Mehtabroy, the Treasurer of Omrao Jan's office, through whom the money for the bundle of shawls, &c. was realized, and paid to Asud Beg, declines to give his evidence, through fear of losing his situation; and Gungapershad is so much threatened by Joalla Sing, Asud Beg, and Mosahib-ood-Dowlah, the fiddler, that he not only declines giving his own evidence, but refuses to allow his Gomashta and servants to move in the matter.

Appendix E to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF CRIMES committed in OUDE, in the Years
1848-49-50-51-52-53 and 54.

Year.	Dacoitees Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Total Killed and Wounded.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
1848	149	346	336	655	1,337	36	206	6
1849	222	798	948	126	1,872	86	150	6
1850	74	504	427	70	1,001	32	42	3
1851	158	654	624	170	1,448	69	99	7
1852	112	796	993	222	2,011	108	146	10
1853	104	755	668	531	1,954	88	391	9
1854	212	544	561	286	1,391	128	459	3
Total of 7 Years	1,031	4,397	4,557	2,060	11,014	547	1,493	44
Average of 7 Years .. }	147 $\frac{2}{7}$	628 $\frac{1}{7}$	651	294 $\frac{2}{7}$	1,573 $\frac{3}{7}$	78 $\frac{1}{7}$	213 $\frac{2}{7}$	6 $\frac{2}{7}$

Detailed Abstract of 1848.

Month.	Dacoitees Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	11	28	55	2	2	25	..
February	9	24	28	10	..	31	..
March	9	14	19	8	1	..	..
April	11	7	4	46	4	..	1
May	15	32	55	31	13	3	..
June	14	24	11	42	2	4	2
July	17	15	41	27	3	2	..
August	10	17	17	180	1	4	1
September	12	41	11	58	2	40	1
October	12	61	40	..	1	11	1
November	13	35	22	136	4	86	..
December	16	50	33	115	3	..	..
Total	149	348	336	655	36	206	6

N.B.—Wherever in the Diary the word “several” was introduced, as “several murders committed in the country,” they have been calculated in these Abstracts at two always.

Detailed Abstract of 1849.

Month.			Dacoitees Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	..	..	40	24	76	74	28	..	..
February	..	..	26	142	102	9	4	28	..
March	..	..	30	60	111	13	6	51	..
April	..	..	19	73	84	15	12	20	2
May ..	..	..	30	60	92	..	17	18	..
June ..	..	..	27	61	67	..	6	25	..
July ..	..	..	11	59	26	..	2	..	..
August	..	..	16	92	152	..	3	2	2
September	..	..	7	36	115	..	3	3	..
October	..	..	7	65	7	15	1	1	..
November	..	..	7	106	111	..	3	2	..
December	..	..	2	20	5	..	1	..	2
Total	..	..	222	798	948	126	86	150	6

Detailed Abstract of 1850.

Month.			Dacoitees Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	..	..	1	6	2	..	..	1	..
February	..	..	6	37	39	..	2	3	..
March	..	..	4	38	68	..	1	..	..
April	..	..	4	45	24	..	1	2	..
May ..	..	..	4	25	26	..	2	2	..
June ..	..	..	5	17	13	..	1	2	..
July ..	..	..	10	37	33	..	3	2	..
August	..	..	7	44	36	..	2	1	..
September	..	..	14	44	46	..	4	20	1
October	..	..	5	135	88	..	5	..	..
November	..	..	7	36	22	..	7	6	2
December	..	..	7	40	30	70	4	3	..
Total	..	..	74	504	427	70	32	42	3

Detailed Abstract of 1851.

Month.	Dacoites Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	9	25	19	..	2	..	..
February	7	51	20	13	2	3	1
March	12	23	50	..	4	..	..
April	13	42	66	64	8	2	1
May	19	71	65	10	4	13	1
June	23	63	39	10	10	14	1
July	13	74	48	10	15	10	..
August	19	84	86	..	7	28	1
September	13	38	31	30	3	18	1
October	12	51	65	8	4	6	..
November	11	78	87	..	4	2	..
December	7	54	48	25	6	3	1
Total	158	654	624	170	69	99	7

Detailed Abstract of 1852.

Month.	Dacoites Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	10	42	90	5	3	4	..
February	13	42	101	9	15	21	2
March	14	72	86	37	13	34	1
April	6	81	67	35	15	18	..
May	7	62	68	33	11	12	..
June	12	92	82	18	10	10	3
July	11	65	83	23	11	16	1
August	9	130	123	..	6	13	1
September	8	47	67	7	10	8	1
October	6	85	86	..	4	8	..
November	7	35	101	55	9	1	1
December	9	43	39	..	1	1	..
Total	112	796	993	222	108	146	10

Detailed Abstract for 1853.

Month.	Dacoites Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	3	39	38	..	1	..	..
February	7	28	30	..	2	26	..
March	7	36	66	115	9	11	2
April	3	24	86	57	2	..	1
May	..	75	93	125	1	2	..
June	10	60	51	..	9	17	..
July	18	87	57	4	10	15	..
August	13	69	62	12	16	262	1
September	16	109	59	39	17	25	..
October	12	158	53	31	13	8	2
November	6	31	34	148	5	2	..
December	9	39	39	..	3	23	3
Total	104	755	668	531	88	391	9

Detailed Abstract for 1854.

Month.	Dacoites Committed.	Persons Killed.	Ditto Wounded.	Ditto Killed and Wounded, indis- criminately given.	Villages Plun- dered and Burnt.	Persons forcibly Carried off.	Suttees.
January	11	28	43	11	2	21	..
February	27	40	52	22	12	48	..
March	29	37	63	30	17	160	..
April	25	46	48	17	13	40	..
May	31	73	55	14	28	70	..
June	22	65	48	19	14	36	..
July	18	55	50	8	11	16	1
August	19	56	50	74	15	38	..
September	8	26	21	9	6	7	2
October	6	34	26	42	5	8	..
November	8	51	61	9	1	5	..
December	8	33	44	31	4	10	..
Total	212	544	561	286	128	459	3

Appendix E to Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 1.—*Record of Crimes committed in Oude in 1848.*

- 1848,
January 1.—Two murders committed in the country.
- " 2.—The village of Para plundered by dacoits, who also set fire to it, and two of the dacoits wounded.
- " 3.—In a zemindaree dispute, five men were wounded in Pergunnah Futtehpoore.
- " The zemindar of the village of Thuthuk committed a dacoitee in that village, and killed his Tufreekdar and his mother.
- " 5.—An invalid and his wife wounded at Nasimpore, and his property plundered.
- " 6.—On the 31st of December, in an attempt on the part of the Amil to seize Sheopershad, brother of the Talookdar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, four men were killed and one man wounded.
- " 8.—On the 1st instant, in a fight between the Tehseeldar of Deriabad and the Talookdar of Rampore, four men were killed and seventeen wounded.
- " 9.—A dacoitee committed at Moorbaruckpoore, in Sudhour, and two men killed, two wounded.
- " 10.—On the 3rd of January, a dacoitee committed at Joolapae, and two women wounded. The dacoit was himself subsequently killed.
- " 11.—A Jemadar of Bildars, in the service of Raja Mhan Sing, beat to death the zemindar, on the plea of his being in arrears of Revenue.
- " 12.—A dacoitee committed at the village of Shookuroollah, and five persons wounded.
- " 13.—A dacoitee committed at Sarai Kheera, and the Mookuddum and seven persons carried off. In a dispute respecting drawing water in Pergunnah Kheiree, four men were killed and three wounded.
- " 18.—The Gurhee of Julore, in Deriabad, captured by the Amil, and seven of his men wounded.
- " 23.—A dacoitee committed at Ajwa, and two men wounded.
- " 24.—Two hackeries laden with cloth, coming from Mirzapore, for a Banker in Lucknow, plundered, in the district of Pertaubgurrh, by dacoits, and a man wounded. A brother of the Talookdar of Birhun killed by Sahibjee, son of the Rajah of Toolseepore.
- " 25.—In the district of Salone, four men were wounded in a dispute between Mewatees and the Sebundie troops, respecting the distribution of pay. Three men killed at Roepore, in Gondah, by the Tufreekdar of that place. Two men wounded in a Mohurrun dispute in the city.
- " 26.—Mohamed Husein, the absconded Tufreekdar Mungorolie Khunie in Sultanpore, burnt with a hot ramrod the body of Fazul, chooree seller, and, after taking a security for rupees 200, released him.
- " 27.—The infant daughter of Bynauth, brother of Rughonath, Chowdry of Khyrone, was killed by himself, or some of his relatives, on the 20th of January, in the district of Byewarah. On the Intelligence-Hurkara asking Bynauth about the matter, he replied that this practice had prevailed for a long time. The King ordered that an inquiry be made by the Nazim.
- On the 23rd of January, Bhooray Khan, Talookdar of Deogaon, in Jugdespoore, accompanied by thirty match-lock men, committed a dacoitee in the house of Chowbay, Brahmin, inhabitant of Ooturgaon, in Rudowlee, plundered his property, and carried off his two nephews and three women; on which, two of the zemindars of Ooturgaon went to the zemindars of Deogaon, and wounded themselves, saying that they were concerned in the dacoitee.
- " 29.—On the 17th of January, Chaudka Buksh, Tufreekdar of Naen, in Salone, came to Baree, surrounded the zilladar, and carried off the Revenue Collections. On the 18th of January, Khumanee, an inhabitant of the village of Kumaon, and another, committed a dacoitee at Ahmudnuggur, killed and wounded two men, and carried off the cattle.
- " 30.—On the 17th of January, Sookhdar Sing, the absconded zemindar of Chuleela, in Pertaubgurrh, committed a dacoitee in the house of Eshreepershad and Sheopershad, Subadar in the Company's Service, residing at Nawabgunj, in Pertaubgurrh, plundered their property, and carried off the wife of Sheopershad Subadar.
- " 31.—In a dispute between two rival zemindars of Tehdilupore, in Muhdowna, who are supported by the Amil, one man was killed, the village set fire to, and ten persons carried off.
- February 7.—Two men killed, and two wounded, at Burnowlee, by dacoitee. A dacoitee committed at Hoosaingunj, and three men wounded.
- " 8.—The wife of Sheopershad, Company's Subadar, released, after extorting rupees 200 from her.
- " 9.—In Pergunnah Gopamow, two men were killed on the 27th of January, owing to zemindaree feud.
- " 10.—Ten Hackeries, laden with grain, coming from Seetapore, for the use of the Lucknow Cantonments, plundered at Soojowlee, in Baree, by Neput Sing, and fifty of his armed followers.
- A paper of intelligence from Gondah states that, on the 27th of January, thirty-one Tharoos and Ahars residing in the Goorkha territory, while going to Oude for bathing, were arrested by Gyadut, zemindar of Nowlie in Pergunnah Gondah; these men he has detained, and wants from them rupees 16,000, and 1,000 cows, on what account it is not known. Ordered to be released, if nothing is the matter.

1848,

February 10.—In an attempt to commit a dacoitee on a boat belonging to Nawab Moonooowur-ood-Dowlah, one of the Nawab's men was wounded, and one dacoit killed.

In a dispute between the Amil's Sepoys for taking Begarees, and the zemindars of Owel, five men were wounded.

- „ 11.—A Dacoitee committed in Pergunnah Rudowlee, and a man killed and another wounded.
- „ 13.—In a dispute on the 28th of January, between Tudhil Sing, zemindar of Aheem, in Muhdowna, and the people of Raja Mhan Sing, nine men were killed and ten wounded (the King ordered proper measures on the subject).
- „ 16.—Several dacoitees committed in the country.
- „ 17.—On the 6th of February, ten men were killed and wounded in Hydergurh district, in consequence of one of the King's Chuprassies having been attacked by dacoits.
- „ 19.—On the 17th of February, the zemindar of Koonrowlee committed a dacoitee in the house of Aheer, and burnt his body with a hot ramrod.
- „ 20.—Several dacoitees committed in the country, and some people wounded.
- „ 22.—On the 14th of February, in a fight between two zemindars in Mohumdee (who had privately retired from the Amil's camp), and a toomandar, eight of the latter's men were killed, and several wounded.

The General ordered to send some troops for the coercion of the zemindars.

- „ 29.—Some Mahajuns remonstrated with the Zilladar of Maharajnuggur, for having confined Bechund, Brahmin, without any cause, in consequence of which a dispute took place between them; and in consequence of which, a fight took place on the 22nd of February, and several men were wounded and the Zilladar killed. Bechund and another prisoner left his cannon, and ran away, the zemindars carrying it off; rupees 11,000 received from the country.
- March 4.—On the 12th of February, a dacoitee committed in the house of a Mahajun, at Medneegunj. On the 19th of February, the Tufreekdar of Mullawan killed his co-partner.
- „ 7.—On the 9th of February, two dacoitees committed at Shahabad and Misrukh, and two men killed and two wounded.
- „ In a dispute respecting the irrigation of lands between two zemindars in Pergunnah. Russoolabad, two men were killed and nine wounded.
- „ 9.—The followers of Juswunt Sing and Bophal Sing, Chowdries of Pergunnah Futtehpore Chowrassee, attacked the house of Sewkee Sing, another Chowdry of that Pergunnah, in consequence of which eight men were killed and wounded.
- „ 14.—Three men wounded by dacoits in Pergunnah Nawabgunj Barabunkee.
- „ 15.—Two dacoitees committed on the 4th of March, at Roostumgurh and Hoosamgunj, and in the latter one man was killed.
- „ 16.—On the 4th of March, a dacoitee committed in the house of an Abkar, at Begumgunj; a person killed, and his property plundered.
- „ On the 2nd of March, Oomaid Sing, the Tufreekdar of the village of Cheitpore, in Pergunnah Juhowna, committed a dacoitee, killed a man and wounded two persons, plundered the villagers, and set fire to their houses.
- „ On the 6th of March, two men were killed in Pergunnah Isowlee, in consequence of a zemindaree dispute.
- „ 24.—A man of the name of Jhao Khan, having complained in the Adawlut at Sultanpore, for the recovery of a debt from Mosahib, the latter was released on giving security, but shot Jhao Khan dead.
- „ 25.—A dacoitee committed at Inderwarah, and two men killed.
- „ 28.—Paper of Intelligence, dated the 10th of March, received from Manukpore, reporting that the wife of the Talookdar of Shumspoor seized the Talookdar of Tajpore, from motives of enmity, on a charge of theft. She sent for the inhabitants of the villages, and, sitting on a chair, ordered her servants to cut off his arms. On the victim complaining of this cruelty, she ordered his nose to be cut off, which was accordingly done. The King directed the Minister to take measures for preventing similar contumacy, and to afford redress.
- „ 29.—A dacoitee at Sura Mow, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, on the 23rd of March, and two men wounded.
- „ A murder committed at Kumlapore, in Aseewun.
- April 3.—A paper of intelligence received from the Elaka of Mahomdee, stating that, on the 29th of March, a man named Dorja, inhabitant of Aleegunj, died, aged twenty-two years, and his wife burnt herself with his body, and would not attend to the remonstrances of the Kanoongo.
- „ The King directed the Amil to pay a heavy fine, and the zemindaree and nankar of the parties concerned to be confiscated.
- „ 4.—A dacoitee committed at Earen in Pergunnah Asoha, the ryuts plundered, and a man wounded, and the houses of the villagers burnt.
- „ A dacoitee committed at Alokapore, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and four men killed and wounded.
- „ 7.—Several murders committed in the country.
- „ 8.—A Padsee having commenced cutting the crops without coming to any understanding with the Tehseeldar of Banuggur, a son of the Chowdry of that place proceeded for his apprehension, in consequence of which four men were killed and wounded.
- „ 11.—A dacoitee committed at Deogaon, the houses burnt, and a man killed.
- „ 16.—A dacoitee committed at Poorun Bussuntapore, and two men killed and three men wounded by dacoits, at Sahabagunj.
- „ A dacoitee also committed at Moozufferpore, in Aseewun, and three men killed and wounded.
- „ 21.—A paper of intelligence received from Bharaitch stating that, on the 10th of April, a dacoitee was committed at that place with lighted torches, and property worth thousands of rupees plundered.

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April 24.—In a zemindaree dispute in Bharaitch, six men were killed and wounded, on the 10th of April.
A dacoitee committed at Tura Sara, some villages burnt, and several lives lost.
- 25.—A dacoitee committed at Putkapoor on the 1st of April, and, on the 3rd, at Kullapore in Ludhobr.
- 26.—A dacoitee committed at Jsumudda, in Mohan, and twenty-nine men killed and wounded.
- May 1.—In a zemindaree dispute, two men were killed on the 19th of April, in Pergunnah Asoha.
- 2.—Three men wounded near Fyzabad, by dacoits, and one of the latter killed.
- 3.—On the 21st of April, in a zemindaree dispute between two joint partners, eight men and one woman were wounded.
- 4.—In a zemindaree dispute between the joint partners of Jurra, in Rudowlee, eight men were killed and wounded.
- 5.—The Karindah of the Talookdar of Hussunpore having gone to the village of Sumrowta, to press Begarees, ten men were wounded.
- 8.—On the 25th of April, the absconded zemindars of Mukdapore and Pupuria, in Mahandee, set fire to five villages in that district, and the barn, by which one life was lost.
On the 26th of April, five men were killed and eleven wounded in a fight between two zemindars in Ramnuggur Dhumeree.
- 9.—On the 25th and 26th of May, dacoitees committed in the districts of Mahomdee, Belgram, and Goorhaeegunj.
- 11.—A dacoitee committed on the 28th of April, with lighted torches, in the house of Hurpershad, Kanoongo of Siddhour; and the Amil's Sepoys, who were close by, did not give any assistance.
- 14.—In a dispute between two zemindars in Hamid Allee Khan's Elaka, one man was killed and twelve wounded.
- 15.—A dacoitee committed in the house of the Mookuddum of Sohye, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and himself and his two brothers killed.
- 16.—A dacoitee committed at Nuguia, and a man killed.
- 18.—Three men killed in Sidhour, by dacoits.
- 19.—The Talookdar of Sumhurpuha committed a dacoitee at Suryan; and, in the fight which ensued, about twenty men were killed and wounded.
A dacoitee committed in Bharaitch, and three men killed and wounded.
- 21.—A paper of intelligence received from Manickpore, in Meer Hamud Allee's Elaka, dated the 2nd of May, stating that Eshree Buksh, nephew of the Talookdar of Shumspoor, committed a dacoitee in the villages of Gowna, in Hunderjeet, and Shakapore; set fire to the houses of the inhabitants; and carried off three men to his place of residence, in the Company's territory.
Another paper of intelligence, dated the 4th of May received, stating that the same Eshree Buksh set fire to the houses of the inhabitants of the villages of Kulkulee, Purian, Dabeepore, and Oodyadpore.
- 22.—On the 7th of May, a dacoitee committed in the houses of two inhabitants of Sudhour, and after plundering their houses, the dacoits cut off a hand, and split the ears of a son of one of them for his ear-rings.
On the 8th of May, a dacoitee committed in the house of an inhabitant of Aama, and four of the ryuts wounded.
- 23.—A dacoitee committed in Buddoo Sarai, and two men wounded.
- 24.—On the 11th of May, a dacoitee committed in the house of Moonnoo, Tailor, inhabitant of Soodhiamon, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and himself and six other persons were killed, two men wounded, and his house, and the women who had assembled at a marriage, plundered.
Three men killed in the district of Bareilly.
- May 25.—In a zemindaree dispute, four men were killed in Mohumdee.
- 26.—On the 10th of May, the absconded Chowdry of Sandila set fire to two villages.
- 28.—On the 11th of May, Shewdeen, an invalid of the Honourable Company, was killed by Goolab Sing, in the house of Dulloo Sing, in Pergunnah Khyrabad.
- 29.—On the 12th of May, a paper of intelligence received from Gopamow, stating that, a Mahajun, with three persons, having gone to Gudeeapore, the zemindar of Hurwaha came with twenty-five men, and cut off the hand of one of the Mahajun's followers.
- 30.—On the 12th of May, a dacoitee committed at Mulowlee, in Salunpoor, by Chowdry Sumsan Allee's people,
- June 4.—A dacoitee committed at Gurh Amethee, and a man wounded.
- 5.—On the 21st of May, a dacoitee committed at Khoorunpore, in Khundosa, and three men killed and wounded.
- 6.—A paper of intelligence received from Gondah, stating that Seetaram Khutra, inhabitant of Oude, died of fever at Bharaitch, and, on the 31st of May, his wife burnt herself at Gondah with his effigy.
- 7.—On the 1st of June, the wife of Ram Golam, Brahmin, who died of cholera at Churdah, burnt herself, with her husband's clothes, at Bhyrone, in Gondah.
- 12.—A dacoitee committed on the 23rd of May, at Oozmanpore, in Mohumdee, and the ryuts plundered. On the same day, a dacoitee was committed at Dhowethra, and the houses burnt.
On the 24th of May, a dacoitee was committed at Rujakh, and two women killed, and a young woman carried off.
- 14.—Zalim Sing, the absconded zemindar of Seramee, committed a dacoitee at Taragunj.
- 15.—Rushe-ood-deen, an absconded inhabitant of Amethee, committed a dacoitee at Busurenah, set fire to the houses of the inhabitants, and carried off three men.
- 15.—The zilladar of Nawabgunj having confined Sungraw Sing, and other inhabitants of that place, and subsequently their daughters, and delivered them to an inhabitant of Kosheepore, the brothers of the zemindars, with 300 men, attacked him, and killed

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- and wounded seven men. Eighteen persons took this opportunity of making their escape.
- June 18.—A dacoitee committed on the 29th of May, at Mudowlee, in Sandila, and two men killed and wounded.
- A dacoitee committed on a wedding procession in Deriabad, and three men killed, and all the property carried off.
- " 21.—Several murders committed, and men wounded in the country.
- " 22.—Mhan Khan, Sherishtadar of Sultanpore Thannahs, apprehended some dacoits and robbers, who were rescued by the neighbouring villagers; on which occasion one man was killed and three men wounded.
- " 23.—In a paper of intelligence, dated the 8th of June, it was stated that two Company's Sepoys were murdered near Jesowlee, in Gopamon, and that the murderers had joined a wedding, at which the Amil sent 200 men for their seizure. An affray took place, one man was killed and two men were wounded; nine of the wedding people who had been seized were subsequently released, not being concerned in the murder.
- " 24.—About fifty persons came from Imambaugh, to complain to Shurf-ood-Dowlah Golam Reza Khan, that at night a dacoitee was committed, the ryats plundered, and a man wounded.
- " 26.—A dacoitee committed at Seemudrah, in Asohur, and two persons wounded. Several murders committed in the country during the week.
- " 27.—Chutta Sing, Tufreekdar of Nundowra, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, killed his co-partner, his brother, and mother, for a village dispute.
- A person killed on the same account at Issowlee.
- Munglee, a Sepoy in the Company's Service, murdered Baul-gobund, Brahmin, in a dispute regarding the Sepoy's marriage. He is an inhabitant of Nuthkoo, in Futteh-pore, in the British territory. His regiment is not mentioned.
- " 28.—In consequence of a zemindaree dispute, Kelesur Buksh, the Tufreekdar of Soojakun in Pertaubgurh, took refuge in the Pergunnah of Gurk Amethee, and, with other absconded zemindars, committed dacoitees. On the 14th of June, Madho Sing, with 800 men and two guns, established his Thannah at Kunthee, and plundered the ryats; on hearing which, Duljeet Sing attacked Madho Sing, and, in the fight, about thirty men were killed and wounded.
- " 29.—On the 9th of June, a dacoitee committed at Tekaitnuggur, near Deriabad, and two men killed.
- On the 13th of June, Sheo Buksof Para, in Irtiza Husein's Jagheer, committed a dacoitee in Dalee Khera, and killed a person.
- A dacoitee committed in Bijnom, and a man killed.
- July 30.—Two murders committed in the country.
- " 2.—A dacoitee committed at Mukhra Unsainee, and seven men wounded.
- " 3.—On the 20th of June, Seetal Sing, zemindar of Kothia, in Khundasah, committed a dacoitee in the house of Hurdutt Tufreekdar, and killed his brother.
- " 4.—On the 17th of June, a zemindar, who had absconded from Mukdapore, committed a dacoitee at Bhoonda, in Mahomdee, wounded four men, and set fire to the village; one of the dacoits was killed, and another wounded.
- " 5.—A dacoitee committed at Chilowla, and two men killed and wounded.
- A dacoitee committed at Rampore, in Seetapore, and six men wounded.
- " 6.—In an attempt at dacoitee, in Amawan, fifteen men were killed and wounded.
- A dacoitee committed at Kumkrawan, and two men killed.
- " 7.—On the 23rd of June, the zemindar of Rohsurree, in Pursundun, set fire to the village of Moharree, by which all the houses were burnt.
- " 10.—An absconded zemindar, of Surus-puree, in Ulmasgunj, committed a dacoitee on the 24th of June, at Tajpore.
- " 11.—A dacoitee committed at Deogaon, and some of the King's Sepoys plundered of their clothes, &c.
- " 12.—On the 28th of June, a Passeur killed the Karindah of the Talookdar of Poorah Tewaree, in Pergunnah Rumrahwan, on which the Talookdar cut off the hands, feet, and nose of the Passeur. The Amil ordered to send the Passeur to Lucknow.
- " 13.—Three murders committed in the country.
- " 14.—In Pergunnah Gorhaeengunj, in a fight between two Moostagers, four men were wounded on the 2nd of July.
- " 16.—A dacoitee committed at Amoulee, in Pergunnah Ramnuggur Dhumeree.
- " 18.—On the 11th of July, a dacoitee committed at Rudowlee, and a man killed.
- " 19.—On the 10th of July, Zalim Sing, the absconded zemindar of Khumrawan, in Byswarah, committed a dacoitee, killed a man, and set fire to a village.
- " 20.—A dacoitee committed at Taudah, and a man killed and another wounded.
- On the 15th of July, the absconded zemindars of Gunja committed a dacoitee at Bhugwanpore, in Mahona, killed four men and wounded five.
- " 28.—On the 16th of July, a dacoitee committed at Dukha, in Juhowna, and three men wounded.
- A dacoitee committed at Alunopore, Enaitpore, in Gooshaeengunj, and nine persons wounded.
- " 30.—In a zemindaree dispute between two Tufreekdars, in Pergunnah Subula, eleven men were killed and wounded.
- " 31.—On the 17th of July, a dacoitee committed in Deriabad, and several men carried off.
- August 1.—On the 24th of July, a woman burnt herself alive, with her husband's sword, at Mulihabad.
- " 2.—Two men killed and four wounded, in Sumrawan, by the men of a zemindar.
- " 3.—A dacoitee committed in a village of the Huzoor Tehseel, and two men killed and several wounded.
- " 6.—A dacoitee committed at Untee, and the village set fire to.
- On the 25th of July, the zemindars of Bhurraon, in Mundeon, at the instigation of the zemindar of Jhuriaon, who is in confinement, attacked the latter village, with 200 men, killed two brothers of the zilladar, and wounded a man, and took away all the

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- property of the zilladar and his men, as well as the family of the zemindar of Jhuriaon.
- August 11.—On the 21st of July, Toorab Alee, Tehseeldar of Sultanpore, had the zemindars of Kutaiwan (who were in imprisonment) hung upon a tree by the feet, for three days, and beat with martingales, and water sprinkled on the wounds. The Tehseeldar then had them dragged on the ground, and, when they bled much, they were again confined.
- " 14.—A dacoitee committed in Pergunnah Suthruk, and one man wounded.
- " 20.—A dacoitee committed at Gooshaengunj.
- " 21.—A dacoitee committed at Chaud Sarae, in Gooshaengunj, on the 11th of August, and a man wounded.
- On the 16th of August, in a boundary dispute, between Madho Pertaub Sing, Talookdar of Pourwar, and Raw Suroop, grandson of the late Hurlpaul Sing, Talookdar of Suheepore, a fight took place. The former had 1,000 followers, and was assisted by 1,000 adherents of Seetul Sing and Ubdhool Sing, and 500 men of Raja Mhan Sing: 180 men were killed and wounded on both sides.
- " 22.—Two hundred men of the absconded wife of the Talookdar of Shumspore, who is a refugee in the Company's territory, committed a dacoitee in Manuckpore and killed down.
- S. O. " 25.—In a zemindaree dispute between two zemindars, in the district of Gopamow, one of them was killed and several men wounded.
- On the 14th of August, Muheeput Sing, the zemindar of Tundowlee, in Khundasa, committed a dacoitee at Bubeer Mon, and three men were wounded.
- " 27.—A dacoitee committed at Hoossainabad, in Sultanpore, and seven men killed.
- " 29.—A dacoitee committed at Nawabgunj Barabunkee, and a man wounded.
- " 30.—A dacoitee committed at Mahomedpore, in Busgawan, and two men wounded.
- September 4.—Two men killed and one man wounded, in a zemindaree dispute between a Gohundang native officer and a zemindar in the district of Pertaubgunj.
- " 5.—In a zemindaree dispute between landholders in Muleehabad, two men were killed.
- " 6.—On the 23rd of August, it was reported, by the Vakeel of the Talookdar of Chauddee to the Tehseeldar of Sultanpore, that Amur Bishen Sing, Talookdar of Buragaon, took forcible possession of Hajeeepore, his client's zemindaree, and put to death nearly forty of his servants.
- " 7.—A dacoitee committed at the village of Burgada, and two women killed and wounded.
- " 8.—In a zemindaree dispute in Bussoulie, in Sultanpore, four men were wounded on the 1st instant.
- " 11.—On the 2nd of September, a dacoitee committed at the village of Lalee, Mohun Lall wounded, and rupees 2,000 carried off.
- Another dacoitee committed on the 5th, at Shureefabad, in Sutrick, and a man wounded.
- " 14.—Dacoitees committed at Rewulpore, and Mohan.
- " 15.—Three men killed in the country by dacoits.
- " 17.—A dacoitee committed at Raelpore, and the houses of ryats set fire to.
- On the 9th of September, the Talookdar of Buska and Dhunnowlee, with 700 armed followers, committed a dacoitee at Bhoorea, in Hydergurh, and carried off forty men and women.
- " 18.—A dacoitee committed in Rudowlee, and one man killed.
- " 20.—Muheeput Sing, zemindar of Guneishpore, committed a dacoitee in the house of Bulbhuddur Sing, Subadar, and Mukhun Sing, Havildar of invalids, and killed them.
- " 21.—In a zemindaree dispute between the Talookdars of Pukhra Nusaree, in Hydergurh, and the farmers of Barah, in Irtiza Husein's Jagheer, six men were killed on the 16th of September, and, on the 17th, nearly sixteen men were killed and wounded.
- On the 16th of September, the wife of the son of Bukhtouree, Brahmin, inhabitant of Mousa, burnt herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
- " 24.—In two fights between Suhugram Buksh, Talookdar of Pookhrao Onsaree, and Tukhoor Buksh, and Ram Sahaie, farmers of Bara, in the Jagheers of Irtiza Husein Khan, forty men were killed and wounded. Heads of three of the principal zemindars, who were in the Gurhee, were sent to the Tehseeldar of Hydergurh.
- On the 22nd of September, the absconded zemindars of Russoolabad attempted to establish their Thannahs in the Jhullotur villages. The Tehseeldar went against them, with a gun and two Toomuns, but was repulsed. He was himself killed, with several of his men, and his gun taken.
- " 25.—In zemindaree disputes in Pergunnah Chanda and Gossamow, four men were wounded and one man killed.
- " 26.—Two dacoitees committed in Islamabad and Bijnour.
- " 27.—A dacoitee committed at Mubeispor, and a man killed.
- October 1.—On the 11th of September, Muheeput Sing, zemindar of Guneishpore, committed a dacoitee at Rampore, killed Bulbhuddur Sing, Subadar, and Makhun Sing, Havildar of invalids.
- On the 13th of September, the wife of the son of Bukhtouree Sing, Brahmin, inhabitant of Bausah, in Mullawan, burnt herself on her husband's funeral pile.
- " 2.—On the 24th of September, seven men were killed in a zemindaree dispute in Bisowlee, in Sultanpore.
- " 3.—A dacoitee committed near the Lucknow cantonment, and a Passee wounded and his property plundered.
- " 4.—The Vakeel of Rajah Run Bahadoor Sing, of Chandepore, preferred a complaint that Umur Bishen Sing, Talookdar of Buragaon, had taken possession of Hajeeepore, belonging to his client, and had killed nearly 40 men.
- " 5.—On the 28th of September, Sumbhur Sing, an absconded zemindar of Shohabad, committed a dacoitee at Kuthwan, and wounded six men, two of whom died subsequently.

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- 6.—On the 28th of September, two men killed in the district of Baiswarah.
 - 8.—On the 1st instant, a dacoitee committed in the Bijnour Elaka, and a man killed and another wounded.
 - 9.—A dacoitee committed in the Sutrick Elaka.
 - 11.—Two murders and a dacoitee committed in the country.
 - 12.—In a zemindaree dispute two men were wounded on the 11th of September, in the district of Sultanpore.
 - 13.—On the 2nd of October, Daood Khan, an inhabitant of Sundoon, committed a dacoitee at Jawael, killed the Butwarree, and wounded his son.
 - 15 & 16.—Dahee Buksh, the Talookdar of Gondah, plundered many of the ryuts.
 - 17.—An inhabitant of Ulmasgung plundered at Ethapore, and his son wounded, and an inhabitant of Serai, in Sufferpore, killed.
 - 18.—In a fight between the Talookdars of Amawan, in Bareilly, and the Talookdar of Rujoodpore, five men were wounded.
 - 19.—A Company's Sepoy and his uncle wounded on the 4th of October, at Ramnuggur Dhumeree, by dacoits.
On the 6th of October, in a fight between the troops of the Amil and the Talookdar of Umra, three Sepoys of the former were wounded.
 - 20.—Great disorders prevail in Bharaitch and Sufferpore.
 - 22.—The zemindars of Mohan have deserted their villages, in consequence of the extortions of the Amil Rugburdial, and twenty-four villages in the district remain uncultivated.
 - 25.—A dacoitee committed in the house of a goldsmith, at Shahabad, and he himself wounded.
 - 26.—A dacoitee committed at Oochgaon, and two persons killed.
On the 9th of October, a dacoitee committed at Tundiva, in Pergunnah Mohumdee, and two men killed.
 - 29.—A dacoitee committed at Jarael, the Putwaree killed, and his son wounded.
On the 7th of October, two Sepoys of the Talookdar of Sadoollahnuggur, wounded by Dacoits.
On the 27th of October, Doonnea Sing, the Talookdar of Burrowta, in Pergunnah Mohan, came to that place, and was proceeding to some place, when the Naib of the Amil of Russoolabad surrounded the village with a large force and two guns, when a fight took place between the villagers and the Naib's troops. On hearing this, a Subadar of Mujd-ood-Dowlah, with a company of Sepoys and two guns, &c., were sent by the Tehseeldar of Amasgunj to protect the village. Some shots were fired, and the Sepoys of the Naib attacked them, and killed the Subadar; four sepoy and Golundazes set fire to the village, plundered it, and killed some of the villagers.
 - 30.—A dacoitee committed at Huseeha, and the Talookdar, Banee Madho, killed.
On the 8th of October, the absconded zemindar of Hullowlee, in Pergunnah Mourawan, took away captive eleven Mahajuns of that place.
A fight took place between the people of the wife of Shumspore, who were taking some prisoners, when the Talookdar of Suriawan came to their rescue, and four men were killed.
 - 31.—In a fight between the Talookdar of Onwar, in Salone, and the Amil's Sepoys, six men were killed and seven wounded.
In a fight between the Talookdar of Daoodpore and his son, eight men were wounded on the side of the latter.
- November
- 1.—In a fight between some of the Nazim's zemindars and the absconded zemindars of Russoolabad, five men were killed and wounded.
A dacoitee committed at Bhutturmow, in Khundaisa; four persons killed and wounded.
 - 2.—An empty boat coming from Cawnpore, for the purchase of saltpetre, plundered by dacoits on the 21st of October, at Dalamow, of rupees 150 in cash, and a man wounded.
On the 22nd of October, Mhan Khan, farmer of the Thannah of Sultanpore, accompanied by thirty of his own men and the Sufdurree Pultun, attacked the village of Bhaeen, and seized and confined Rughusth Sing, son of Goordutt Sing, a Subadar in the Company's service, on the pretence of his having been connected with a bearer woman for six years, and plundered the Subadar's property.
In a fight between the troops of the Nazim of Sultanpore and the Talookdar of Mahona, one man of the former was killed and five men wounded.
 - 3.—Three absconded zemindars, of Dundia in Sudhow, beat to death a man of Chuttree caste, for not giving them 500 rupees.
In a fight between the men of the Amil of Russoolabad and the zemindars of Burrownah, in Mohan, fifty-two men were killed and wounded, and about eighty men and women carried away prisoners.
 - 6.—Five days' fight between the zemindars of Toolseepore and Muchmee, in Belgrain; ten men were killed and wounded.
Alee Mahomed, a newly appointed Tehseeldar, of Sarrah, was attacked on the road by some zemindars, and twelve of his men were killed and wounded, and he obliged to return.
In a fight between the absconded farmer of Haman, in Mahomdee, and the troops of the Amil, who had gone to seize him, seven other of the Amil's men were killed.
 - 8.—In a zemindaree dispute between two Tufreekdars, in Issowlee, the Zilladar killed three men.
 - 9.—Several men killed and wounded in the country.
 - 10.—On the 26th of October a dacoitee committed at Oosaraon, in Sahurpore Mohan, and the village set fire to.

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- November 10.—In Shahabad, the inhabitants of Soorjeepore plundered the village of Kuchalia, and set fire to it. The Amil of Mahomdee sent a force to attack the village of Goorgaon, but the villagers surrounded it on all sides, and repulsed it, and captured a tumbri. Captain Barlow was directed to proceed against the zemindars with his regiment and guns.
- „ 11.—On the 31st, the mother of the Chowdry of Issowlee, had the wife of her son's Tufreekdar killed.
- „ 12.—On the 24th of October, two Karindahs of Rajah Rugber Sing, with three men, proceeded to his (Amil's) villages to collect the revenues; the Amil, on hearing this, sent 100 men to prevent them from doing so, when a fight took place between them. Subsequent to this, the Amil dispatched two guns and some sowars to aid his men, and the Karindahs fled. In this affair, about forty-nine men were killed and wounded.
- „ 14.—A dacoitee committed at Munsoornuggur, in Banugur, on the 28th of October, and the Kanoongo killed, and his brother wounded.
- „ 15.—Seven men wounded in a zemindaree dispute, on the 14th of October, in Futtehpore. On the 15th of October, Thakoorpershad, the Chowdry of Dewa, attacked the house of Omeed Sing, Talookdar of Puharpore, killed his son and eleven other men, wounded five others, and plundered his property. He further carried off the Talookdar and four of his men.
- „ 17.—Several dacoitees committed in the country, one attended with murder.
- „ 18.—On the 30th of October, Gungadeen the absconded Tufreekdar of Suhuspore, in Salone, committed a dacoitee in that village, killed the Mokuddum, and plundered his property.
- „ A dacoitee committed at Rankhee, in the Saon district, and the ryuts plundered.
- „ 19.—A dacoitee committed at Sunkapore, in Sikundurpore, and three persons wounded.
- „ 21.—On the 3rd of November, a murder committed at Mahowna.
- „ 23.—On the 8th of November, Khumur and Bodhee, with 100 men, all inhabitants of Goura, in Mullawan, murdered four zemindars and a woman.
- „ 27.—On the 6th of November, Khooshall and others of Nursingpore, in Byswarah, committed a dacoitee at Soonaree, killed the Mookuddum, and set fire to the village.
- „ Two dacoitees committed at Achynuth, and two men killed and wounded.
- „ 29.—On the 15th a dacoitee committed in the house of Moonnee Banyan, inhabitant of Purseedeepore.
- December 1.—A murder committed in Paharapore.
- „ 3.—A murder committed in Sumrowta.
- „ On the 16th of November a dacoitee committed in Pergunnah Pursudee, and two men killed and wounded.
- „ 4.—In a dispute respecting the irrigation of land, one man was killed and five men wounded in Daodpore.
- „ 5.—A dacoitee committed at Syde Mahomedpore, and a man killed.
- „ 8.—On the 18th of November, a force sent by the Telseeldar of Roorsee, for the seizure of Mohun Sing and Burlee Sing, zemindars of Soondur. They attacked their Ghurree, and, in the fight which took place, thirteen men were killed and wounded.
- „ On the 23rd of November, the Nazim of Sultanpore attacked the Ghurree of Bejegurh; ten of his men were killed and wounded. In both instances, the zemindars evacuated their Ghurrees and fled.
- „ 11.—On the 23rd of November, a dacoitee committed at Mahrumpore, in Nanparah, and two men wounded.
- „ A man killed and another wounded at Rajahpore, in Byswarah.
- „ In Salone, the Talookdar of Rajapore set fire to Jalepore, by which two women were burnt to death.
- „ 12.—On the 22nd of November, Muchabul, the absconded zemindar of Cuchownda, in Bareilly, committed a dacoitee in the house of his Tufreekdar, wounded him and his brother, and killed another brother.
- „ 13.—A dacoitee committed at Seemburpore, in Mullawan, and two men wounded.
- „ 14.—A dacoitee committed at Bhugwuntnuggur, and four men wounded.
- „ 15.—In Salone six zemindars were killed on the 27th of November, in an attempt by Seumber Sing, zemindar of Rajpore, to rescue Revenue defaulters.
- „ 17.—Three murders committed in the country.
- „ Omeid Rae, the absconded Kanoongo of Suffeepore, having received intimation that the Amil's troops were coming for his seizure, decamped from the place where he had been staying. The Amil's troops, being disappointed, fired cannon at the village, killed two men, and cut off their heads.
- „ A dacoitee committed at Kusmowra, in Pergunnah Mahowna, and three men wounded.
- „ On the 15th of November, the absconded Talookdar of Hoosainpore, in Pergunnah Jugdespore, committed a dacoitee at Nainpore, and killed three men.
- „ Two murders committed in Tehseenpore. On the same date, in a dispute between the zemindars of Goolcha and the Chowry of Koodowlee, two men were killed and seven wounded.
- „ 19.—Three dacoitees committed in Deriabad, and a thief killed.
- „ 20.—On the 3rd of December, Juggurnath, Malgozar of Uskamon, committed a dacoitee at Mulhonmow, in Rudowlee, killed four men, wounded four, and set fire to the village, by which five women were burnt to death. The Talookdar of Deogaon, on hearing this, attacked Juggurnath, and killed and wounded fourteen of his followers.
- „ 24.—Iman Buksh and Mukhdoom Buksh, two refractory zemindars of Cusahere, in Busowdhee, having given shelter to the absconded zemindars of Buhreta, Girdhara Sing proceeded against them, and stormed their Ghurree; in this affair seventy-six men were killed and wounded on both sides.
- „ 25.—A man killed in Suffeepore.

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 December 26.—Two men killed by dacoits, in Pertaubgurh, and two men in Gopamon, in a private quarrel.
 „ 27.—A dacoitee committed at Nutheepore, and the houses of the ryuts burnt.
 „ 28.—In the district of Salone, several Talookdars are preparing to oppose the local authorities.
 „ 29.—A dacoitee committed at Ghyla, and two men wounded.
 In an attack made against the Ghurree of Toorheat Sing, in Gondah Bharaitch, nine of his men were killed and the Talookdar seized.
 „ 31.—Dacoitees committed in Byswarah and Salone, and a man wounded.
Omitted above.
 November 3.—By order of the Tehseeldar of Suffeepore, 600 men and 2 guns were sent against the house of Dold Khan, zemindar of Moostafabad, and his house plundered of valuable jewellery and other property, as well as 55,000 rupees, by digging up the ground in several places. They also plundered the house of Bahadoor Khan, a Residency Chuprassie, and the house of 100 other ryuts. In this affair, one man was killed and three men wounded.

Appendix E of Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 2. Record of Crimes committed in Oude in 1854.

- 1854,
 January 2.—6th December. In a fight between the landed proprietors of Bhowannypore and Talgaon, two men were killed and twelve wounded.
 „ 3.—12th December. Doorga Sing killed his comrade, Vizier Mahomed, in a quarrel, which arose between them in the performance of their duty, and was put in imprisonment by the Amil of Suffeepore.
 19th December. Ramdeen, Brahmin of Etonnjah, killed his co-sharer, and effected his escape.
 „ 4.—5th December. Kour, and other inhabitants of Kunwanpore, attacked the house of one Madaree of Munglapore; but, one of them being killed by the owner of the house, the remainder decamped.
 9th September. Some dacoits attacked the house of one Durga, in Gondah, and robbed him of his property.
 Some thieves broke into the house of one Shewdeen; but, finding him awake, they wounded him, and effected their escape.
 „ 6.—7th December. Hurnarain, Brahmin, of Kuwulpore, killed a female, by name Bhagunnee, and effected his escape.
 12th December. Huseinbuksh and three others were wounded in an affray which took place between them at Fyzabad.
 14th December. A Sepoy wounded a salt manufacturer at Rahwah, in Gondah, because he refused to pay him his fee, when he served a summons upon him from the authority of the village.
 On the same day, Bhekharee, the refractory Chief of Sehgowan, in Hydergurh, attacked the village, killed his co-sharer, wounded his father, and effected his escape.
 „ 8.—11th December. In a fight which took place between the landed proprietors of Lonar and Nuktowree, in Sandie, for the privilege of irrigating their fields from a pond, the proprietors of the former village wounded one of the followers of the latter, who, in return, attacked his house and killed his grandson, a boy of seven years old.
 On the same day, Bulwunt Sing, of Lamurjhalah, killed his step-mother, and effected his escape.
 „ 10.—13th December. The troops employed under Agaie Alee Khan, the Amil of Sultanpore, attacked the village of Bunde Kothee, wounded one, seized seventeen, and plundered all the other inhabitants, who, in their defence, wounded three of their enemies.
 Three armed men came to the house of Kazim Ally Khan, a grandson of the late Shuja-ood-Dowlah, mortally wounded him, and effected their escape.
 „ 12.—11th December. Lack Sing, a refractory landed proprietor, attacked the village of Kotubpoor, killed one, and wounded three, of its inhabitants, who, in return, wounded two of his followers.
 13th December. Goleha, the daughter of Deena Lodh, plucked up some greens from the fields of Doorga, Brahmin of Doondea Khera. Upon this, the Brahmin struck her with such force with an iron-mounted club, that he broke her skull.
 22nd December. Ahmed Khan, a Sepoy employed under the Tehseeldar of Salumpore, mortally wounded the wife of Munkoo Dawk Remner, in the Honourable Company's service.
 25th December. Bustee Sing, the landed proprietor of Patabah, killed a Passee of Mitowlee, and robbed him of all his property: some policemen went to arrest him, but he turned them out of his gate.
 „ 13.—23rd December. There arose a fight between Madaree and Lal Sahia, for the possession of a certain tract of land in Mohan, and it terminated in the loss of eight men killed and wounded on both sides.
 13.—On the same day, Ateekoollah, a servant of the officer commanding His Majesty's Khas Resalah, went to demand his money from Punchum Sing, a landed proprietor in the estate of Jugesurbuksh, and, being attacked by him with a sword, he, in self-

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- defence, shot him with a pistol. The servants of the proprietor pursued the man, and killed him with their swords and spears.
- January 15.—22nd December. Bikurmajcet, the farmer of Gurh Amaithee, attacked the house of one Heeramun, of Narampore, and wounded his sons Golal and Benee, who, in return, killed one and wounded two of the farmer's followers.
- 26th December. Some highwaymen killed a traveller on the bank of the River Gogra, and robbed him of all his property.
- About a week ago, the eunuch Feroze arrested Sectaram, Brahmin, for seizing one of the inhabitants of Chillawan on a charge of theft, subjected him to all sorts of torture, and demanded a fine of 1000 rupees from him.
- „ 17.—25th December. Gyapershad, the Tehseeldar of Onaon, confined, and inflicted a severe beating upon, Ghazee Khan, a pensioned Subadar, on an ill-grounded complaint of the Tehseeldar's Grasscutters.
- 31st December. The brother of the landed proprietor of Hussenpore killed a thief, and hung the body upon a tree, with the face downwards.
- „ 18.—20th December. The Tehseeldar of Asho apprehended some of the marauders located in the Kanth Forest.
- 25th December. Ally Buksh and Mowlah Buksh, sons of Meer Khan Sowar, in the King's service, seized upon Goolzar, vegetable seller of Lalgunj, for preventing them from sitting at his gate, and kicked his old mother with such force, for pleading his cause, that she died on the spot.
- „ 19.—21st December. A quarrel having taken place between the cultivators of Gunga Sour and Teyaspore, the latter party complained against the former to the local authority, who summoned the defendants, and gave them a severe beating, without inquiring into the cause of the complaint. One of the injured party, from shame at the treatment he received, wounded himself; upon this, that authority ordered one of his servants to cut him down; the servant, however, did not, or could not, obey the order to the letter, but satisfied his infuriated master by inflicting a few sword cuts on his victim.
- 26th December. Bani Sing and Bhagoo Sing, the insurgent chiefs of Barar, attacked the village of Madhee, and drove away all the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.
- 30th December. Ramsahai, the Chief of Pathukpore, attacked the house of one Shimboo, plundered him of his property, and carried him off prisoner.
- One Madara Shah poisoned himself, because he was shamefully abused and confined, without any cause, by Rumzan Khan, a servant of His Majesty's Rahur Company.
- „ 20.—25th December. Some robbers entered the shop of Bulder, liquor-seller of Goshaengunj, robbed his property, wounded him and his servants, and effected their escape.
- 31st December. Ouserree and Shewbuksh, grain merchants of Sungrampore, were attacked, robbed, and murdered by some highwaymen, on their way home from Sumrowta.
- „ 22.—21st January. Some high words having passed between Elakee Buksh and Nujfally, the former wounded the latter, and was taken into custody by the Police.
- This morning it was reported to His Majesty that Thakoor, a Sepoy employed under Bunde Ali, coachman, had shot one Esree Sing at the Palace gate, and effected his escape.
- „ 23.—27th December. Mukhdoom Buksh, a gunner in the King's service, attacked the house of one Fakeeraycarder, at Mustowlie, plundered his property, stripped his wife of her gold and silver ornaments, and carried him away prisoner.
- 30th December. Some marauders attacked and wounded a tax-gatherer in Takutnuggur, and plundered the collections.
- 1st January. Ram Sing, the landed proprietor of Dehin Esowlie, shot one Soochit Sing.
- „ 24.—1st January. Judnath Sing, the brother-in-law of the farmer of Mahywah in Khyrabad, attacked the village of Gondapore, plundered the inhabitants, drove away their cattle, and carried off them and their families as captives.
- 2nd January. Jayjay, goldsmith, of Sandila, was attacked, and robbed of his property, by some highwaymen on his way home from Mulawun.
- 4th January. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Chundee, shopkeeper, of Amanegunj, on his way home from Pukra, and robbed him of his property.
- On the same day, the Passee marauders of Sadurpore attacked the house of Thakoor, a shopkeeper, of Halumnuggur, killed him, wounded his brothers and their wives, and plundered him of his property.
- „ 25.—21st December. The son of Boday, shopkeeper, of Moostakeeingunj, beat Bhikharee Sodh to such an extent, for plucking some Indian corn from his field, that he died thereof.
- 28th December. Kaloma Sing, the manager on the part of Judut Sing, the farmer of Bhitaie, with 150 armed men, attacked the house of Mukhdoom Buksh, the landed proprietor of Elahoodpoor, and robbed him of his property.
- On the same day, Khooshall, a cultivator of Tewarijpore, poisoned himself, because Basee Sharbuksh, his landiord, had confined his wife, with a view to make him pay land-tax at an increased valuation.
- „ 26.—31st December. Some highwaymen attacked Kustooree, and some other inhabitants of Ushrupore, on their way home from Seetapore, and robbed them of their property.
- 5th January. Some person or persons unknown, killed a traveller on the frontier of Mouza Barah in Hydergurh.
- „ 27.—1st January. Some dacoits attacked the house of Dabee Kachee, in Kuntoor, and plundered his property. On the same day some dacoits also attacked the house of

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Gungadeen, banker, of Talgunj, robbed him of his property, and carried away his son and nephew as captives.

January 27.—3rd January. Bhoop Sing, the landed proprietor of Hya, in Sindula, attacked the grain merchants of Kakrabad, plundered them of their bullocks and grain, and made them prisoners.

„ 29.—2nd January. Gungadeen Hunwunt Sing, and others of Esowlie, let their cattle graze in the fields of Ganeish Brahmin, and, having been remonstrated with for so doing, mortally wounded him.

3rd January. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Nahir Khan, Sepoy, on his way to the camp of the Governor of Salone, and effected their escape.

On the same day, Cheydee Sing, Sepoy of the Futteh Jung Battalion, shot Koodrut, an elephant driver, in the village of Omethee, and was put in custody by the Governor of the District.

At about 7 P.M., one Mahomed Ally wounded Mahomed Husein, a servant of Mohsoon-ood-Dowlah, and effected his escape.

February 2.—3rd January. Dyal Passeur, with fifty or sixty armed men, issued forth from the fort, at Munkurosah, the asylum of marauders and freebooters, and attacked Jhavo, innkeeper, at Sufdurgunj, killed and wounded thirteen travellers, who had put up in the inn, and robbed them of their property.

5th January. A stranger came to the house of Pulichdoss Fakeer of Fyzabad, and stated that he had not eaten anything for three days, and begged of him to give him something to eat. The Fakeer had compassion, and accommodated him in his house, but, at night, the ungrateful wretch wounded his benefactor, and effected his escape.

7th January. Lack Sing, the refractory landed proprietor of Rankhoree, attacked the house of one Nanhoo, shopkeeper, of Dirpalgunj, plundered his property, wounded his wife, and carried away his son and brother as captives.

Shah Mirza, a prisoner, charged with murdering the late Dhomon Bye, of Cawnpore, effected his escape from the jail, and managed to see his mistress, Punna, courtesan. In a quarrel which arose at her house about the string of his kite, he wounded one Mahomed Raheem with his sword, and escaped. It is said that Azeem Ally Beg, Superintendent of the King's Jail, is in the habit of taking something, and setting certain prisoners at liberty in the evening, on their promising to return to the jail in the morning. This has caused the commission of numerous thefts and robberies in the City.

„ 3.—4th January. Muthra Brahmin, of Amowlee in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, murdered his wife, because she had betrayed him for committing a theft in her father's house.

6th January. Some highwaymen attacked a party of cloth-merchants of Laharpore, on their way home from Ukberpore, wounded some, and robbed all of their cash and property.

„ 5.—6th January. The men of the Tehseeldar of Khyrabad attacked and killed one Nikka, a Passeur marauder, who had re-established himself in his village.

9th January. Ojagur Brahmin, of Inhowna, wounded himself for having been unjustly confined and mulcted by the Police officer of the village.

10th January. Rugonauth, and others of Mouza Biswar, attacked the house of their co-partner, Ramseeroop, killed him and his son, and effected their escape.

11th January. Bhyroun, a landed proprietor of Gramow, killed Bieram Sing and Mohkum Sing, in a quarrel which arose between them for the possession of certain lands.

„ 6.—8th January. Nidhan, a sweeper of Mowrawan, murdered his wife, and effected his escape.

On the same day, Belusyan, a female Brahmin, of Ourungabad, killed her daughter, because she had been falsely accused, by Jhunnos and Sumkoura, of committing adultery.

10th January. Goorbuksh Sing, Sepoy in the service of the Tehseeldar of Gondah, wounded his comrade, Omrad Sing, and was in return killed by him.

16th January. Some dacoits attacked the mud fort of Surnu, in Hydergurh, and killed one, and carried off three of the Sepoys on guard as captives.

11th January. Seetlabuksh, the refractory zemindar of Hulyapore, attacked the house of one Gungadeen, plundered his property and carried off his daughter and uncle, Ramjeeawun. He released Ramjeeawun on the road, and told him to send him 100 rupees for the release of the girl from captivity.

The men employed under Nadir Husein, the Head Patrol in the city, requested Husein Ally, the brother-in-law of Azeem Ally Beg, to give up his arms, but the man refused, and in the scuffle slightly wounded one of the Sepoys, and took shelter in the house of one Budree Dass, till he received some succour from his brother-in-law.

„ 8.—15th January. Some dacoits attacked the houses of Balee Rajpoot, and Gungadeen, Brahmin, of Dewgaon, and killed one and wounded three of their servants.

On the same day, Dabee Sing, the son of Bhowani Sing, the landed proprietor of Bulhur, wounded Peerbuksh, his co-partner, in the village of Nearnow, and was put in confinement.

„ 9.—10th January. Mukwa, Passeur, attacked the house of Chowkhy, Passeur of Laharpore, plundered his property, set fire to the house of his neighbour, and effected his escape.

„ 10.—16th January. Juggurnath, dacoit, attacked the village of Gownia, in Esowlie, and carried off twenty-two men as prisoners.

19th January. Subdhan Sing, the refractory landed proprietor of Beejapore, attacked the village of Behta, and drove away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.

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- February 12.—25th January. Esree Sing, accompanied with some armed men from Mouza Behra, in the Honourable Company's dominion, attacked a party of the Sepoys employed under the Collector of Budhur, and rescued the prisoners they were escorting from Bundursah. In the skirmish, two of the Collector's men and six of the invading party were wounded.
- 20th January. Ubdool Ahmed, of Khyrabad, prevented Nageeun, a courtesan, from putting up at the house of Deena, an innkeeper, and, upon her saying that she would go away next day, he wounded her brother, dragged his daughter by the hair, and fired a pistol at her, by which he wounded the innkeeper.
- 23rd January. Ujrael Sing, and other dacoits, attacked the village of Khurgapore, killed and wounded seven of the inhabitants, plundered their property, set fire to their houses, and carried off one Gobray.
- 24th January. Some person or persons unknown killed Koosla, Chumar of Khyrabad, wounded his wife and mother, and ran away.
- 14.—18th January. Kooshall, a refractory shareholder in Mouza Bunsu, attacked his co-partner, Kour, on his way to Sandila, and robbed him and his followers of their property.
- On the same day, in a fight between Ghesa Khan and Peergholaw, co-partners, regarding the possession of certain mango trees, one man was killed and four men were wounded.
- On the same date, the Zeladar of Mutka, in Salone, seized upon the son of Lullo, Brahmin, on a charge of theft, and made him over to Lukna, and other Passees, who beat him so unmercifully that he died.
15. Punah Ally, Sowar, employed under the eunuch Diamut, wounded his relation, Badoolah, in a quarrel. Both parties were arrested and sent to the eunuch by the Police.
- 16.—17th January. Bhugwunt Sing, the refractory landed proprietor of Geura, attacked one Madhoram, Brahmin, on his way to Utrowla, and robbed him of his property.
- 19th January. Some unknown person or persons killed Badul Khan, of Bawan, in Gopamow, and threw his body into a well. Adkuk Lall, Brahmin, was accused of the deed, and put in custody.
- 24th January. The Passil inhabitants of Mouza Bharowlie attacked Chedee Koormee, of Tandowrah, on his way home from Lucknow, and robbed him of his property.
- 25th January. Some highwaymen wounded Roop Sing, Sepoy of the Sandila Nizamut, and effected their escape.
- On the same day, Radhay Lall, of Maleehabad, wounded his father, in a quarrel, and effected his escape.
- The Police of Mouza Deshoar, in the jurisdiction of the eunuch Mobaruck, accused Mohun Passee of theft, and beat him to such an extent that he died.
- 19.—18th January. Some highwaymen attacked Salaree and Nooree, of Khyree, on their way home from Mehwa, and robbed them of their property.
- 26th January. Hurdut Sing, the landed proprietor of Deheepore, attacked the village of Sifleepore, plundered its inhabitants, and carried off Golall, Brahmin.
- 27th January. Juggurnath, the notorious dacoit, attacked the village of Khoorkee Ghat, killed one of the inhabitants, plundered him of his property, set fire to this and three other villages, and effected his escape.
- 20.—29th January. Some robbers attacked certain grain merchants at Biswah, wounded one, and robbed them all of their merchandize.
- On the same day, some highwaymen attacked and robbed Fyzoollar and three other inhabitants of Lahurpore, on their way home from Makunpore.
- From the 13th instant a fight is carried on between Goorbuksh and Bhagwanbuksh, zemindars, for the possession of Mouza Lutcheepore.
- 7th February. The landed proprietors of Bushonde attacked the house of Ameer Khan, Chowdry in Barowlee, where two men were killed and six wounded, on both sides.
- 21.—26th January. Balkeeshun, a co-sharer in Mouza Oogoo, killed his co-partner Nutha, and effected his escape.
- 27th January. The men of Juggernath-buksh, the farmer of Nain in Salone, attacked some travellers at Rajapore, robbed them of their property, and made them prisoners.
- 17th February. Gungadeen, trumpeter, being in a state of intoxication, wounded Fyz Ally, Thannadar of Sursya, and two of his subordinates, and was in return shot by them.
- 22.—1st February. The men of Odres Sing, Talookdar of Dhowhra, seized upon Goordut Ram, Malgoozar of Gowra, and were carrying him away, when his servants and the Police people ran to his assistance, and rescued him. In the collision between the parties, two of the Malgoozar's servants and one of the police were wounded.
- On the same day, some highwaymen attacked Ramzan, butcher, of Jehangeerabad, on his way home from the camp of the Amil of Gondah, and robbed him of his property.
- Some unknown person wounded Golam Mahomed in the city, and effected his escape.
- Some unknown person or persons killed one Mussamut Kowsubya, of Hydergunj, in the city, and made away with her property.
- Ameerun, a courtesan, was found strangled in her house, at Hosenbagh; but of her murderer no trace has been discovered.
- 23.—28th January. Some dacoits attacked the house of one Thakoor, an inhabitant of Dalmow, robbed him of his property, and wounded one of the inmates of the house.
- 9th February. The Passees and Chumars of Pakhuree, in Moohundee, attacked

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Prounauth and other grain merchants on their way to Lucknow, and robbed them of their property.

11th February. Pahulwan, Khan of Ubhar, in Rudowlee, assisted by the men of Fazul Azeem, the Naib Amil of the district, attacked the house of his co-partner Dabeedeen, killed him, with his three sons, two brothers, an uncle, and another relation, plundered his property, drove away his cattle, and carried off the females of the house.

Chotey Khan, a private employed under Bundeh Ally, and three other persons, mortally wounded one Ally Mahomed Khan, in the city, and effected their escape.

February 24.—21st January. Juggernath Buksh, the landed proprietor of Naen, attacked the house of Toolsee, a shopkeeper of Mouza Dewrie, in Salone, robbed him and his neighbours of their property, wounded some of the Sepoys who were on duty in the village, and carried off seven persons.

24th January. Some thieves mortally wounded Heeramun, Passee of Kathour, in Khyrabad, and carried off his property.

5th February. Some dacoits attacked the village of Jugta; but, resistance having been made by the inhabitants, they effected their escape, with the loss of one man killed.

Mahomed Ally, who had been mortally wounded by Choty Khan, private, died yesterday: but the offender escaped with impunity, his officers having sent him to Dil-Kosha, under the protection of his comrades.

26.—6th February. Esree Sing, of Baurah, in Orunbeerpore, attacked the house of Lao, Subadar of Meetowlee, plundered his property, killed and wounded two men, and carried off his daughter.

On the same day, Seetlabuksh, the refractory Talookdar of Naen, attacked some travellers and carried them off as prisoners.

12th February. In an affray between Sewkee, Brahmin of Saropan, and Jowahir Sing and others of Hamedpore, for the possession of the dry leaves of a mango tope, mortgaged to the former by the latter party, one man was killed and six were wounded on both sides.

27.—15th February. The refractory zemindars of Basodhee, in Deriabad, attacked the villages of Newarpore and Mahomedpore, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and set fire to their houses, by which many cattle were destroyed.

On the same day, some dacoits attacked the house of Jeealal, a shopkeeper, of Saadut-gunj, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, plundered his property, valued at rupees 12,000, killed a grain merchant who had put up with him, and carried off his uncle as a prisoner. The Talookdar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree did not pay any attention to the complaints made to him by the sufferers and other shopkeepers.

7th February. Some dacoits attacked the village of Morapore, killed three of the inhabitants, plundered their property, went to Banowlapore, seized upon one of the cultivators, and drove away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants of the village.

11th February. Bundoo Beg and Ameer Ally, gunners, attached to a battalion of Artillery, on duty in Baree, escorted their prisoner, Himmud Khan, the landed proprietor of Hasunpore, to his farm, to witness the hewing of his trees and the demolition of his house, to make good, by the sale of the trees and materials, the payment of an order for the pay of the battalion, which was drawn on him by the Amil of the district, and allowed him to be killed by his copartners, who had been waiting a favourable opportunity to remove him from this world, without offering any opposition.

March 1.—5th February. Some forty armed men, employed under Odres Sing, Talookdar of Dhoorwa, attacked the house of Goordut Sing, the Custom Officer of Mobaruckpore, and, not finding him, killed one and wounded two of his servants.

7th February. Subdhan Sing and Juggurnath, dacoits, attacked the village of Koomrawun, in Hydergurh. Lall Sing, Havildar of the Honourable Company's Service, was killed, and many of the dacoits were killed and wounded. The dacoits took refuge in the fort of Golam Jafir, garrisoned by the Sepoys of the Amil of Deriabad.

17th February. Hurdut Sing, the landed proprietor of Valeepore, seized Gola, liquor-vendor, at Sifleepore, and subjected him to torture, with a view to extort money from him. The Amil of Sultanpore, on hearing of the circumstance, sent his men to get the liquor-vendor released. The proprietor, instead of obeying the orders of the Amil, inflicted further torture upon the prisoner, and plundered his and his brother's household property.

3.—4th February. Seetul, Brahmin, of Dhoondeypore, attacked the house of Anoop, Brahmin, of Gondah, with a view to plunder him of his property. The Brahmin opposed, and himself and his nephew were wounded.

5.—9th February. Some Passee marauders, of Bakurya, in Khyrabad, attacked Rhobun, an innkeeper, of Mahomdee, on his way home from Mitowlee, and robbed him of his property.

21st February. Some dacoits attacked and killed Peer Ally, confectioner, of Nawab-gunj, in the vicinity of the encampment of a detachment of the Goldbee Battalion and the Sowars on duty in that district, and robbed him of his property. The followers of the confectioner called out for help, but no one took any notice of the affair.

26th February. Some unknown person or persons killed a traveller in one of the groves, in Mouza Usoon, and scorched his face with fire.

6.—1st January. Goorbuksh Sing, a refractory landed proprietor, attacked Lall Khyrah, and Pankour Khyrah, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and set fire to their houses.

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March 6.—19th February. A detachment of the Oude Frontier Police, under Runzan Khan, Subadar, attacked Shew Sing, a notorious dacoit, but the landed proprietors of Kunapore, with whom the dacoit had put up, offered resistance, and killed one of the Police. The Subadar, however, captured about twelve of them. The zemindars of Bulsur threatened to rescue the prisoners, but could not carry their threats into execution.

25th February. Symbur Sing, and other dacoits attacked the village of Ekdepore, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and carried off Muthra Sing, Naick of the Honourable Company's Service, and six other prisoners.

„ 7.—10th February. The refractory Talookdars of Naen attacked, and set fire to, Mouza Sojee, in Salone, and carried off some of the inhabitants.

14th February. Sojan Sing, and other refractory shareholders of Mouza Sudha, with a great number of armed men, attacked the abovenamed village, plundered the inhabitants of their property, drove away their cattle, and carried off a female and a boy.

On the same day, Subdhan, the refractory Talookdar of Beejapore, attacked the villages of Pulice and Mulickpore, which are under the direct management of the King's Collectors, robbed the inhabitants of their property, and carried off two of them.

25th February. Symbur Sing, and other refractory Talookdars of Shahmon in Jyce, committed a similar outrage in Mouza Edee, and having carried off Goorbuksh, and four other respectable inhabitants of the place, seared them with red hot ramrods, to extort 200 rupees from each of them.

„ 8.—20th January. Shew Mundun Sing, zemindar, of Pundarah, in Esowlee, forcibly confined Ram Sochit, son of Gungapal, Havildar of the Honourable Company's Service, and six other persons, and released them all, except Ram Sochit, on extorting a ransom of fifty rupees from one, and obtaining security, bonds, and notes of hand for that amount from the rest. Ram Sochit, finding himself so unjustly detained, wounded himself, and was then restored to liberty without paying any ransom.

28th February. Some person or persons killed a woman in the vicinity of Mouza Dilsara.

On the same day, the daughter of Seetul, shepherd, of Behlapore, threw herself into a well, having been insulted by the grass-cutters of a detachment of Sowars, commanded by Yaseen Khan.

5th March. The followers of the notorious dacoit, Juggernath, made an attempt on the life of Jumshand Ally, the Tehseeldar of Esowlee, killed one and wounded two Sepoys, and effected their escape.

In an affray which took place between Kazun Ally and Meer Nawab, of Jhawarie Tolah, in the City, the former wounded three of the followers of the latter, and effected his escape.

„ 9.—In a quarrel which arose between Aiwuz Beg and Vizier Beg, the latter severely wounded the former, and, having been in return slightly wounded, ran away and took shelter in the Kurbula, lately erected by the eunuch Diamut. The Policemen, who pursued the offender up to the gate of the Kurbula, and demanded the surrender of the offender, were sent away by the eunuch, and the criminal remained safe in the asylum he had sought.

„ 10.—5th February. The shareholders of Mourza Dhoondi killed Goman, Brahmin of Jeapore, and threw his body into a well.

9th February. Some dacoits attacked and robbed the house of Sungum, Brahmin of Ramnuggur Dhumeree. The Police-officers, who were close by, did not take any notice of the affair.

18th February. Some persons killed Dabeedeen, a Collector of Customs, in Dhorehra, and effected their escape.

„ 12.—20th February. Oree, a servant of Lultapershad, Thannadar of Misrukh, pressed Dyaram, a grain parcher, to carry his bundle, and on excuses being made, his wife was so unmercifully beaten that she fell senseless on the ground. The grain seller, finding himself so insulted, set fire to his own house, by which it was consumed. Upon this the man went and told a different tale to the Thannadar, who summoned the grain parcher, punished him severely, without instituting any inquiry, and extorted from him sixteen rupees.

23rd February. Symber Sing, a refractory zemindar, attacked the village of Mokudya, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and carried off twelve persons.

„ 12.—3rd March. Some unknown person or persons killed Gyapershad, Kanoongo of Gondah, together with his servant.

„ 13.—Ahmud Khan, of Utaf Husein, in Lucknow, killed his comrade, Peerbuksh, by cutting his throat while he was sleeping, and effected his escape.

Aman Ally Beg wounded Mahomed Khan and Ally Husein, Policemen, for demanding his sword, and was, in return, himself wounded, and carried to the Kotwalee.

„ 15.—15th February. Sobha Sing, and other shareholders in Mouza Adharpore, attacked the village of Goorbani, in Pertaubgurb, killed and wounded many of the inhabitants, and effected their escape.

9th March. Some highwaymen attacked Suktoo Syce, in the service of Jayjay Ram, the Dāk Contractor, and robbed him of his property, and the blanket of the Dāk horse. Though the Syce cried out for help, none of the watchmen on the road took any notice of him.

10th March. Some of the inhabitants of Mouza Oreywun, the estate of the eunuch Diamut, attacked and wounded Oree, and two others, of Beharpore, in Bijnour, on the road between Lucknow and Cawnpore, and robbed them of their property.

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- March 15.—The guards on the road went to apprehend the offenders, but were insulted, and turned out from the village, by the Eunuch's soldiers.
- „ 16.—17th February. Some unknown person killed Bhowaneeden, of Mouza Dhumeree, who was endeavouring to enchant the daughter of Mungul Sing, zemindar, in the presence of her mother, and ran off with both the women.
- 27th February. Bhuggun Sing and others of Bharowlee, with 200 armed men, attacked the house of Imrut Sing, of Teesa, killed his brother, and robbed him of his property.
- Yesterday, Gokaram Sing, Sepoy of Sobha Sing's regiment, wounded one Salaree, for interfering in his quarrel with Gungooa, a cowherd, and effected his escape.
- In a quarrel which arose amongst a dinner party given by Dyaram Lodh, of Kanhye Khyra, six men were wounded.
- „ 17.—27th February. Gyadeen and another Passee, with 100 inhabitants of Zydapore, attacked a marriage procession of Nunda, confectioner of Rudowlee, wounded two of the party, and robbed them of their property. Three of the dacoits were seized, and carried to the Police-officer of the village, who released the prisoners, and chastised the captors.
- On the same day, Syamber Sing, and other refractory Talookdars of Shahmow, attacked the villages of Bhunka and Bahulca, plundered the inhabitants, set fire to their houses, and carried off some of the cultivators.
- Jankee, murderer of Bhya, the zemindar of Oakoo, killed Kishoree, a shop-keeper of the said village, and effected his escape.
- Yesterday, Bhuggun, a boatman in the employ of the Minister, severely wounded his mother for refusing to give him some money.
- „ 19.—27th February. Jowahir Sing, of Odeypore, killed Bejay Sing, Rajpoot, in a dispute which arose between them regarding a debt of seven pies, and effected his escape.
- 28th February. Gyadeen, the brother, and Bhowan Sing, the nephew, of Cheyda, a landed proprietor in Dabeepore, were killed in a fray which took place between them and Munsa, another landed proprietor, for the possession of a certain tract of land.
- 29th February. Dhonkul Sing, the refractory zemindar of Suhrawun, set fire to the Police Station of the place, and destroyed the rubbee crops belonging to the inhabitants.
- On the same day, Shew Churn, a Sepoy of the Sultanpore Nizamut, pressed one Sookha, shepherd, to carry his baggage, and, having been insulted by the shepherd's friend, who came up to his assistance, killed the shepherd, and effected his escape.
- „ 20.—18th February. Futteh Khan, Sepoy, went, on the part of Sanaoolla, to demand the payment of Government revenue due from Imdad Ally and Kassim Ally, the landed proprietors of Keshmeepore, in Sultanpore, and, in a quarrel which arose between them, wounded one Rumzan Ally, and was in return killed by a musket shot.
- 21st February. The nephew of the landed proprietor of Seedapore, killed one Dabeedeem, of Psychourya, without any cause.
- „ 21.—19th February. Ubdooth Sing, a Sepoy in the employ of the Talookdar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, bought some tobacco from Husnoo, a tobacconist of Rujnapore, and wounded him for demanding its price.
- 22nd February.—Ramsahai, the insurgent chief of Pathuckpore, set fire to the village of Nehadmow, and effected his escape.
- 19th March. The zemindars of Kharah and Hundoah attacked some washermen of Beebeepore, and wounded one of them, for refusing to give up the clothes in his possession. A Sowar, of the Eunuch Dianut's cavalry, who was returning from furlough to join his regiment, came up to the assistance of the washermen, and, receiving a sword cut from the robbers, he also wounded one of them, and brought him in prisoner. The Eunuch gave the offender a good horse-whipping, and had him confined.
- „ 22.—2nd March. Subdhan Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Beejapore, attacked Seetul and others of Bulya, in Hydergurh, and drove away their carts laden with rice.
- On the same day, some thirty Passee marauders attacked the house of Madaree, a Kardar of Hunra, in Hirampore, and robbed him of his property. One of the marauders was taken prisoner, and hung upon a tree.
- 15th March. The Amil of Sultanpore, with all the troops and artillery under his command, attacked the fort of the Talookdar, of Takree, who withheld payment of the Government revenue, killed and wounded many of his followers, and took possession of the fort.
- The Police and the shopkeepers of Kishwengunj, on the estate of her Highness the Jenab Aliah, attacked the Police at Newazgunj, and rescued Rampershad, shopkeeper, who was confined for dishonouring one Gungia, in consequence of which she threw herself into a well, and died.
- It is reported that the inhabitants of Singhowra and Gobray, in Oude, attacked Mouza Ghazee Kyra, in the Honourable Company's territory, and robbed the house of one of the inhabitants; that they were pursued by the Thannadar of the place into Oude; but that, aided by the assistance of their fellow-countrymen, they expelled the Thannadar, who succeeded in arresting only one of them. In the collision which took place between them, two men of the Superintendent of the Oude River Navigation, who came to the assistance of the Thannadar, are said to have been wounded by the dacoits.
- „ 23.—1st March. The Passee inhabitants of Nynamow attacked and wounded Durjim, oil-seller, of Kush Beharee, who was on his way home from Mughretta, and robbed him of his property.
- 4th March. Ugracl Sing, the refractory zemindar of Kooshar, attacked the village of

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- Bundpore, killed four and wounded five of the inhabitants, and having plundered them of their property, set fire to the village, by which some forty or fifty cattle were destroyed.
- 5th March. The notorious dacoit Juggurnath set fire to the village of Surnean, and effected his escape, with the loss of one man killed on his side.
- 9th March. Madarbuksh, the landed proprietor of Lulha, confined his co-sharer, Jehanaeerbuksh, and others, in a well. Two of these unfortunate persons died of suffocation, and the rest are said to be in a dying condition.
- March 24.—21st March. Some unknown persons killed Badul and Gopal, cultivators of Mouza Makha, in Russoolabad, and effected their escape.
- 2nd March. Chundee Sing, a refractory shareholder of Mouza Thannah, and the murderer of his co-partner Havunchul Sing, attacked, and set fire to, the village of Doonga Khyrah, wounded two men, plundered the inhabitants, and drove away their cattle.
- 3rd March. Some thieves broke into the house of Bachey, Brahmin, of Bharaitch, wounded one of his servants, and ran away.
- 4th March. Some unknown person or persons wounded Gunga Sing, the landed proprietor of Dhoolee in Bareilly, severely, while he was sleeping in his house.
- In a quarrel which arose between Ghasie Sing, Sepoy, of Ikram-ood-Dowla and Goorbuksh Sing, employed under the Customs' Collector of Mosahibgunj, the former slightly wounded the latter, when they were arrested and confined at Moofteegunj; but the fiddler, Mosahib Ally, had them forcibly removed to his house from the Thannah.
- „ 26.—1st March. Some dacoits attacked the village of Russoolpore, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, plundered the inhabitants, set fire to their houses, by which many cattle were destroyed, and carried away some of the inhabitants.
- 3rd March. Gyapershad, Collector of Bulhiapore, in Esowlee, confined Mahabut Sing, a shareholder of Mouza Jaree, and, with a view to extort money, beat him to such an extent that he became senseless. He then sent him in a cot to his house, where he died. His brother had scarcely performed his funeral ceremony, when the collector had him also arrested.
- 4th March. Some dacoits attacked a party of grain merchants, who had put up for the night at the gate of Gooshaengunj, wounded two, and plundered them all of their property. The police did not take any notice of the affair, though the deed was perpetrated near them.
- 13th March.—Some one killed a traveller on the frontier of Sumrawan, and robbed him of his property.
- „ 27.—25th February. Sahibroy, the Amil of Salone, attacked the fort at Ghoorha, for the arrest of Symbur Sing, a refractory shareholder of Shahmow, who offered resistance, and effected his escape, after wounding ten of the Amil's men.
- 12th March. Moonna, son of the Talookdar of Bumhnowtee, demanded a duty of fifty rupees on each of the horses belonging to Aloof Khan, a horse-dealer, of Jhujjrur, in the British territory; and, meeting with a refusal to so unjust a demand, killed him, and took possession of his horses and other property.
- „ 28.—7th March. In a boundary dispute, between Tiloke Sing and Deena Sing, four men were wounded, on both sides.
- 24th March. Allybuksh Khan, the Amil of Baree, with all the troops under his command, attacked the fort of Shewdan Sing, the Talookdar of Buchra, and, a fight ensuing between the parties, many men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Talookdar, however, escaped unhurt.
- Some twenty inhabitants of Jugdespore complained to the Minister against the Amil of Sultanpore, for oppression and extortion, but no notice was taken of their complaints.
- „ 30.—22nd March. The Talookdar of Bhunka surrendered his guns and fort to the Amil of Gondah, after a short resistance, in which he lost three of his followers.
- Dameer, an innkeeper at Bijnour, was arrested on a charge of killing the son of one Dyal, and selling his daughter to Mirza Takee, of Lucknow.
- Kulloo and Hinga, bird-catchers, were attacked and wounded by some armed men, in Mouza Suthra, and robbed of some partridges which they had caught.
- „ 31.—11th March. Shewdut Sing and Dhoulul Sing, Talookdars of Salone, with 400 armed men, attacked the town of Nawabgunj, plundered the opulent inhabitants for full three hours, and carried off about 100 prisoners. Dya Shunkur, the Tehseeldar of Ahladgunj, who was encamped in the vicinity of the town, knew of the occurrence, but did not adopt any measure for the arrest of the offenders; one of the offenders was, however, apprehended by the men of the Talookdar of Shumspore, and brought before the Tehseeldar. On the following day, the dacoits avenged themselves by ravaging the farm of the Talookdar, and carrying away his tenants as prisoners.
- April 2.—3rd March. Bukhtawur Sing, of Poorah Bukhtawur, with fifty armed men, attacked a village in the district of Nanparah, plundered the inhabitants, killed one, wounded three, and carried off one of them.
- 7th March. The zemindars of Burya, in Pertaubgurh, killed a Sepoy in the employ of Ally Mahomed, Tehseeldar of Soojee Khyra, for plucking a sugar-cane from their field.
- Rooghunpershad, a favourite of Mashook Mahul, confined one Parusram, in his house, and beat him unmercifully for the recovery of ten or twelve rupees.
- „ 3.—7th March. Odwut Naraien, the refractory Talookdar of Duleppore, attacked Gooseinpoorah, wounded two of the inhabitants, and plundered them of their property.
- 12th March. Ameer Ally, the son of Lushkuree, a dacoit prisoner, attacked the

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house of Rampershad, Brahmin, of Rajghutta, plundered him of his property, and carried off two persons. The inhabitants of the village pursued the dacoit; but he killed one and wounded two of them, and took refuge in the farm of Ally Buksh, Talookdar.

On the same day, some dacoits attacked the village of Amunabad, in Nawabgunj, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off three of them.

On the same day, some highwaymen attacked and killed Rumlall, of Hissanpore, on his way home from Rosehree, and robbed him of his property.

Rugonauth Sing, Sepoy in the employ of Uchey Zahib, the Minister's son-in-law, wounded one Ahmed, in a quarrel, and was confined at one of the Police stations; but his employer had him removed to his house, and sent one of the wounded man's friends to supply his place in prison.

April 4.—12th March. Some highwaymen attacked and killed Onseeree, and wounded Shewbuksh, grain-merchants, of Sungrampore, on their way home from Sumrowtaw, and robbed them of their property.

15th March. Mattadeen, the refractory zemindar of Bilheree, in company with Juskurun Sing, dacoit, attacked the village of Sumhowlee, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to seven houses, by which two females were burnt to death, and the property contained therein destroyed, and carried off the son of the Chief of the village, and drove away his cattle.

One Dabedeen complained to the Minister against Oseeree, Chuprassie of the Dewan Khana, for setting fire to his house, by which his brother was burnt to death.

Omeid Ally, and some other armed men, wounded Beharee Sing, a Sepoy of the Jaffree Battalion, and Dabee Sing, and Maddaree Sing, Brahmin, of Yahiagunj, and effected their escape.

5.—25th March. Shewgolam, a banker of Roypore, in Sultanpore, arrested a thief, who had entered his house, ordered one Jewun to strip him of everything he had about his person, and to behead him. The man took the thief to a jungle, tied him up to a tree, and cut off his head.

On the same day, in a boundary dispute, which arose between the landed proprietors of Neer and Aggaon, ten men were killed and twelve wounded on both sides.

6.—13th March. Esree Buksh, a refractory shareholder, of Domaypore, attacked the village of Madhopore, in Sultanpore, seized upon Bechoo, goldsmith, and Ramdeen, Brahmin, plundered their property, and drove away eight head of cattle.

15th March. Some dacoits attacked the house of Bholay Karder, of Bhowaneegunj, plundered his property, and carried off three men as prisoners.

1st April. Kullun Khan, the manager on the part of the elder widow of Munour Ally Khan, with 2,000 infantry and cavalry, attacked the fort of Nanparah, fought desperately for six hours, with the King's and the younger widow's Sepoys garrisoned in the fort, killed and wounded many of them, and took possession of the fort. Ruza Koolee, the brother of the younger widow, finding his life in danger, effected his escape with his men.

7.—4th March. Some dacoits attacked some grain merchants, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, wounded one of them, and plundered them of their property. The Police of the town took no notice of the affair.

5th March. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Doorga, Brahmin, of Musrukh, on his way home from Seadutnuggur, and robbed him of his property.

17th March. Nazir Beg, the farmer of Mouza Kooslapore, in Kakoree, killed Teeluck and Ramdeen, the sons of Bhowannee, the landed proprietor of the village.

2nd April. Some highwaymen attacked an old woman in Bunthra, and robbed her of rupees 400, and 30 gold mohurs, which she had received from her sons in the service of the Honourable Company.

Some dacoits of Nawabgunj, attacked the family of Moteelall, wine-merchant, proceeding to Cawnpore in a waggon train, and robbed them of property valued at rupees 3,000.

Some twenty Sepoys, of Her Highness the Jenab Aliah's service, attacked and beat the Customs' Contractor of Saadutgunj, and rescued one Choonee Marwaree, whom he had confined for not paying duty on two seers of Churus.

9.—1st March. The Passee marauders of Mouza Rinchoa, in Dalmow, attacked the house of Ramdeen, Mahajun, wounded him severely, and plundered his property.

4th March. Chand Khan, of Bunnbhoor, in Bangermow, beat a man so severely, on a charge of theft, that he died thereof.

3rd April. Ajoodheeah Sing, a landed proprietor of Ukburpore, has complained to some of his friends that it was the third year since he had been put in confinement without a single farthing of rent being due from him, and that, though he had paid 100 rupees to the Amil, by the sale of his only daughter, he was still kept in durance.

10.—16th March. Bhouna, and other Passees, of Khyjrah, in Suffeepore, attacked and broke into the house of Uchay, cowherd, whom they killed, wounded his nephew, and robbed him of his property.

19th March. Thakoor, Brahmin, of Barohi, in Hydergurh, killed Ram Sing, Jemadar of the Ally Ghole Battalion, and effected his escape.

On the same day, some dacoits attacked the house of one Chyn, of Bhowanigunj, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, plundered his property, and carried him away as prisoner.

12.—8th March. Buggoo Sing, and other followers of Ram Sahaie, the refractory Chief of Pathukpore, attacked the village of Aeona, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off three of them. They were pursued by Enam Khan, the Contractor of Rahmutnuggur, and, in the collision which took place between the parties, one man was killed, two men were wounded, and four of the dacoits taken prisoners.

22nd March. Bhoga, Mahajun of Futtehpore, in the jurisdiction of Saadut Alee,

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Amil of Russoolabad, preferred a false suit against Goondeue, Brahmin, for rupees 111. The man denied having borrowed any money; the son of the Mahajun abused him, and said that he would have his daughter sold to satisfy the claim. Upon this, the Brahmin took his daughter, a girl aged three years old, and killed her at the threshold of the Mahajun.

10th April. Fazul Ally, a follower of Kullun Khan, Manager on the part of the elder widow of Munour Ally Khan, of Nanparah, attacked, with 200 armed men, the houses of Kalay Khan, and other inhabitants of Newateepoorah, in Bharaitch, wounded three men, cut off the head of Kalay Khan, and plundered their property.

April 13.—2nd March. Ram Suhaie, the refractory Chief of Pathukpore, attacked the town of Eroha, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off some of the shopkeepers.

6th March. Pren Sookh, a refractory zemindar of Mahomedpore, attacked Poorah Ameenah, in Rudowlee, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and set fire to their houses.

„ 14.—8th March. Some dacoits attacked and plundered the inhabitants of Ameenabad, in Siddhour, and carried away some of them.

„ 16.—On the same day, Salaroo, butcher, was attacked and robbed by some robbers in Salone. On the same day, Mohubbut, a weaver of Jagpore, seduced the wife of Moonnoo, of Ritkah, in Khyrabad. The woman refused to go with him from Maghpore, where he had brought her, and was severely wounded. The zemindar of the place sent for her, and kept her in his house, but the woman ran away from thence, upon which the zemindar had her arrested, and killed.

Bhowaneedun Aheer, killed his sister, who had become a prostitute, and effected his escape. The place where the murder was committed being in the estate of the Eunuch Busheer, the City Kotwal could not interfere in the case.

„ 18.—25th March. Rujjub Ally Toomandar, of the Zooflicar Suffduree Battalion, attended by three Sepoys, went to the village of Bursowan, in Deriabad, to collect the rent from which his men were to have been paid, and, a quarrel ensuing between him and Dabee Sing, the farmer of the village, he and a nephew of the farmer were killed, and one of his Sepoys was wounded. The officers of the regiment, on hearing these circumstances, proceeded to the village, and finding it deserted by the farmer and his men, plundered his granary, and set fire to the village.

29th March. Some twenty-six men in the employ of Symbher Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Shamow, dressed in an uniform like those of the King's Sepoys, plundered all the travellers whom they met, and carried them as prisoners to their employer.

26th April. The Managers, on the part of the elder widow of the Talookdar of Nanparah, seized upon, and cut off the noses of, a surveying party deputed by the brother of the younger widow to survey certain fields.

„ 20.—18th March. In a quarrel which arose between the Sepoys of Aga Husein, the Manager of Aldaymhow, and Golab Khan, a servant of the Nazim of Sultanpore, the latter was killed by the Sepoys.

19th March. Bulwunt, a rope-dancer, killed a female oil seller in Jugdespore. He was arrested by the Police of the place, but released, on paying fifteen rupees to the head men of the Police.

29th March. Ameer Khan, Husein Khan, and Omeid Khan, of Beharpore, in Berowlee, attacked Zoorawur Sing, rajpoot, of Rudowlee, and killed him. The attackers then retreated, one of them being slightly wounded, but were pursued by some Nizamut Sepoys, who succeeded in overtaking them, and beheading Ameer Khan and Husein Khan, after two of the Sepoys had been wounded by the offenders, and brought the heads to the Amil of Deriabad, who ordered them to be hung up to trees at the eastern and western gates of Rudowlee.

„ 23.—18th March. Futteh Sing and others, co-partners of Dewanee Sing, zemindar, of Mahomedpore, attacked and killed him and his brother, for paying a higher land revenue than was usually paid. In this affair, seven other persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

19th March. Shewdut Sing and other refractory Talookdars, of Dhunnawun, in Salone, attacked the village of Dhurwa, plundered the inhabitants, and set fire to their houses.

20th March. Madarbuksh, an inhabitant of Nanparah, killed one Hyderbuksh, of Bumhnowtee. Some fifty vegetable vendors brought Mussamat Moonia on a cot to the Palace Gate, and complained against Bhowanee Sing and two other Sepoys of Terbedyees corps, for beating her till her skull was fractured and blood gushed out of her nose, owing to her being unable to pay a rupee which she owed to one of them.

„ 24.—Husein Ally wounded one Ally Wajid, and was taken into custody, but Shurf-ood-Dowla Golam Reiza, sent a message to the Kotwal, and the prisoner was released without receiving any punishment.

It was reported to the Minister that, on the 1st of April, a party of dacoits attacked some thirty inhabitants of Goruckpore, who had come into Oude to see the fair held at Dabee Patun, wounded nine of them, and plundered them of their property, and that the authority of the place did not adopt any measures for the arrest of the offenders.

„ 25.—20th April. Umree Sing, Odres Sing, and other refractory Talookdars in Aldaymhow, are said to have concentrated their forces for an attack on Tandah and Mobaruckpore, and to have spread so much alarm that no traveller dares pass through that district to Benares and Jounpore.

25th March. Rampershad and other Brahmins of Terha, in Doondya Khyra, beat Lao, the brother of Gungwa, zemindar, of Joordharee, to death, on a charge of theft, and hung up his body to a tree.

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- April 25.—2nd April. In an attack made by the Tehseeldar of Gondah, on a party of offenders in Mouza Sobha Kour, one of the offenders was killed, and fourteen of their relations of both sexes, including children, were taken prisoners.
- „ 26.—13th March. In a quarrel between Nasirbeg, the farmer of Lalpore, in Muleehabad, and Tiluk and Lack, the zemindars thereof, one of the farmer's followers was killed, and the zemindars were mortally wounded.
- 24th March. Toulouse, a cultivator, of Mouza Topapon, accused the mother of Shunkur Sing, Sepoy, 8th Company, 24th Native Infantry, of witchcraft, beat her unmercifully, and took her to the Chief of the village, who also inflicted a severe beating upon her. She went to complain to the Amil of the district, but, as she could not get access to him, she threw herself into a well and died.
- 31st March. Daod Khan and Pasheed Khan, refractory Talookdars, of Mouza Sundoo, in Barodhee, attacked the house of Omeidroy, Kanoongo of Luckeepore, killed his brother, plundered his property, and carried off his son as a prisoner.
- 2nd April. Sorujbalee and others attacked Mouza Rumdapore, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and set fire to their houses, by which eleven cattle were destroyed.
- „ 27.—27th March. Some unknown person or persons killed Rampershad, Brahmin, of Ugun, in Hurha.
- On the same day, some armed men attacked and wounded Mooshtag Ally of Asewun.
- 26th April. Gahzunfur Ally, the Chief of the village of Juggour, with some armed men, attacked the village of Bilahrie and Allypore, attached to the farm of Shaik Kootbooddeen, killed Khodubuksh and wounded Sadik Ally, Sepoys of the proprietor, and plundered the inhabitants of their property.
- Chidi Ajoodheea and three other persons were taken into custody, charged with murdering the son of Ram Suhai, shopkeeper of Muhie, and stripping him of his gold and silver ornaments.
- „ 28.—19th March. The refractory Talookdars, Shewdeen Sing and Shewdut Sing, attacked the village of Mahomedpore, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off six of them.
- 27th March. A servant of the Talookdar of Mehmoodabad shot one of the gunners of the same.
- 30th March. Chedye Khan of Hyderabad, in Safeepore, wounded Fyz Mahomed, Sepoy of the Bhurmar Battalion, and escaped by flight. The Sepoy, in return, killed the father of the offender.
- 1st April. The servants of Nuudkomar, Tehseeldar of Toolseepore, accused an insane traveller of theft, and dragged him about with a rope tied to his feet, which caused the death of the unfortunate man.
- Sher Beg, a Sepoy of the City Patrol, called upon one Rustoom to surrender his arms. He refused to do so, and drew his sword. The Sepoy fired upon him, but missed him, when one of the Sepoy's comrades speared him, and took him prisoner.
- „ 30.—25th March. Nunkoo, a servant of the farmer of Burya, in Khyrabad, killed Niddha Passee in a quarrel which took place between his and his victim's wife.
- 30th March. Byrum Khan, of Nanparah, killed three Sepoys of Moortza Koolee, the brother of the younger widow of the late Munour Ally Khan, and seized upon his Mootsuddie and two other servants.
- May 1.—3rd April. Juggurnath, the notorious dacoit, attacked the village of Juree, in Sultanpore, and carried off four of its inhabitants.
- 5th April. The refractory zemindar of Jalalpore seized upon the property of Kalee, shopkeeper of Enowha, and carried him away as a prisoner.
- On the same day, the followers of Sahijrambuksh, Talookdar, attacked the village of Daryapore, and set fire to it.
- „ 2.—1st April. Teijbahadoor, with twenty-five armed men, attacked Mouza Saree, of which he had been unjustly dispossessed by Aga Husein, the Manager of the Aldaymhow district, and, in the conflict which ensued between him and the present farmer of the village, two men were killed and four wounded, on both sides.
- 8th April. Some four horsemen wounded a goldsmith of Newabgunj, in the vicinity of a tank where a regiment of Infantry and a detachment of Sowars were encamped.
- 9th April. Soraj Balle and other refractory shareholders of Mouza Den Sakee, in Khyrabad, attacked and plundered the inhabitants, and set fire to their houses, by which seventeen cattle were destroyed.
- „ 3.—3rd April. Subadar Sing, zemindar of Mouza Deh, in Esowlee, attacked the village of Bekhatmow, and set fire to the houses of the inhabitants.
- 6th April. Durshun and Mehpal, dacoits, seized upon Kalka, Brahmin, of Siddhore, and carried him away.
- 26th April. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded two travellers on the Cawnpore road, and robbed them of their property.
- „ 4.—11th April. Soorujbulle and Roshun, dacoits, attacked the inhabitants of Rajapore, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, killed one Koormee, wounded a cultivator, and robbed the other inhabitants of their property.
- On the same day, Subdan Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Beejapore, attacked the village of Juggutpore, killed one and wounded two of the inhabitants, and set fire to their houses, by which five persons were burnt to death.
- On the same day, a fight took place between Dheyra Sing and Dunial Sing, of Dekhowlee, for their rights and interests in some mowah trees, which terminated in a loss of nine men killed and eight men wounded on both sides.
- „ 5.—7th April. In a fight between Busharut and others of Palee and the cultivators of Mouza Ramapore, Basharut and two of the cultivators were wounded.

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- 5.—9th April. Bechadyal, the Collector of Customs of Gondah Bharaitch, arrested Goolzar, liquor-seller, beat him severely, and kept him confined for three days without giving him anything to eat or drink, or allowing him to satisfy the calls of nature. The prisoner was so much distressed that he wounded himself; but his persecutor had no compassion, and subjected him to further torture.
- 14th April. Ojaigur and other refractory zemindars of Behtar, in Hurha, attacked the village of Manohurpore, plundered and set fire to the property of the inhabitants, and carried off some of them as prisoners. They committed a similar outrage in Mouza Khyra, and carried off twenty of its inhabitants.
- 6.—A party of Abdool Husein's men on duty on the Cawnpore road, seized one Ramdeen for attempting to run away with a bag containing some valuable stones belonging to a traveller, and brought both parties, together with the stones, to their Commanding Officer. On their way to Lucknow, they also apprehended a traveller named Gungadeen, without any cause, and took the prisoners before the Minister, who made over the stones to Moonshee Mahomed Husein, and ordered the prisoners into confinement.
- 7.—4th April. Futteh Ally, zemindar of Mouza Kokha, arrested and confined Mithoo and Thakoor, Passees, for killing one Mindae; but Shunkur Sing, of Juggutpore, stood security and got them released.
- 14th April. Five men were mortally wounded in a private quarrel at Bareilly. One man was killed and one wounded in the city.
- 8.—14th April. Ajoodhia Sing, the refractory zemindar of Katawun, in Sultanpore, attacked the house of one Kaleechurn, plundered his property, and carried off his children.
- 16th April. The refractory zemindars of Mooie and Sundoo, in Rudowlee, attacked the village of Teekur, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off the Chief of the village and his son, and three other persons.
- The Talookdar of Murarmow detained the cargo of a wrecked boat belonging to Ramanund, a merchant of Cawnpore, with a view to extort money from the owner.
- 9.—14th April. Makhun Sing and other inhabitants of Chotamow, in Russoolabad, attacked the village of Goordharie, set fire to the barns, wounded the nephew, and carried away the son of one Baseith.
- On the same day, two persons were killed in a private quarrel at Hurha.
- 17th April. The refractory zemindar of Mouza Khagesur attacked Bhowanee, a traveller in Oounaon, and robbed him of his property.
- On the same day, Bikhram Sing and Seetul Sing, shareholders in Mouza Bholaee, killed one of their copartners.
- 10.—10th April. Ram Sahaie and Bisram, of Pathukpore, attacked the house of Hera, liquor-seller, plundered his property, and set fire to the house.
- 20th April. Basharat Ally and Ameer Ally killed the children of Mahmood Ally, and effected their escape.
- 24th April. Symbur Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Shamow, attacked the farm of Jynteepershad, made twenty-two prisoners, and drove away one hundred head of cattle belonging to the inhabitants.
- 26th April. Ahmed Allee, the Manager of the Pertaubgurb district, attacked the Mouzas of Bidehtee and Newhalpore, for the arrest of Ajoodhia Sing and other dacoits; but, finding that they had escaped, he forcibly brought away four of the female inhabitants. The relatives of the females came to claim them from the Manager, but he put them also in durance, and sent the youngest and handsomest of the females to his seraglio. One of these unfortunate creatures is said to have died, and the remaining two are still in confinement.
- 11.—16th April. Runzan Ally, the landed proprietor of Bilkhur, attacked the house of Bhugwa, liquor-seller, of Mouza Khamotee, plundered his property, and carried off two females, inmates of his house, as prisoners.
- 8th April. Symbur Sing, the refractory Talookdar, of Shahmow, set fire to three villages, by which one man and much cattle were destroyed, and the huts burnt down.
- 9th April. Lack Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Kotubpore, attacked the village, wounded three of the cultivators, robbed them of their property, and set fire to their rubbee crops.
- 12th April. Subdhan Sing and Ushruf Ally, attacked Mouza Bhulwarah, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to their houses, and took shelter in the Moonpore fort.
- 14.—9th April. The followers of Chundee Sing, and other refractory shareholders in Bunthur, attacked the village of Manohurpore, set fire to the barns, plundered the inhabitants, and carried off many of them as prisoners.
- 20th April. Kalkabuksh, the refractory shareholder of Govowna, at the instance of the Talookdar of Ourangabad, set fire to the barns in Rampore, and wounded two female inhabitants of that village, and effected his escape.
- 15.—22nd April. Vazeer Sing and Buhman Sing, the refractory zemindars of Chundoopore and Khyree, in Shahabad, attacked these villages, and carried off all the rubbee crops belonging to the inhabitants.
- 30th April. The men of the refractory Talookdar of Shahmow set fire to the village of Hajeepore, and effected their escape.
- Last evening, Kasein Ally, a Sepoy employed under Bundeh Ally, coachman, wounded his mistress, Mussamut Ladoo. The police came to apprehend the offender, but his comrades resisted their authority, and did not suffer him to be carried off by them.
- Two other persons were wounded in a private quarrel in the city, and one female was killed at Khyrabad.

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- May 17.—7th April. Lack Sing, a refractory shareholder in Kotubpore, attacked the village of Neopora, set fire to the barns of Parumsookh, cultivator, and wounded four men.
- 17th April. Chandka Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Rampore, attacked the village of Pindarah, killed a cowherd and wounded a Brahmin.
- 20th April. Symbur Sing, a refractory shareholder in Shahmow, set fire to the village of Takree, plundered the inhabitants, and wounded two cultivators.
- Jawahur Khan, Subadar, and Ameer Khan, Jemadar, of a detachment of Artillery, under the command of Captain Roshun Ally, at the instance of the Captain, desired the Gunners under them to grant receipts in full payment of all demands on account of their pay, to Moonshee Moozuffer Ally. The men declined doing so, unless they received the arrears of pay due to them for 1259 and '60, Fuslee; and, on being pressed to do so, they confined the Subadar and Jemadar. The Captain became alarmed at their proceeding, and ordered them to be paid off from the sale proceeds of some of his property.
- „ 18.—25th April. Some Passees marauders attacked the saltpetre manufactory at Kumlapore, wounded two men, and carried off five or six bullock-loads of the saltpetre.
- On the same day, Runjeet Sing, the refractory shareholder of Mouza Rawut Seraie, attacked and set fire to Mouza Daudoopore, and plundered the inhabitants.
- 30th April. Hernam Sing, a shareholder in Mouza Del Pergunnah Esowlee, had Shewnath Sepoy shot for demanding his pay.
- „ 19.—5th May. The Talookdar of Osmanpore attacked Mouza Koolee, plundered the revenue collections, and some property belonging to the inhabitants, and carried off a female and child.
- „ 21.—24th April. Ausan Sing, an insurgent Chief, attacked the village of Bharowlee, and was wounded and taken prisoner by the Manager, on the part of Banee Madho Talookdar.
- 3rd May. Ghosunfur Ally, a relative of the late Golam Huzrut, with 125 armed men, attacked the village of Allypore, killed one, wounded two of the farmer's servants, and plundered the collections of the village and the property of the inhabitants.
- On the same day, Moonnoo Sing and other servants of Moorlee Manohur killed Gobray and Runjeet Sing, Brahmin, and mortally wounded one Buktownree. Teeka, a cultivator of Mizzgunj, in the estate of Absun Eunuch, attacked the house of Gungadeen, of Hasungunj, and killed his brother.
- „ 22.—Bholanath, a servant of Eunuch Bashur, arrested one Kishunlall, for a sum of fifty rupees due to him, and kept him confined in his own house for three days, without allowing him a morsel of bread or a mouthful of water. On the fourth day, he was allowed to go home, escorted by a guard of Sepoys, to take some food; but he had scarcely done bathing when he was pressed to return. With an excuse to put on his dress, the man went into his house and destroyed himself and his family, consisting of a wife and three children, by setting fire to a cell in which he had shut them up. Bholanath afterwards confiscated the property of the deceased, and placed some Sepoys on his house. Through the dread of the Eunuch, the authorities at Lucknow did not take any notice of the circumstance.
- „ 23.—Yesterday, Velait Ally, a trooper of the African Cavalry, was summoned by the Police for maltreating and burning a boy with red-hot iron; but he resisted the summons, and forcibly detained the boy, who had gone over with the Police Officer to point him out.
- „ 24.—10th May. Kalka Sing, the refractory landed proprietor of Govowna in Khyrabad, attacked the village of Peerie, set fire to all the barns in the place, and killed three and wounded four persons.
- 11th May. Some Passees marauders attacked a wedding party, at the house of Bukhtowrie Passees, of Khaleepore, set fire to the house, and killed thirteen persons.
- 24th April. Madhepershad, a refractory shareholder of Purhur in Aldaymhow, set fire to the farm of his brother, and drove away one hundred head of cattle belonging to the cultivators of Mouza Munduff.
- 10th May. Hirwa, the Chief of the Goordhurtee village, stopt the marriage procession of Runjeet Sing passing through the village, and demanded the release of his son, whom the latter had in prison. In the fight which ensued between the parties, the Chief was wounded, some of the followers of the procession killed, and the bride herself taken a prisoner.
- „ 28.—7th May. Some dacoits attacked the house of Soonoo, shopkeeper, of Sultangunj, plundered his property, and carried him off as a prisoner.
- On the same day, Gunesh Sing, the landed proprietor of Tukwamow, killed one Sunkra for stealing four seers of wheat from his barn, and confined Gujwa, a brother of the deceased.
- 9th May. Odut Sing and other co-partners of Takeerbuksh, the landed proprietor of Kakur Golah, killed the proprietor and usurped his land.
- „ 29.—12th May. Some dacoits attacked a wedding-party, at the house of Holass, Passees of Kheeroun, killed and wounded fourteen persons, and set fire to the house, by which four others were burnt to death.
- On the same day, Nundkomar, the Tehseeldar of Toolseepore, arrested one Bulda, a British subject, on a false accusation of theft, and, with a view to extort some money from him, beat him to such an extent that he died thereof.
- „ 30.—5th May. The nephew of Ramsahaic, the refractory Chief of Pathuckpore, attacked and wounded some of the salt merchants of Hurya Khyrah, and threatened their lives if they did not desert the place.
- 9th May. Sunt Sing and Dhoulul Sing, the refractory landed proprietors of

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- Mahowlee in Rudowlee, attacked the village of Syndpore, wounded two of its inhabitants, and effected their escape. The men of the Zoolficar Sufdaree Battalion, who were stationed there, did not even attempt to arrest the offenders.
- On the same day, Mahomed Stasun, and Mungul Khan, the insurgent Chief of Deogaon in Jugdespore, seized upon Shewdeen, a shopkeeper of Mouza Puttee, and demanded a ransom of rupees 1,500, threatening to brand him with a red-hot iron if he did not comply with their demand.
- May 31.—10th May. Kootub Sing and Dial Sing, the refractory landed proprietors of Rampore, attacked the house of their co-partner, Adhun Sing, killed him and his son, plundered his property, and seized upon his land.
- 14th May. A Brahmin killed a writer in Chehra in Khyrabad, and effected his escape. The men employed under Huseinbeg, patrol, wounded one Kasim, for preventing them from inflicting a beating upon one Tokie, his relation. Another man was wounded in the City in a private quarrel.
- June 1.—11th May. Cheit Sing, a Sepoy of the Hurha Nizamut, killed one Purrum Sookh, and was put in custody.
- 12th May. Nundkomar, the Tehseeldar of Toolseepore, released some thug and dacoit prisoners, on receiving a douceur from them.
- 14th May. Kalka Sing, a refractory shareholder of Mouza Gorownah, set fire to the village of Khaspore, by which the barn and the property of the inhabitants were destroyed.
- 30th May. A robbery was committed on a waggon-train going to Cawnpore.
- 2.—11th May. Two murders were committed in the Khyrabad district.
- 14th May. Some robbers broke into the house of Nundoo Koorme, of Pursadepore, in Salone, wounded him, and robbed him of all his property.
- 15th May. A man was killed in a private quarrel in the district of Salone. A traveller died from the effects of dhatoorah, administered to him by some one at Ferozegunj.
- 4.—16th May. A traveller was killed by some unknown person or persons in Moholee, in Mahomdee.
- 20th May. Teeka, a vegetable vendor of Mowhan, killed Gungadeen, of Hasun Khyrah, and wounded his brother.
- 6.—Yesterday a boy was killed and stripped of his gold and silver ornaments at Hyderabad, in Lucknow.
- A female was killed in the City by a Sepoy of the Uskaree Battalion.
- 9.—13th May. A thief was beaten to death at Kootubpore, in Mahomdee.
- 15th May. Another was killed in a private quarrel at Rumberpore.
- 20th May. Dirbegay Sing, of Amuria, seized upon a blacksmith of Gungowlee, plundered his property, and released him after extorting a ransom of rupees 100 from him.
- Buldee, Sepoy of the Honourable Company's Service, was killed in Oude, on his way home from Hyderabad, Scinde.
- The son of Seedee Secuddur, of the African Cavalry, wounded Sudhan, Brahmin, a Sowar of the Tircha Cavalry, and refused to obey the Police when summoned.
- 11.—19th May. Bhowannee Aheer, Contractor of Customs at Ismaeelgunj, seized upon Ramdeen, an opium-merchant, and robbed him of all his money.
- 20th May. In an affray between Jowahir Sing and Beeneedut, Shareholders of Mouza Behta, nine persons were killed and wounded on both sides.
- Bikramajeet Sing, dacoit, with thirteen armed men, attacked the farm of Madho Sing, of Gurh Amaithee, and was killed, together with his followers, by the men of the farmer.
- 12.—20th May. Shew Golam, a dacoit who had lately been reinstated in his farm, wounded one Golam Dustgur, and was in return killed by him and his relations.
- 21st May. Fakeerbuksh and Daoood Khan, the refractory landed proprietors of Moe and Sundwa, attacked the village of Basodhee, plundered the inhabitants, and set fire to their houses.
- On the same day, a female was killed at Khumrah, in Russoolabad.
- 23rd May. Nine men were wounded in a boundary dispute between Naraen Sing and Zalim Sing, Shareholders of Mouza Sukronee, in Gopamow.
- 13.—28th May. Ukber-beg, farmer of Saadutnuggur, in Khyrabad, seized upon the village of Kiraee belonging to the landed proprietor of Sonah and Phoosree, and drove away 500 head of cattle belonging to them.
- 3rd June.—The same Ukber-beg, with 500 men, and 5 field-pieces, attacked the village of Hurhapoor, killed one and wounded three of the inhabitants, plundered their property, and set fire to the village.
- The next morning, while he attacked the village of Abadee, and opened his fire on the inhabitants, Keisree Sing, the landed proprietor of Ahroree, at his instance, set fire to Mouza Sussee, and drove away about 500 head of cattle belonging to the inhabitants. It is said that Ukber-beg commits these depredations and outrages with the connivance of Mosahib Ally, fiddler, and Asud-beg, a Judicial Officer in the Court.
- 4th June. Seetlabuksh, and other refractory farmers of Sultanpore, attacked the village of Hurgaon, seized upon the Zilladar and his Mootsuddie, and plundered the collections of the village and the property of the inhabitants.
- 14.—20th May. Husein Ally, Rujjub Ally, and Soojaut Ally, refractory Shareholders of Mouza Kunjoree, and Sheir-beg and Wasil-beg, dacoits, who were in jail, obtained their release through the influence of Turhut Ally, the eunuch of Her Highness the Jenab Aliah, and attacked the above-named village, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to their houses, and carried off nine cultivators.
- 23rd May. One Ameer Ally attacked the town of Ehowna, and carried off two men as prisoners.

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- June 14.—On the same day, Kalka Sing, a refractory shareholder in Gorowna, attacked the village of Gundelah, and set fire to the houses of the inhabitants, by which all their property was destroyed.
- 24th May. Guneish Sing, Sepoy of the Honourable Company's Service, and one Mindace Sing, were killed, and two other individuals wounded, in a private quarrel at Deriabad.
- 15.—16th May. One Shewdeen Aheer was wounded and robbed of his property, by Toorsut and Kesho, inhabitants of Mouza Moreena.
- 18.—27th May. Mohun Sing, Jamugdar of Pahoghurya, seized upon Rahum Khan, with a view to realize six rupees, due from him for the rent of certain lands, and beat him to such an extent that he died.
- On the same day, Ruggcho, Brahmin, of Jusruthpore, killed Kashee Aheer, for procuring information regarding the dead body of a boy whom he had formerly killed, with a view to possess himself of his gold and silver ornaments.
- 29th May. Odait Sing, the refractory farmer of Dhanawan, attacked the house of Ganeish Sing, the landed proprietor of Mootsuddeepore, plundered his property, and carried off two blacksmiths and the proprietor, as prisoners.
- 7th June. The Police Officer at Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and the Manager on the part of Sarubjeet Sing, Talookdar, arrested some Brahmins, with a view to extort a tax from them, on account of their rent-free lands, and pressed them so hard to satisfy their unjust demands, that two of the Brahmins poisoned themselves and died.
- Lutchmun Sing, Sepoy, killed Hafiz Ibraheem, in the City, and effected his escape.
- 19.—6th June. Ukber-beg, Talookdar of Saadutnuggur, set fire to Mouza Peerie, and plundered 400 maunds of wheat belonging to the inhabitants. He then attacked the village of Azeezpore, and sustained a loss of eight men killed and seven wounded, in the fight which ensued between him and the inhabitants, in consequence of the attack.
- 8th June. A Sepoy of the Honourable Company's Service was strangled by some unknown person, in the farm of Omrao Sing, of Muddeemow, in Russoolabad. Though the farmer had been strongly suspected of committing the deed, yet no notice was taken of the affair.
- 20.—13th May. Kulwa Passee, with fifteen armed men, attacked the house of Badul Passee, and mortally wounded him.
- 29th May. Janukjee, dacoit, was killed in an attack made by him on the house of Ramboll, the landed proprietor of Bulkepore, and his remains were hung on a tree on the public road.
- 31st May. Shewbuksh, a refractory shareholder of Meheengaon, attacked, and set fire to, the house of Dabeeram, Mahaun, and drove away 100 head of cattle belonging to him.
- Yesterday, Mokhun, a Passee marauder, who had lately been set at liberty by Mosahib Ally, fiddler, attacked the house of Buckshee Sodh, of Futtehpoore, killed his son, wounded another relation, and robbed him of all his property. The corpse of the deceased was brought to the palace gate, and to the fiddler for redress; but no notice was taken of the complaint.
- 21.—4th June. Oodait Nareen, the refractory Talookdar of Dhunawan, with a number of armed men, attacked the Daleppore market, wounded three shopkeepers, and carried off Ramgolam, grain-parcher, with his property.
- 6th June. Ameer Ally, a co-partner of Mukhdoom Ally, of Ehowna, attacked and plundered the house of Mehrban, Brahmin, killed his brother, wounded him, and carried off his wife.
- 10th June. Oomeid Sing, of Mooradoopore, in Bijnour, wounded Nikka, cowherd, who had lately returned from the Dekhan. The followers of this Oomeid Sing are said to be committing all sorts of depredations on the Cawnpore road with impunity.
- 11th June. Ally Buksh and Ishae, of Bharaitch, killed one Ahmed Ally, and wounded his mother and sister, and were in consequence taken into custody.
- 22.—28th May. Some dacoits attacked the house of one Behraitee, of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and wounded him severely.
- 2nd June. Doorga, a nephew of the landed proprietor of Tejeepore, attacked a party of money-changers on their way to Lucknow, robbed them of their money, and carried them off as prisoners.
- 3rd June. Juggurnath, dacoit, attacked and set fire to Mouza Surinam, in Esowlee. On the same day, some dacoits attacked the house of one Heeraloll, of Naseempore, and robbed him of property valued at rupees 1,000.
- 14th June. A party of Captain Barlow's men, at Nanparah, attacked the marriage procession of Udhoot Sing, killed him and seven of his followers, plundered the procession, and carried off fourteen prisoners.
- 23.—3rd June. Kalka Sing, an insurgent Chief, attacked the village of Gorowna, in Khyrabad, wounded one of the female inhabitants, and set fire to the village.
- 6th June. Bishunnauth, Brahmin, of Mouza Baroku, killed his mother, and burnt her dead body at the gate of Futteh Sing, farmer, for increasing the assessment of his land.
- On the same day, the landed proprietor of Khaleemow, in Sandila, killed his partner, and effected his escape.
- 25.—It is reported that, for the last few years, the men of Moonshee Ameer Hyder, who is in the pay of Prince Fareidoon Kadur, the General, and employed under the Eunuch Basheer, used to guard a certain mango tree, in a grove at Gooshaengunj, and send the fruit every season to Mashook Mahul; that Jowahir Ally, the Eunuch of her Highness the Jenab Aliah, sent some of his men to guard the tree this season, but that they were expelled by the men of the Moonshee. On the 23rd

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of this month, the Eunuch sent some 400 of his men, in company with Khoshall Sing and Mosahib Ally, dacoits, to punish the men of the Moonshiee, and, a fight ensuing, many men were killed and wounded on both sides.

- June 25.—23rd June. Kazim Ally, an officer in the Cavalry commanded by Mahomed Usgur, having received orders from Mahomed Khan, the Minister's Darogah, went to Dulgeet Sing, the Agent of Goorbuksh Sing, Talookdar, and demanded the payment of some money due from him, and, a fight ensuing, the officer and two of his sowars were severely wounded.
- „ 26.—3rd June. Some robbers killed a servant of Beharee, a shopkeeper of Sandila, and effected their escape.
On the same day, Kishun-pershad, Talookdar of Purbur, attacked the farm of Gowrie Shumkur, of Tandah, plundered the cultivators of their property, and carried off one of them as prisoner.
6th June. Some dacoits attacked the village of Peeriepore, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, wounded three of the inhabitants, and plundered all of them of their property.
- „ 27.—Enaet Husein, a companion of Nadir Khan, an escaped offender, finding him arrested by the Police, wounded three of the Burkundaizes, one of whom died of the wound. He was afterwards taken into custody with his companion.
- „ 29.—Yesterday, some dacoits attacked Mewateepoorah, in Allygunj, and wounded two of the inhabitants.
The dead body of a youth, bearing marks of sword cuts, was found lying wrapped up in a carpet at Khyaleegunj, in the city.
- „ 30.—9th June. Shewdan Sing, a refractory shareholder of Bachera, in Sadurpore, attacked the village of Bhoorkoorah, wounded a cowherd, and plundered the inhabitants of their property. They were, in return, attacked by the chief of the village; but they effected their escape, with a loss of one man killed and two taken prisoners.
10th June. Bhowanin Sing, the son of the landed proprietor of Urjoonpore, insulted Sultabuksh, Rajpoot, by seizing his servant and shaving his head. The Rajpoot returned the insult by acting similarly, and a fight ensuing between them, both parties were wounded by each other, and the Rajpoot died of the wounds.
- July 2.—8th June. Mahamund, Brahmin, of Chera, in Khyrabad, killed one Ramdeen Kyth, and effected his escape.
11th June. Jowahir, shepherd, of Bondair, in Khyrabad, killed a man whom he stated to be a thief, and threw his dead body into a pond.
13th June. Nohur Sing, the landed proprietor of Mouza Bunine, rescued Kamul Sing and Goorbuksh Sing, his bankers, from the custody of the Thannadar of Russoolabad, where they were confined, for causing the death of an infant child, by forcibly detaining and preventing its mother from giving it suck.
- „ 3.—21st June. Boodhwa and Khirmaun, cowherds of Oura, in Shahabad, killed one Mokund, in his house at Madeena, in Mohumdee, and effected their escape.
On the same day, some of the soldiers of Sahjrambuksh, Talookdar, killed the son of Kalunder Sing, Havildar of the Honourable Company's Service.
The shopkeepers of Saadutgunj closed their shops, and came to the palace-gate to complain against Muthrapershad, for compelling them to buy his new iron weights, and were turned out by Shurf-ood-Dowlah Golam Raza, who is favourably disposed towards the oppressor.
- „ 4.—15th June. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Ameer Khan, of Fyzabad, on his way to Bharaitch, and robbed him of his property.
16th June. Goolzar and other Brahmins of Hushunpore plucked some fruits from the mango tope of one Madhopershad, and, on being prevented from doing so, mortally wounded the proprietor of the tope.
18th June. One man was killed, and another wounded, in a private quarrel at Mulleehabad.
- „ 5.—9th June. Odwut Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Dhunda, in Sultanpore, attacked the hamlet of Daleppore, wounded one of the inhabitants, plundered their property, and carried off five prisoners.
12th June. Madhopershad, the refractory Talookdar of Purhur, in Aldaymhow, attacked Ooskamow, and some other villages, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to their houses, drove away 200 head of cattle, and carried off Gumgadeen and other cowherds.
Many of the inhabitants have already gone and settled in the British territory, and many are preparing to do so, to avoid outrage.
14th June. Kewul Sing, and other landed proprietors of Sandee, robbed one Yasoof Khan, in his way to Cawnpore.
- „ 6.—10th June. The landed proprietor of Kuchwun in Sandila attacked Dabeedeen, shopkeeper, of Mahewa, and robbed him of his property.
11th June. Some thieves broke into the house of Misreeloll Brahmin, of Nawabgunj, wounded him, and robbed his property.
On the same day, Gokul and another Brahmin, of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, took one Sooruj Bullee to a mango grove, on pretence of buying some mangoes, and killed him, for fear of his making them restore the property which they had stolen from his house.
12th June. Some dacoits attacked the house of Kabindur, Brahmin, of Pauree, robbed him of his property, and carried him off as a prisoner.
13th June. Doorga Sing, a shareholder in Mouza Tejeemow, seized upon Heenga, liquor-vendor of Ulmansgunj, burnt his body with red hot iron, and made him promise to pay a ransom of sixty rupees for his release.

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- July 7.—18th June. Rahine Sing, the landed proprietor of Huseinpore, attacked the family of Bahadoor Sing, Rajpoot of Mahomedpore, in a grove where they had gone to perform some religious ceremonies, wounded his sons, Chyt Sing and Chubbeelay Sing, and carried off his daughter, a girl of fourteen years of age.
- „ 7.—22nd June. Two murders were committed in the Ulmansgunj forest, at Mouza Bhowanina, Pergunnah Pertaubgurh.
On the same day, Golab Sing, Chowdry of Surwesee, turned out Bhugwunt Sing, father of Amund Sing, Sepoy, of the Honourable Company's Service, and had the Sepoy killed by one Girwur Sing for demanding his due.
- „ 10.—18th June. Mussummat Bunno, of Rudowlee, at the instance of her paramour, Khadim Russool, poisoned her husband, who had returned to her after a period of five years.
20th June. Dahun, a shareholder in Mouza Karunda, who is employed under the eunuch Dianut, killed his copartner Pahalwaun Buksh, and effected his escape.
29th June. A fight took place between Madaree and Madro, Brahmins, of Daheepore, in Hurha, for the rights and interests of a certain piece of land, and it resulted in the loss of two men killed, and six wounded, on both sides.
30th June. Guneish, farmer, of Mouza Hamara, in Mohumdee, seized upon one Lahorie, a landholder, and insulted him, by getting his moustaches plucked by his servants. The poor man took the insult so much to heart that he stabbed himself and died.
- „ 11.—17th June. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Moonna, and other washermen of Sandila, on their way home from Sonee Khera, and robbed them of their clothes.
18th June. Oree, cultivator of Mouza Bussoree, committed suicide, because he had been pressed hard by the Zemindar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, to pay enhanced rent for his land.
On the same day, Lutchmun and Heeraloll, brothers of the landed proprietor of Hajeepoor, shot one Dhamur Ally, for taking the contract of their land from the Amil of Shahabad.
19th June. Ratee Sing, a refractory shareholder, of Mouza Jehotee, and Jorawur Passee, of Mugrampore, attacked the houses of Ramsahai and other landed proprietors, in the Mouza, killed and wounded eight persons, and drove away their cattle.
On the same day, some thieves wounded Kalay Khan, proprietor of a mango tope. Upon this, Mahomed Husein, a companion of the proprietor, shot one of the thieves, and hung his corpse upon a tree.
6th July. The wife of Oree Passee, of Ranapore, in Hydergurh, in spite of the Passee's entreaties, burnt herself alive, with one of his handkerchiefs.
- „ 12.—17th June. Dhunwa Passee, in the employ of Chowdry Gopal Sing, killed Purshadee Passee, of Nasirpore, without any cause. The Chowdry did not attend to the complaint of the son of the deceased.
18th June. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded Jhaoo and Buldan, blacksmiths, of Mouza Kalka, on their way home from Saadutgunj, and robbed them of their property.
26th June. Symber Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Shahmow, attacked Mouza Jugdewapore for plunder, but was repulsed by the inhabitants, with a loss of three men killed.
Two Sepoys, sent by Busarut Ally, the eunuch of the Minister, came to the house of one Ubdool Kadur, whose case has been pending in Adawlut-ool-Alia, extorted from him ten rupees, and demanded ten more. When the poor man failed to satisfy their unjust demand, they attempted to rush into his female apartments, but were prevented from so doing by the interference of Ameer Ally and Aga Ally. They then wounded the former, and inflicted a severe beating upon the latter, and carried him a prisoner to the eunuch, who confined him in his own house.
- „ 13.—Mussummat Choonia killed her husband, at the instance of her paramour, Fazul Ally, and threw his body into a well.
- „ 14.—Deenah Sing, and other inhabitants of Mouza Bomujh, attacked the house of Esree Sing, contractor of the Mouza, killed him and his infant child, and plundered all his household property.
24th June. Shumsodeen, a servant of the Talookdar of Bulrampore, killed Bukhtawar Khan, Sepoy of the farmer of Toolseepore, and robbed him of his property.
29th June. Some thieves killed Ramdeen, the chief of Mokeempore, and effected their escape.
Busarut Ally, the eunuch of the Minister, had the prisoner, Daha, charged with kidnapping, removed from the city Kotwalee, without his being committed for trial.
- „ 16.—20th June.—Ata Husein, of Pearaypoor, attacked the house of his copartner, Kootub Ally, wounded Kalunder Buksh, brother of the latter, and plundered his household property.
21st June. Moonnoo Gosaeen, of Muleehatao, mortally wounded one Chunga Gosaeen, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- „ 17.—20th June. Ram Golam Sing, Talookdar of Eetah, in Salone, attacked the farm of Ubdooosobhan, killed one of his tenants, plundered their property, and drove away their cattle.
On the same day, Ajoodhia and Purmodh, copartners of Sireepal, a farmer in the Gondah district, attacked his house, and murdered his brother, son, and wife.

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- 29th June. Kour Ziladam and Rampershad, the landed proprietor of Mouza Butteesa, attacked, and killed, the landed proprietor of Khoosrapore.
- July 18.—26th June. Sogan Sing, the refractory shareholder of Mouza Buroka, in Russoolabad, attacked the Mouza, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to their houses, wounded two of them, and carried off a similar number as his prisoners.
- „ 29th June. Some one killed the son of Ghumsam, banker of Mahona, and threw the body into a ditch.
- 30th June. Ukbur Beigh, the farmer of Saadutnuggur and Diariah, attacked the house of one Bhola, plundered his property, and carried off his brother.
- Bholay Sing, Rajpoot, of Mouzah Poe, in Sandila, beat Ramdeen, cowherd, to death, without any dread of consequences.
- Daleep, and other inhabitants of Mouza Kharowlie, in Sultanpore, attacked the house of Mungul Sing, killed Shewcharun Sing, Havildar, and Shunkur Sing, Naick, 6th Native Infantry, and two other inmates of the house, and plundered his property. The authorities of the place took no notice of the case.
- „ 20.—20th June. Madhopershad, the refractory shareholder of Purhur, in Sultanpore, attacked the village of Turwa Punchum, plundered the inhabitants of their property, set fire to their houses, and carried off two of them as prisoners.
- 21st June. Jhubbos Sing and other zemindars, of Mouza Oosya, in Suffeepore, wounded Cheda and Rumzanee, Sepoys of the Zemindar of Mouza Molee, for stopping their carts laden with grain for duty.
- 25th June. Mukka Passeur, of Kishunpoora, quarrelled with Gowree, Brahmin, for some mangoes, and wounded him with a sword. He was in return killed by the Brahmin.
- „ 21.—1st July. The men of Beharee Lall, the farmer of Nehoollee and Beebeepore, attacked and killed Oree Passeur, who was carrying a sum of 200 rupees to Bahadoor Sing, Talookdar of Asudamow, and carried off the money.
- 2nd July. Bhola, and other tailors of Bajaygunj, attacked the house of Jodhue, tailor, of Bhugwuntnuggur, in Sandila, plundered his property, and carried off his daughter, a girl of twelve years old. The authority of the place did not take any notice of the outrage.
- 3rd July. Malek Mehrab and Amum Khan, of Palee, wounded each other in a quarrel which arose between them about planting a neem tree; and Asalut Khan, the nephew of the former, killed one Karamut, without any cause. The Tehseeldar of the district did not take any notice of the deed, in consequence of the offender being employed in the Nasree Battalion. Doark Sing, Sepoy in the employ of her Highness the Jenab Aliah, has been killed in her estate at Onithee, where he had been deputed to demand the payment of rent from a certain tenant.
- Laljee, goldsmith, and a sweeper girl, were wounded in the city by an unknown person.
- „ 23.—Elah Yar Khan, and other refractory zemindars of Ukwanpore, attempted to drive the cattle which Roopun, Brahmin, of Kajorah, in Shahabad, had let loose to graze in the vicinity of Husnapore, and, having been prevented by the Brahmin from so doing, they wounded him, and effected their escape.
- 8th July. Leela Kahee, of Tilooe, murdered his wife without any fear of consequences, and the authority of the village paid no attention to the complaint of the father of the murdered woman.
- On the same day, Shewbuksh, and other refractory characters of Sikrowrah, in company with Runjeet Sing, attacked the house of Goordeen and Esree Sing, wounded the former, and killed two of his relations.
- 12th July. Durriao Sing, a shareholder of Mouza Bhoor Koorah, attacked and killed Burwun, Brahmin, a servant of Bulbhudder Sing, and robbed him of his property.
- „ 24.—5th July. In a boundary dispute between Lultabuksh, a refractory shareholder of Balaymow, and the zemindars of Mouza Madar Behawree, two men were killed and twelve wounded on both sides.
- 6th July. Odwut Naraen, shoemaker, of Beerumpore, killed his countryman, Ramdeen, Brahmin, and effected his escape. The farmer of the village confiscated the offender's property.
- 10th July. Esree Sing, a refractory shareholder of Baduria, attacked that Mouza, killed his copartner, Roostum Sing, and his nephew, and effected his escape.
- On the same day, some highwaymen attacked and wounded Becho, Brahmin, of Bunny, on his way to Hydergurh, and robbed him of all the money and jewels which he was carrying for one Choonneepershad.
- 11th July. A man was killed in a mango tope, at Doondia Khera.
- Fakeer Buksh, dacoit, wished Koche and Unguoo, Passees of Tikaitgunj, to join his band, and, on their refusing to do so, he wounded the latter on the head and chest, and carried off the former to his gang, where he cut off his nose, hands, and the tendons of his legs.
- 25.—6th July. Madhopershad, refractory Talookdar, of Purliur, attacked the Mouza of Buksopore and Mojahidpore, killed one of the inhabitants, and plundered their property. The inhabitants are deserting their villages for shelter in the British territories.
- 10th July. Some robbers wounded Honinut and three other watchmen in a mango tope, in Bilgram, and effected their escape.
- 11th July. Dal Sing, cultivator of Ourunga, poisoned himself, because he was unjustly oppressed and persecuted by the Kanoongo of the village.
- „ 26.—16th July. Futteh Bahadoor, brother of the late Sarabdoun Sing, dacoit, attacked the Mouza of Kumaon, and was driving away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants,

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when they pursued and killed three of his followers, and returned to their village with four men wounded on their side.

On the same day, Bhabootee Sing, zemindar, of Pawayan, in Muleehabad, killed Ramdeen and another cowherd of Mouza Kaden, and drove away their cattle.

17th July. Runjeet Sing, refractory Talookdar of Rawut Sarai, in Hydergurh, attacked the Mouza of Maupore, drove away the cattle, and carried off two of the inhabitants.

22nd July. The widow of Purlum Sing, rajpoot, of Dewrie, in Etowna, immolated herself on the funeral pile of her husband.

Mahomed Khan, Darogah of the Minister, sent for the prisoner, Mussamut Lutchmee, who was confined in the city Kotwalee, charged with kidnapping, and released her without trial.

July 27.—Bhaboot Sing, and other heirs of the late Goman Sing, murdered Shewcharun Sing, Jowahir Sing, Shunkur Sing, and Adheen Sing, of Jugdespore, in Sultanpore, and plundered their property.

„ 30.—13th July. Koolfut Sing, and other gunners on duty in Pergunnah Esowlee, and Ramdyal, a shareholder in Mouza Umra, seized upon Mungul Putwaree, and demanded rupees 500 from him. On his refusing to meet their demand, the gunners burnt him with red-hot iron, and, inflicting a severe beating upon him, compelled him to give them a note-of-hand for rupees 200, and to enter into a written obligation to forfeit rupees 500, if he exposed their conduct to any of the authorities.

On the same day, a woman was killed in Doondia Khera, in the jurisdiction of Heeralal, the Amil of Dulmow.

17th July. Ally Mahommed, a kinsman of Ushruf Ally, zemindar of Mahomdee, killed the zemindars, Karindah, Vizeer Ally, and effected his escape.

20th July. Ameer Ally, dacoit, attacked the house of Mattodeen, private, 4th Company, 9th Battalion Artillery, killed his father, plundered his property, and carried off his daughter-in-law.

„ 31.—1st June. Itifat Husein, Adjutant of the Zafur Mobaruck Battalion, attacked Symbur Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Shahmow; and, in the fight which ensued between the parties, the Adjutant killed the Karindah of the Talookdar, and two of his followers, and hung their heads on the frontier of Shahmow. Five persons were wounded on the side of the Adjutant.

4th June. The troops sent by the Amil of Sandila attacked the landed proprietors of Mouza Bukkher, who had withheld the payment of Government revenue; and, in the fight which took place, three men were killed, and two taken prisoners, on the side of the landholders.

15th July. The prisoner Munglee Sing, a shareholder in Mouza Bulsara, on pretence of collecting some money to pay the Government revenue, for which he had been taken into custody, gave his brother as a hostage, and obtained his release. About six hours after his release, he attacked Kalunder Ally, the Tehseeldar of Bachoba, with 500 armed men, killed one and wounded eleven of the Sepoys employed under the Tehseeldar, and plundered all the collections of the Elaka.

Some fifty dacoits attacked Fyzoollahgunj, the estate of Anees, fiddler, wounded three of the inhabitants, and plundered their property.

August 1.—14th July. A fight took place between Dabeebuksh Sing, Talookdar of Bishun Cheerpore, and Kishundut Panday, Talookdar of Dhanipore, in which six men were killed and wounded on both sides.

17th July. Kewul Sing, and other zemindars of Burwun, attacked and robbed some boats belonging to British subjects.

19th July. Rounuck Ally, Tehseeldar of Amethee, attacked Mouza Kurzundah, farmed by Jowahir Ally Khan, the Eunuch of her Highness the Jenab Aliah, and carried off twenty-five cultivators. In the resistance made by the men of the Eunuch, one man was killed and one wounded.

On the same day, Golam Ally, an officer of the Munsooree Cavalry, on duty in Mouza Dursawaun, destroyed the roof of a house belonging to Ram Sahaie, a refractory zemindar of the village. The zemindar, to avenge his wrongs, burnt and destroyed some betel fields belonging to some betel vendors of the village, who complained of the outrage to the Amil of the district. The Amil sent an order to the above officer, to redress the wrongs of the complainants; but, instead of obeying it, he confined three of them.

„ 2.—13th July. Emaum Khan, Sepoy of the Futteh Aish Battalion, killed Chobey, Jemadar of the Honourable Company's Service, because he did not allow him to take his cot.

14th July. A Sepoy of Captain Barlow's regiment, together with a Sepoy of the Contractor, Masoom Ally, came to the house of Teeluck, a confectioner of Bharaitch, and asked him for two pies worth of sugar, which the man said he had not in his shop. Upon this, about twelve Sepoys rushed into his house, insulted his family, and wounded and beat them unmercifully.

21st July. The Sepoys of Karamut Ally, Chowdry of Nawabgunj, killed the prisoner Buldes Passee, who attempted to effect his escape from their custody.

„ 3.—28th July. Some highwaymen attacked Keisree and Roopun, dak-runners, on their way to Goruckpore, and robbed them of the mail and of their property.

4.—15th July. Sooruj Balee and other Rajpoots of Mouza Gunga in Shahpoor, inflicted a severe beating upon the servants of Goor Naraen Mahunt, farmer of Mouza Rassolia, plundered his tenants, and set fire to their houses. In the affray, six men were wounded on both sides.

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- 6.—On the same day, the son of Bahadoor, a shareholder of Mouza Asifpoor, killed the nephew of his father's co-partner.
- 18th July. Shah Mahomed Hujjan, a Sepoy of the Nadree Regiment, killed one and wounded four of his caste, for refusing to dine with him.
- 17th July. Koonjun Sing, and other zemindars of Narwadah, stopped a dawk-runner, but were prevented from subjecting him to further molestation by the interference of some Sepoys.
- 20th July. Emam Buksh, butcher of Nusseerabad, killed another butcher without any cause.
- „ —21st July. In a boundary dispute between Kazim Husein, the Karindah of Feda Husein, and the proprietor of Mouza Tajpore, the former killed two relations of the latter, and carried off their heads.
- On the same day, some dacoits attacked the house of one Kareenbuksh, of Gondah, and plundered his household property.
- 26th July. A fight took place between the zemindars of Mouza Gobra, in which many men were killed and wounded on both sides.
- Bundeh Ally, coachman, inflicted a severe beating upon, and confined, Bhowannee, Motee, and Choorae, Bildars, employed in cutting down some gint trees, for refusing to pay him three rupees per month, which he demanded from them.
- „ 8.—14th July. Madhopershad, the refractory Talookdar of Purhur in Sultanpore, attacked the Bahadoor Mouza, and plundered the inhabitants of their property.
- 17th July. Bechoo and Shew, Dass of Khijoiegaon, mortally wounded Doorga, Brahmin, of Mouza Pooranoor, in consequence of some enmity existing between them.
- 23rd July. Asaulut Khan, of Gokhur, who, on a former occasion, killed Karawmut and Bashawrut Khan, attacked and killed Amaun Khan, Jhubboo Khan, and Munsookhy of Shahabad, and effected his escape.
- 25th July. The followers of Baboo Rambuksh of Doondyya Khayrah, attacked the village of Porunderpore, killed and wounded three of the inhabitants, and set fire to the village, by which twelve cattle were destroyed.
- Huseinbuksh, a Sepoy of the Mashookgunj Police, wounded his comrade, Misree Sing, in a quarrel which took place between them, and was in return severely wounded by him.
- „ 9.—20th July. Kaleedeen, Brahmin, of Bumbnowtee, killed Rumzanee, butcher, and plundered his property. The authority of the village did not take any notice of the deed.
- On the same day, Symber Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Shahmow, attacked the house of Roop Narain, liquor-seller of Poorah Dirgaj Sing, and set fire to all his household property.
- 21st July. Some dacoits attacked Mouza Buryarpore, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and carried off three of them.
- 23rd July. Subdhan Sing, the refractory shareholder of Mouza Beejapore, attacked the house of Mahamund, Brahmin, of Mouza Bamunhwa, plundered his household property, and carried off his son.
- „ 10.—16th July. Nurput Sing, zemindar of Mouza Pursoloh, attacked the Mouza of Busto, and drove away 400 head of cattle belonging to the inhabitants.
- 21st July. Sher Undaz Khan, the refractory farmer of Mouza Gopham, killed Holass Malgozar, of Mouza Kulkalee, and one Jewun; the latter for having advised the Malgozar to take the contract of the village.
- 26th July. Doorga Kachee, of Bidyapore, killed his brother Khagesoor, in consequence of some enmity existing between them.
- „ 11.—20th July. Some robbers attacked the tent of Runjeet Sing, Talookdar of Munthra in Biswah, who had come to pay his respects to the Amil of the district, wounded two of his servants, and effected their escape.
- On the same day, a murder was committed in Mahmoodabad.
- 22nd July. Some dacoits attacked the house of Poorun, barber, of Ranceepore, wounded him, and plundered his property.
- „ 13.—18th July. The followers of the refractory Talookdar of Shamow in Salone, attacked the village of Dirgaj Sing, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and set fire to their houses.
- 25th July. Guneish Sing, the refractory shareholder of Mouza Ghonsoopore, in company with Subdhan Sing, dacoit, attacked the house of one Gunga Sing, of the said village, wounded one of his servants, plundered all his property, and drove away his cattle.
- On the same day, Jydyal, a servant of Enayet Ally, farmer of Mouza Bhamun in Sultanpore, killed Foulad Khan, a Sepoy of the Amil, and took refuge in the fort of the farmer. The Amil sent some troops, who besieged the fort; and, in the fight which ensued, they killed the offender, and seized upon three of his companions, who had wounded one of their comrades in the conflict.
- A prisoner named Ojagur had been sentenced to death for murdering one Budla, but he saved his life by embracing Islamism, when the sentence was remitted.
- „ 15.—Mohib Ally, a servant of the Eunuch Dianut, was taken into custody by a Sepoy sentry, as he was coming out from the Mahal of Zeb Alum, one of the King's ladies of the Harem. The Eunuch, on hearing of the circumstance, sent for the Sepoy and the prisoner, and, having released the prisoner, confined the Sepoy.
- „ 16.—13th August. The Eunuch Basheer stationed some Peons and Sepoys at Sursy-ya-Ghat on the Ganges, to extort for him, from the merchants, an extra duty on their goods, equal to a moiety of the sum they pay at the King's Custom House.

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- August 12.—6th July. Bhimma, a servant of the late Dabee, Brahmin, of Mouza Madunda, in Dhoruhra, killed one Doorga, who was in the habit of associating with the widow of the Brahmin, and absconded. The Amil seized upon some of the widow's neighbours, and released them, after extorting money from them.
- „ 18.—31st July. Some cultivators in the employ of Balee Sing, farmer of Mouza Ganoor, killed Booho, vegetable vendor of Mouza Gowra, and robbed him of his property.
- 2nd August. A murder was committed in Kusbeh Lahurpore, in the jurisdiction of Herpershad, Amil of Khyrabad.
- 7th August. Nawaz, Brahmin, zemindar of Mouzan Bhugwan, in company with Ajoodhia, his nephew, and twenty-five other armed men, attacked the house of one Rumzaun, of Baroha, and were carrying him off, when the man begged of them to let him go into the house to fetch a sheet to cover himself. Upon this, the nephew of the zemindar wounded Ramzaun with a sword; and, the latter having cried out for help, a fight ensued, in which the zemindar and his nephew were killed, and Ramzaun, with four of his friends, wounded.
- „ 19.—It was reported to his Majesty that, last night, a Sepoy of the 34th Native Infantry was killed by some unknown person or persons, on the road leading to Alygunj.
- „ 20.—22nd July. Sufdur Ally Khan, the Naib Amil of Hydergurh, attacked the farm of Doond Sing, of Behta, who had withheld payment of the Government revenue due by him; and, in the fight which ensued, twelve persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The farmer effected his escape.
- „ 21.—26th July. Koshal, Brahmin, of Nownigasah in Sandee, killed his nephew, Heera Loll, and took shelter in Bilgram.
- 27th July. Jurbundhun and another brother of Shewdeen, landed proprietor, of Mouza Poor, let loose their cattle in the fields of Nohree and others, and, on being remonstrated with, they wounded three of them.
- 31st July. Some dacoits attacked the house of Lutchmun, a dancing-girl of Rudowlee, plundered her property, valued at rupees 3,000, and wounded her daughter. The Police did not take any notice of the outrage, though they were very near the house.
- On the same day, some dacoits attacked the Mouza of Jumalpore, seized upon the cultivators of the place, and drove away their cattle.
- Some robber broke into the house of Moorleedhur, banker, of Lucknow, and robbed him of rupees 15,000, and some gold mohurs and jewellery.
- „ 21.—28th July. A beggar, named Satan, of Mouza Majidpore, in Aldaymhow, killed a boy, with the view of dispossessing him of his gold and silver ornaments.
- 21st July. Takeeray, a Passee marauder, having obtained his release from confinement, by bribing Goorpershad, Thannadar of Bharaitch, robbed Hupein Ally, and other inhabitants of the place, who attacked and beheaded one of his followers.
- 1st August. Khajabuksh, trooper, 11th Irregular Cavalry, killed his wife, at the instance of his mistress, and absconded with her.
- „ 23.—25th July. Mussamut Dulloo, wife of the refractory landed proprietor of Doondia Kherah, in company with 300 armed men, attacked Mouzas Porundpore and Ecchiva, wounded Chundee, Brahmin, and his son, and two other persons, plundered his property, and set fire to the houses of the inhabitants, by which many cattle were destroyed.
- 31st July. Cheada, and other highwaymen of Bhoreygunj, attacked and wounded one Nabeebuksh of Gondah, on his way home from the shrines of Syud Sala, and robbed him of his property.
- 2nd August. Rahim Ally, the refractory Talookdar of Hasunpore, attacked the houses of Bhajun, and other cowherds of Poorah Doostdar Ally, killed and wounded three of them, and drove away their cattle.
- 12th August. Hurdeo Sing, a refractory shareholder of Mouza Nowgaon, attacked Mouza Huleepore, killed a washerman and a relation of his copartner, and wounded two potters of the Mouza.
- „ 24.—31st July. Prog and other sons of Esree, Brahmin, of Mouza Bhurkee, mortally wounded Dhurkee and Sahibdeen, sons of Bhowanie, for cultivating a tract of land, and absconded.
- 5th August. The followers of Rambuksh, the refractory Talookdar of Doondia Kheyrah, attacked and plundered Doondpore, and four other villages, without any resistance being offered by the men of the Rifat Battalion quartered therein.
- 12th August. The Tehseeldar of Suffeepore confined and inflicted such a severe beating upon the zemindar of Bohindpore, that he died thereof.
- „ 25.—6th August. Some dacoits attacked the houses of Zalim Sing and Joograj Sing, landed proprietors of Mouza Doothunie, wounded the former and killed his son, and plundered their property.
- On the same day, the followers of the refractory Talookdar Rambuksh attacked Mouza Puttee, wounded Jowahir, Brahmin, and plundered the inhabitants of their property.
- 7th August. The zemindars of Mouza Poorunpore killed one of the zemindars of Mouza Mulleepore, and wounded several of them.
- 9th August. Bhekaree, and other refractory zemindars of Mouza Marraee, attacked and wounded Thakoordeen and four other persons, and carried them away as prisoners.
- „ 27.—9th August. The wife of Nidhan Sing, rajpoot, of Gondah, severely wounded the wife of Sahibdeen, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.

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August 27.—On the same day, Guneish Sing, the refractory shareholder of Mouza Ghonspore, in company with Subdhan Sing, dacoit, attacked the house of one Teeluk, of Bhulsawrah, seized upon him and one of his servants, and drove away the cattle.
- 10th August. The brothers of Mehtun and Jechangeer Buksh, cowherds, of Mouza Poorwa, were killed in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- 11th August. Ameer Ally, the refractory shareholder of Ehowna, in Hydergurh, attacked the house of Bhowna, oil-seller, of Mouza Bhunjhora, and carried him and his niece away.
- 18th August. A pig belonging to a sweeper at Runbeerpore trespassed in a field belonging to Bukhtawar Sing, upon which the latter struck at the wife of the former with a club, and wounded a child which was in her lap, which died of the wound.
- Seeta Ram, Brahmin, of Mouza Hyderabad, brought the dead body of his nephew Heera Loll, and complained against Rambuksh, and other shopkeepers, for getting him killed by mercenary ruffians.
- Yesterday, about 200 inhabitants of Mouza Alumnuggur, in the estate of Mashook Mahul, complained to the eunuch Basheer against Sudhun Lall, contractor of the Mouza, for confining, and extorting five rupees from each of them, for mortgaging their houses to each other without his knowledge. They were turned out without obtaining any redress.
- „ 29.—19th August. Heera Loll, Amil of Dalmon, attacked the mud fort of Dya Shunkur, Talookdar, killed fourteen of his followers, and plundered all his property. The Talookdar, however, effected his escape, and the men of the Amil set fire to his farm.
- „ 31.—11th August. A young man was killed by some person or persons unknown in the farm of Umrood Sing, Talookdar.
- 17th August. One of the cultivators in the employ of Bulwunt Sing, of Kuntori, beat one Bodhwa, vegetable-seller, to death.
- 20th August. In a boundary dispute between Husein Buksh, Chowdry of Beswah, and the zemindars of Mouza Osra, forty men were killed and wounded, on both sides.
- 25th August. Some robbers broke into the house of Heera Loll, of Ulmagunj, and killed and robbed him of his property.
- Karum Khan and Monowur Khan, Sepoys of Shurf-ood-Dowlah Golam Raza, seized upon a cloth-merchant of Kishwur, for selling some pieces without the stamp of the Custom House being upon them; and, in the quarrel which arose, the Sepoys and one of the shopkeepers were wounded.
- September 1.—16th August. A murder was committed at Mouza Mushia, in Mohumdee.
- 19th August. The widow of the late Ramjeeawun, of Mouza Behdole, in Gondah, immolated herself on the funeral pile of her husband, without any opposition being made on the part of the local authority.
- In an affray in the city, three persons were severely wounded.
- „ 3.—24th August. The widow of Heera Loll Kaiette of Ramnuggur Uthgawan, in Pertaubgurh, immolated herself on the funeral pile of her husband.
- „ 5.—21st August. The Talookdar of Yakonna, with 200 armed men, attacked Mouza Burmi, the farm of the Talookdar of Bhinja, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and destroyed their houses.
- 23rd August. Some thieves wounded Parowta, goldsmith, of Hasunpore, and killed his wife for giving alarm when they were breaking into his house.
- 25th August. A party of armed men sent by the Talookdar of Ouringabad, attacked the house of Ungney, Brahmin, of Molaempore, plundered his property, killed one of his sons, wounded the other sons, and carried them off, together with their father, to the Talookdar.
- „ 6.—18th August. Shew Rulton, liquor-vendor, of Sultangunj, in Rudowlee, got Kasun Ally, Jemadar of the Zoolfikar Sudduree Regiment, to become his surety for the payment of customs. The liquor-seller paid the instalments regularly for some months: but something caused him to abscond from his house. The Jemadar then seized upon his wife, daughter, and an infant child six days old; and, though she promised to produce her husband in the course of two or three days, yet the Jemadar did not allow her to go home, and kept her in confinement, during which the infant died. Notwithstanding this sad occurrence, she is still in confinement.
- „ 7.—25th August. Rahum Ally, the refractory shareholder of Hasunpore, attacked the house of Mukwa, butcher, of Kuntoor, plundered his property and carried off his two sons.
- 27th August. Jowahir, and other marauders, attacked the house of Lulwa, oil-seller, of Bunthur, and, having plundered his property, wounded him mortally.
- 28th August. Chumroo, and Ubdoolah, Fakeer of Raigunj, in Ajoodhia, killed one Kalay Khan, and threw his body into a tank.
- „ 8.—25th August. Some robbers broke into the house of one Hashun, of Milowan, and mortally wounded him.
- 29th August. Some dacoits attacked the Kutra, Ramnuggur Dhumeree, and plundered the inhabitants of their property.
- On the same day, some armed men attacked Ramdeen and Omeida, Dak-runners, in the farm of Usbruf Ally, and mortally wounded one of them.
- „ 9.—6th September. The Sepoys employed under Ata Ally, the Manager of the Buchram estate, shot Dabee Sing, Rajpoot, and carried him to the Manager, who cut off his head.

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- September 10.—20th August. In a boundary dispute between Bhodur Sing, zemindar of Mouza Puttee, Shahpore, and Holass Sing, zemindar of Mouza Khajoreea, one man was killed and three men were wounded.
- 29th August. Ghunsam, Chumar, of Bangurmow, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well, because he had been unjustly maltreated by the servants of Teejroy and Gyapershad, contractors of the farms belonging to the Kanoongo of Bangurmow.
- 11.—9th September. Nisaur Ally, Chowdry of Nulleehabad, shot Madho, confectioner, for refusing to give him a pie worth of sugar, and demanding payment for the sweatmeats which he had bought from him before.
- 13.—26th August. Doond Sing, the refractory shareholder of Talook Behta, attacked Mouza Korsya, farmed by his co-partners, and carried off four of the inhabitants. On the same day, some thieves wounded Mindaree, butcher, of Amethee, severely.
- 31st August. Pahulwan Sing, and Shew Buksh, zemindars of Roypore Nawadha, in Baungur, killed Toga, cowherd, of Mouza Dewria, plundered his property, and carried off his wife.
- 14.—Ally Mahomed, and Mahomed Mirza, the agents of Syud Mirza, who has charge of the repairs of the road from Lucknow to Cawnpore, forcibly extort an extra duty on goods from merchants bringing their commodities on carts from Cawnpore to Lucknow. The other day, they seized upon some travellers who refused to accede to their unjust demands, subjected them to a severe beating, and did not release them without extorting money. The owners of the carts complained to Shew Sing, Collector, the Superintendent of the Guards stationed on the above road for the protection of travellers, who sent them with his servants to the Agents, but they paid no attention to his remonstrance.
- 15.—28th August. Soochitmun, of Burhur, killed one of the arbitrators in his case, for advising him to abide by the decision passed by the arbitrators.
- 29th August. Madhopershad, the refractory shareholder of Burhur, attacked the village of Sirsampore, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and mortally wounded one of them.
- 30th August. Rahum Ally, of Hasunpore, attacked the Kusbah of Kuntoor, killed one, and wounded two of the inhabitants, plundered their property, and drove away their cattle.
- 1st September. Newazee, zemindar of Mouza Buddee, in Mehmoodabad, seized upon Heeramun, one of the King's Dāk-runners, and, having inflicted a severe beating on him, placed a heavy block of timber upon his breast, by which he died. The dead body of the murdered man has been lying for some time at the murderer's gate; but no notice has yet been taken of the outrage.
- 17.—2nd September. Some dacoits attacked the house of Lalloo, cowherd, of Mouza Murna, in Ramnuggur Dhumeree, wounded him, and plundered his property. The Police of the Mouza did not pay any attention to the complaint of the sufferer.
- 18.—8th September. Jotee Sing, Talookdar of Churdah, attacked the house of Shewdeen Mahajun, and plundered his property, valued at 20,000 rupees. On the same day, some of the Sepoys employed under Kulloo Khan, the Karindah of Nanparah, attacked and wounded a Sepoy of the Tehseeldar of the Elaka, and took away his arms.
- 20.—1st September. Some dacoits attacked the house of Lutchmun Naraen, Brahmin, of Hareepore, in Gondah, wounded him and three other inmates of the house, and plundered his property.
- 2nd September. The dead body of a female, with wounds upon it, was found lying, with a child four months old, in the vicinity of the fort at Usvoon, in Suffeepore.
- 3rd September. A murder was perpetrated in a mango-tope, at Mouza Gobindapore.
- 4th September. Emaum Buksh, a servant of the Thannadar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, mortally wounded Ally Mahomed, Sepoy, of the Burk Battalion, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- 22nd.—Ram Sing, Sepoy, of the Koorshaidgunj Custom Office, commanded Fakeeray, and other Beoparees, to take their commodities to Koorshaidgunj, and, on their refusing to do so, he wounded one of them on the head with a lance. One Daem, of Mehdigunj, beat to death one Sobhan, his neighbour, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- 24.—8th September. Vizeer Ally, the son of Ameer Khan, Talookdar of Burowlee, attacked the house of Mukhdoom Buksh, Talookdar, for whom he had stood surety, killed him and four of his friends, plundered his property, and seized upon his family, whom he subjected to much degradation and insult.
- 27.—1st September. Purus Ram, a shareholder of Mouza Subree, attacked the village, and drove away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants.
- 2nd September. Ghunsam Chumar, of Bangarmow, threw himself into a well, because he had been unjustly maltreated by Badul Khan and one Moonowur. Ahmud Husein, the Police Officer of Bangarmow, received some bribe from the offenders, and suffered them to escape. He also released a prisoner, charged with murder, in the same manner.
- 4th September. Kewul Sing, and other zemindars of Mouza Burwun, at the instance of Bhabootee Sing, father of the late Kharuck Sing, who was murdered by the zemindars of Mouza Sulwaree, attacked the inhabitants of the latter Mouza, killed and wounded nine of them, plundered the village, and returned home, with a loss of one man killed.
- Fida Husein, a servant of Ghazunfur-ood-Dowlah, wounded two or three Sepoys of the city patrol, for demanding his sword, and was, in consequence, taken into custody.

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- 4.—23rd September. Some highwaymen attacked and plundered Bahadoör and other weavers, and Budloo, a dealer in cotton, on their way home to Lahurdore from the Makunpore market, and wounded the latter.
- 24th September. The zemindars of Burwun and Husnamow, attacked the boats belonging to some of the grain merchants of Cawnpore, and robbed them of their cargoes.
- 28th September. Murdan Sing, brother of Jyn Sing, zemindar, of Mouza Mal, in company with the zemindars of Ataree Mindowlee and Gabramow, attacked Mouza Parah, killed Gunga Sing, the farmer of the village, his two brothers, and their sons, wounded a female, and set fire to their houses, by which all their property was destroyed. The offenders are living at their homes, without any fear of consequences, and nobody will bring them to justice.
- „ 5.—19th September. Busarut Sing and Juggurnathbuksh, Talookdars of Nareem, in Salone, on receiving a letter from their agent at the Court, took possession of the farms of Dost Mahomed and Atabuksh, plundered the inhabitants of their property, drove away their cattle, and, having maltreated the inhabitants, extorted four or eight annas from each of them.
- October 5.—21st September. The notorious Juggurnath, dacoit, seized upon Beni Kaieth, a servant of Beni Madho Sing, Talookdar of Hulyapore, and crushed his fingers to atoms with a stone.
- „ 6.—3rd September. Some person or persons unknown killed the brother and two other relatives of the zemindar of Mouza Lukin, who were watching their fields in the night.
- On the same day, Ram Sing, and Omras Sing, Sepoy of the Amil of Shahabad, wounded each other in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- 7th September. The dead body of a man, with wounds upon it, was found in a well in Mouza Nowkhyrah, Pergunnah Hyderabad.
- On the same day, Koojim Sing, a shareholder in Mouza Jurun, Pergunnah Sandila, attacked the village of Bahadoorpore, with a number of armed men, seized upon some of the cultivators, and drove away their cattle.
- 8th September. Rujub, tailor, of Sidhore, killed his wife, and was taken into custody.
- „ 8.—2nd September. Punchum, and Bhowanee Sing, Rajpoot, who had formerly committed a dacoitee in Mouza Karorah and wounded two persons, having attacked Mouza Zebamow, mortally wounded one Bhuggoo, and plundered his property.
- 4th September. About twelve, A. M., the zemindars of Dianutnuggur, Pergunnah Pertaubgunj, attacked Mouza Subeeha, in Sutrukh, and drove away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants, who pursued them, but were soon obliged to retreat, and had one man of their party wounded. The zemindars took advantage of their confusion, and plundered the inhabitants of a hamlet attached to the above village.
- „ 10.—23rd September. Gunga Sing, Sepoy of Hurcharum Lal, Peshkar of Lahurpore, asked Sheopershad, shopkeeper of Mouza Rewtee, for a pie-worth of sweetmeat, and, on his saying that he had not any, the Sepoy inflicted such a severe beating on him that he became senseless. The wife of the poor man, on witnessing this cruelty, threw herself into a well and died.
- 25th September. Doond Sing, the refractory shareholder of Behta, wounded three of the cultivators of that village, who were cutting their crops.
- 12.—Some person or persons entered the house of Tilkoo, Brahmin, of Beni Bazar, in Lahurpore, killed him and his daughter, and stripped the latter of her gold and silver ornaments.
- 6th September. The head of Dabee Sing, dacoit, was cut off by the followers of Ally Mahomed, Collector of Fyzabad.
- 8th September. Ahsan Ally, of Muleehabad, killed Madho, confectioner, for refusing to give him sweetmeats on credit.
- 23rd September. Anoop Sing, and other zemindars, of Dhorehra, killed Ganeish Sing, and wounded Oudan Sing and Husein Ally, Sepoys of Captain Magness's Corps, who were deputed by Sirfraz, Tehseeldar, to realize revenue due from them.
- „ 13.—20th September. In a boundary dispute between the Chief of Roghopore and the farmers of Naraenpore, fourteen men were killed and wounded. The dispute is not yet settled, and both parties are mustering troops for a regular contest.
- 23rd September. Matadeen, Sepoy, of the Madras Battalion, severely wounded Shewdut and Seetul, Brahmins, of Mouza Sursoo, Tikerya, in a dispute which took place between them about the erection of a well.
- 24th September. Kandar, a slave, of Ally Mahomed, Sepoy, of the regiment commanded by Yakoob Khan, severely wounded one Moonoo, of Bareilly, for refusing to send him some cucumbers.
- 29th September. Some dacoits attacked the house of Chotanee, liquor-seller, of Sidhore, and plundered his property.
- „ 16.—9th September. Mahomed Husein, dacoit, of Beehaygurh, in Jugdespore, attacked the house of Doorga Sing, of Pirtheepore, killed him, wounded his brother, wife, and two other relations, plundered his property, and carried off his son and daughters.
- 11th September. The zemindars of Sreenuggur demanded payment of duty from one Alaf Khan on his cattle, and wounded two of his servants for refusing to accede to their demand.
- 15th September. Some person or persons unknown killed Bhabootee Sing, brother of Kulyan Sing, a shareholder in Mouza Sarora, Pergunnah Usyon.
- 8th October. In a boundary dispute between Bheekum Sing, Chowdry of Kachundo, and Jodhun Sing, Zemindar of Hernarainpore, twenty-one men were killed and wounded. The dispute is not yet settled.

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- Guneish Sing and Bhugwunt Sing, zemindars, of Mouza Tillee, killed one Hunwunt Sing in a zemindaree dispute.
- October 17.—17th September. Juskaram Sing and Kishun Sing, zemindars, of Mouza Lodhowra, seized upon Meheenall Passee, and killed him without any just cause.
- 23rd September. Nehal Khan, of Buragaon, and Ameer Ally, son of Lushkurre Chowdry of Ehowna, attacked the house of Raza Khan, of Bukhtawarnug e, in company with Mahomed Husein, dacoit, robbed him of his property, and ca gnr, off his son. rried
- On the same day, the dead body of a person, bearing marks of a sword cut and musket-shot wound, was found lying in the jungle of Gondah, and no trace of the murderer could be discovered.
- „ 18.—28th September. In a fight between Keerut Sing and his copartner Makhum Sing of Tilwarree, five persons were killed on both sides.
- 30th September. Hunmunt Roy, of Shahabad, killed his nephew, Mehgolad, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between them.
- On the same day, Bhoop Sing, Mokuddum of Kotubpore, mortally wounded Buchwa, cowherd, for letting his cattle graze in his meadow.
- 13th October. In the siege laid by the Karindah of Sufdur Ally to the fort of the Talookdar of Ourah, seven men were killed and wounded on both sides.
- On the same day, Mahomed Isak, Tehseeldar of Mahalara, in Deriabad, attacked the fort at Becogurh, when six of the Tehseeldar's Sepoys were wounded by the fire of the besieged, who evacuated the fort at dusk in the evening and effected their escape.
- Shewdeen and Sheebratee, washermen, beat Goomannee, washerman, to death in a quarrel.
- „ 24.—Iham Sing, Burkundauz of the Shahgunj Police, was taken into custody, for wounding his comrade, and drawing his sword upon the Police Officer, when enjoined to be vigilant in the performance of his duty.
- One Mahomed Husein was taken into custody, for wounding one Chotaylall, who was in the habit of associating with his mistress, Huseinee, but he was set at liberty by the intercession of Tickait Roy, the Secretary of her Highness the Khas Mahal.
- „ 30.—8th October. Bodhan Khan, of Bharaitch, killed Mudobed and Khodabutesh, while they were going along with a Tazeah procession, and effected his escape.
- 23rd October. A Sepoy, of the Honourable Company's Service, was murdered in Mouza Sobhan Gurhee, in Ulmasgunj, and his property, which is said to have been found in a well, was taken into custody by the zemindar of Mouza Behari.
- November 1.—20th October. The Sepoys of Syud Uskaree, the Contractor of Customs at Fyzabad, seized upon the boys and girls of the inhabitants of Nawabgunj, who had crossed the River Gogra to cut grass. The men begged of the Sepoys to release their children, but no attention was paid to their prayers; they then attempted to rescue the prisoners by force, when two of them, and one Moonna Sing, Havildar of the Honourable Company's Service, were killed by the Sepoys.
- 27th October. The inhabitants of Mouza Ramnuggur killed two of the inhabitants of the Seetapore Cantonment, for allowing their cattle to graze in the vicinity of their village.
- „ 4.—14th October. Habeeboorrahman, the Amil of Suffeepore, put Juswunt Sing in possession of the farm of Berka Sing, on account of the latter withholding payment of Government Revenue. On receiving the Amil's order, the former sent his men to take charge of the farm, and, a fight ensuing, four or five men were killed and wounded on both sides.
- „ 5.—1st October. In a fight which took place between a detachment of the Futteh Mobaruck Regiment and Thakoor and Mehrban, zemindars of Mouza Poorah Hatee, a Havildar and a Sepoy of the detachment were wounded, and one Sepoy and the zemindars killed. The men of Raja Urgoon Sing, who had come to the aid of the detachment, set fire to the farm of the zemindars, and went away.
- On the same day, Ubhrain-balee, Kanoongo of Deriabad, on learning that Sahibdeen, zemindar, of Mouza Meeagunj, had come on a visit to the house of Heera Aheer, deputed some of his men to kill the zemindar, who wounded two of his assailants, but was overpowered and killed on the spot.
- 29th October. Bhowanee Sing, Sepoy, of the Honourable Company's Service, was attacked and robbed of his property, by Mutroo and other refractory inhabitants of Bunthur, on his way home from Cawnpore to Amethee.
- „ 6.—4th October. Kewul Sing, and other zemindars of Mouza Barawun, attacked and robbed some boats belonging to Kulloo Khan and other beoparies of Peleebheet.
- 7th October. Shunkur, Brahmin, of Dhorahra, was taken into custody for wounding Meheelall severely.
- 7th October. A theft was committed in the house of Bunde, courtesan and mistress of Shewbuksh Sing, Talookdar of Beninuggur. Upon this, the Talookdar sent for Allad Passee, cut off his head, and hung it on a tree.
- 18th October. Some person or persons unknown killed Girdharee Putwaree, of Mouza Bhunna Pergunnah Suffeepore, contiguous to the Camp of the Amil, who did not take any notice of the deed, though the body had been lying there all day.
- „ 7.—4th October. Lack Khan, of Bangermow, murdered his slave without any dread of consequences.
- 16th October. The Passees of Mouza Kilau, in Salone, killed Choonwa Passee, in consequence of some enmity existing between them.

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- November 8.—19th October. Some person or persons unknown attacked and murdered Mussamut Lodama, mother of Tokeray Aheer, of Mouza Danapore, on her way home from Mouza Sundhoa, and robbed her of her silver ornaments and two rupees in cash.
- 15th October. Dowleet Sing, the refractory zemindar of Shahdeepore in Sultanpore, killed his co-partner, Binda Sing, and wounded Tajee Sing, nephew of the deceased.
- 26th October. The body of a traveller, in a mutilated state, was found lying on the boundary of Kasimpore, Pergunnah Jugdespore, and no trace of the murderer could be found.
- 30th October. Some dacoit attacked the house of Rowshun, butcher, of Sidhore wounded him, and plundered his property.
- 13th October. Some thieves broke into the house of Potee, Brahmin, of Russoolabad, and, on his giving the alarm, wounded him and his wife, and effected their escape.
- On the same day, some highwaymen attacked and wounded Lala, cloth merchant, and other shopkeepers of Nawabgunj, on their way home from Jammida, Pergunnah Mohan, and robbed them of their property.
- 21st October. The notorious Juggurnath and Shewgolam, dacoits, attacked Kalkapershad Kaith of Rudowlee, who was escorting his sister home from Husunpore, and made them prisoners, with a view to extort heavy ransom from them.
- „ 10.—12th October. Subdhan Sing and Doond Sing, dacoits, attacked Mouza Bodhee, in Hydergurh, and set fire to the houses of the inhabitants.
- 18th October. Bhoop Sing, and other zemindars of Burwun, attacked Mouza Sunwarree, killed three of the inhabitants, and robbed them of their property.
- „ 11.—23rd October. Kolee Sing and other zemindars of Mouza Sikkalee Gurhee, attacked Mouza Samundpore, and attempted to drive away the cattle belonging to the inhabitants, but they were obliged to retreat, with a loss of four men killed and three wounded.
- „ 12.—19th October. Some robbers broke into the house of Decna, innkeeper, of Milawan, killed his wife, and effected their escape. The Police, though quite close, did not take any notice of the affair.
- 20th October. Bulla, Passeur, of Ugna, Pergunnah Mahmoodabad, killed Narain, a boy of four years old, with a view to possess himself of his gold and silver ornaments.
- 22nd October. Some person or persons unknown cut off the head of a woman in Mouza Tarah, Pergunnah Mahonna.
- 29th October. Some dacoits attacked the house of Hemga, Passeur, of Futtehabad, killed him, plundered his property, and wounded Moorkham, Zilladar of the village, and one Koorga Koormee.
- „ 14.—28th October. Becho Sing, zemindar of Bustee, in Satruk, attacked the farm of Hatim Ally, plundered the cultivators, and carried off some of them.
- 29th October. Kalee and Gungadeen, Brahmin, of Roypore, killed Jea, Brahmin, and wounded Rheraee, and effected their escape.
- „ 21.—31st October. Goorsahaie, of Mohundie, was firing balls at an earthen pot floating in a tank; and, one of his balls having fallen near some of the servants of Kazim Husein, encamped on the opposite side of the tank, a quarrel ensued, when he killed two of them, and died shortly afterwards of the wounds which he had received from them in the combat.
- 6th November. In a fight between Seetlabuksh, Talookdar of Dhungurh, and his brother, Shunkur Sing, five men were killed and wounded on both sides, and the latter was taken prisoner by the former.
- The remains of a female were found lying on the boundary of the estate of Mosahib Ally, fiddler.
- In spite of the orders of the Oude Government, the Contractors of different markets in the City extort one rupee and eighteen seers of grain from each hackery load of grain brought for sale in the markets, and twelve seers of grain and one pie from each bullock or buffalo load of grain.
- „ 22.—6th November. Khodabuksh, Huseinbuksh, and Madarbuksh, of Fyzabad, killed Joonnoo, Sepoy, of the Honourable Company's Service, and were taken into custody. On the same day, Khodabuksh, of Bangermow, killed one Mahomed Khan, for visiting his mistress; and the landed proprietor of Kushimpore, Pergunnah Sultanpore, killed his co-partner, Sirnam Sing.
- „ 23.—25th October. Nuck-chaid, and other pedlars and shopkeepers of Gondah, were attacked and robbed of their property, on their way home from the fair held at Bisramghat.
- 3rd November. The landed proprietors of Mouza Rajolee killed Maharaj Sing, the zemindar of Dhorahrah, and carried off his head.
- Dowlut Sing, Sepoy, of Captain Feda Husein's battalion, was killed in a fight between Sheopershad and Moteepershad, co-partners.
- „ 26.—The fight between the Amil of Salone and Shew Golam Sing, the Talookdar of Rampore, is still raging. On the 19th of November, thirty-one men were wounded and three killed, on the Amil's side. On the 22nd, the Amil succeeded in making a breach in the fort, and had six of his followers wounded by a cannon ball fired by the besieged.
- „ 27.—7th November. Moonowur Khan, the refractory shareholder in Mouza Ungwan, Pergunnah Shahabad, attacked and killed his co-partner, Elahyar, and effected his escape.
- 8th November. A fight took place between the landed proprietors of Mouza Behta

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- and the farmer of Fakurpore, regarding the cultivation of some disputed land, in which one man was killed and three were wounded on the side of the farmer.
- 16th November. A murder was committed at Mouza Maohi, in Gooshaengunj.
- November 28.—14th November. The widow of Shewgolam, the late shareholder in Talooka Pin-darah, on hearing that Goolzardoss, the other shareholder, had returned to the Talooka, after leading the life of a mendicant for three years, sent some of her servants, who took him to a jungle and cut off his head.
- 16th November. Dirgajoy Sing, zemindar of Mouza Buchwara, wounded Lal Sah, zemindar of Sahmudpore, and killed his son, for taking the part of Heeralall, Brahmin, in a quarrel with him.
- 21st November. The zemindars of Mouza Bustia, in Gooshaengunj, killed Hub Ally, zilladar, and his Karindah, plundered their property and the collection of the Mouza, and effected their escape.
- „ 29.—The war between the Amil of Salone and the Talookdar of Rampore Etah is still raging, the latter being aided with troops and ammunition by his formidable ally the Talookdar of Kala Kunker.
- „ 30.—14th November. Some highwaymen attacked and wounded a weaver of Jyce severely, and effected their escape.
- 15th November. Sooruj Balee, a shareholder in Kishenpore, attacked the house of his co-partner Ameer Sing, and, a fight ensuing between the partners, one man was wounded and one killed on the side of the attacked party.
- 19th November. A woman was murdered at Mouza Buksh, by an unknown person.
- 30.—On the same day, the zemindar of Mouza Makhee beheaded his servant Lalla, and his daughter-in-law who had eloped with him.
- December 1.—11th November. Some dacoits attacked and wounded Girdhareelal, Tehseeldar of Bulrampore, and, in the fight which ensued, many men were killed and wounded on both sides. The Tehseeldar made his escape to Bulrampore.
- 17th November. In a fight which took place between the landed proprietors of Roypore and Burapore, many persons were killed and wounded on both sides.
- „ 4.—23rd November. In a fight between Ally Bahoodar, Talookdar of Durungabad, and Deo Sing, a landholder, the former had many men killed and wounded; and the latter, Poorum Sing, Nerunjen Sing, and five other persons killed, and a few men wounded.
- 24th November. Jodha Sing, nephew of the landholder of Husnapore, on discovering that some Passee thieves of Mouza Dhumra had committed a theft in his land, went and arrested them with some of the stolen property. He was about to take them to the zemindar of Dhumra, when the latter attacked and killed him, and wounded some of his followers.
- „ 6.—13th November. Eesree Buksh, zemindar of Kulyanpore, attacked the house of Progdaas Fakeer, and robbed him and his brothers of their property.
- On the same day, Jay Sing, and other inhabitants of Mouza Karotee, attacked the house of Poorun, shopkeeper, of Bangurmow, wounded his brother, plundered his property, and carried off his son.
- 15th November. Symber Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Gusah, attacked the village of Bhuttur, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and carried off one Zorawur Lodh.
- „ 7.—Some thieves murdered Golam Enam and Holassee, of Sandila, who were watching their fields, and effected their escape,
- 28th November. Golam Dustque, the Naib manager of Aldaymhow, attacked Richpal Sing, the Talookdar of Hussunpoor, who had withheld the payment of Government revenue, and, after a short resistance on the part of the Talookdar, took possession of his fort, and seized upon his brother—the Talookdar having effected his escape.
- 29th November. The zemindars of Mouza Ramdasspore, through the connivance of Hindpal Sing, of Gowrie, set fire to the farm-house of the zemindar of Maruk, on account of some boundary dispute, and thus a fight has ensued between the parties.
- „ 8.—16th November. Guneish Sing, Sepoy of Haaparam, Customs' contractor at Jyssingponah, went and claimed from Ramdeen Kulwa, two rupees, due to his employer; and, on his pleading poverty, wounded him severely. The Kotwal of Fyzabad demanded the surrender of the culprit; but the contractor has not delivered him up.
- 18th November. A dacoitee was committed on the house of Peerbuksh, Chobdar, at Sultanpore, and property worth thousands plundered.
- „ 10.—27th November. Ahmed Ally, a shareholder in Mouza Sukepore, Pergunnah Rudowlee, prevented Oolace, liquor-seller, from building a house which he was erecting, at the instance of Ameer Ally, another shareholder in the Mouza; and, a fight ensuing, six men were wounded on both sides.
- 28th November. A traveller was killed by some highwaymen in the vicinity of Gopamow, Pergunnah Mowrawan.
- 1st December. Some thieves entered the farm of Mehpal Sing, wounded one of his watchmen, and effected their escape.
- Some dacoits attacked the inhabitants of Othmanpore, wounded two of them, and plundered their property.
- „ 11.—19th November. The inhabitants of Bharaitch complained to Nundkomar, the Amil of Nanparah, against the Sepoys under his command, for oppressing and wounding four of them; but no notice was taken of the complaint.
- 22nd November. The sons of Talagmund and Doond Sing, zemindars, attacked and

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- killed Ungad Sing, Toomandar of Hydergurh Nizamut, and effected their escape.
- December 12.—16th November. Some dacoits attacked the house of Jano, tailor, of Sikowlee, Pergunnah Rudowlee, and robbed him of his property.
- 19th November. In a fight between Golab Sing and Sewchyn Sing, zemindars, of Burman, in the district of Sultanpore, four men were killed on the side of the former.
- 20th November. The zemindars of Mouza Muhreepore attacked, and were driving away the cattle belonging to, the inhabitants of Mouza Sunwarie; and, in a fight which ensued, one of the zemindars was killed and one of the inhabitants wounded.
- 25th November. Some robbers broke into the house of Koshalee, weaver, of Sandila, wounded him, and robbed his property.
- „ 13.—21st November. Mondee and other Passees of Peetumberpore, attacked Mouza Marowlee, and plundered the collections of the Mouza, and the property of the carpenters, who were cutting wood in its vicinity.
- 22nd November. Captain Fida Husein, in obedience to the Minister's order, deputed Dowlut and two other Sepoys to arrest Moonwa, son of Sewkee, a shareholder in Mouza Missurpore. The culprit, perceiving the Sepoys approaching him, ran some distance, but was pursued by them; and, in the fight which ensued, one of the Sepoys was killed and one wounded.
- On the same day, in a quarrel which arose in conversation between Girwer Sing, of Khyrabad, and Missree Sing and other Sepoys, of Ruza Koolee Komedan, Girwer Sing was killed, and one of his followers and two of the Sepoys were wounded.
- „ 13.—Last evening, Ram Sing, peon of the Residency Intelligence Department, brought the dead body of his son to the palace-gate, and complained against Ubdoor Ruzuk Khan, Sowar of Ubdool Hadee Khan's Cavalry, for killing him and plundering his household property.
- „ 14.—21st November. Mahomedbuksh, Sepoy, having been deputed as a Sazawul, went, with two of his comrades, to Mahomed Medhee, of Bilgrim, killed Nuthoo, tailor, on account of enmity, and effected his escape.
- 22nd November. Some dacoits attacked and wounded Rugonath and other shopkeepers of Bharaitch, on their way home from the Ganges, and robbed them of their property.
- „ 17.—29th November. A Rajpoot servant of Bisram, goldsmith, of Bado Sarai, wounded Oree, Passeur, severely, who had given his two sons as hostage to the goldsmith, and obtained his liberty to trace out the stolen property belonging to him.
- 1st December. Zaman Khan, of Bampur, murdered his fellow-traveller, Mahomed Ameen, at an inn, at Sandila, in consequence of an altercation which had taken place between them, and effected his escape. Alum Khan, the half-brother of the murderer, was taken into custody by the Police of the station.
- „ 18.—23rd November. Rumzan Ally, Sepoy, employed under Aman Sing, Zilladar of Kheeroun, inflicted, without any cause, a severe beating upon the wife of Dhunwa Koree, who was in a delicate state of health, and the Zilladar took no notice of the complaint lodged before him by the afflicted husband.
- 5th December. The body of a female in a mutilated state was found lying in the Onam district, but no trace of the murderer could be discovered.
- „ 19.—4th December. Soorujbalee, the refractory zemindar of Ramnuggur Dhumeree, attacked the house of Shew Churrun, Puttwaree of Mijhara, and, after plundering his property, and setting fire to the house, carried him off with two of his brothers.
- „ 20.—26th November. Dost Ally, Talookdar of Basutnuggur, in Shahabad, attacked Mouza Bugla Kuns, plundered the inhabitants of their property, and carried off five of them.
- 5th December. The cultivators of Mouza Makhee, in Onnan, beat to death one Hirwa, Passeur, for stealing some heads of Indian corn from their fields.
- 14th December. Mehdee Husein, the Governor of Salone, sent Pulto Sing with 100 men against Moheeput Sing, the farmer of Amurpara, who had reaped his fields without paying the Government revenue, and, in the fight which ensued, Pulto Sing was wounded, and the farmer effected his escape.
- „ 24.—4th December. Rampershad, Brahmin, of Mouza Nursiah, and Seetul and Naraen, sons of Jhan Subadar, of the Honourable Company's Service, killed Lutchman, nephew of Balgobind, Sepoy, of the same service, and effected their escape with their families. The landlord of Nursiah has confined the father of Rampershad.
- 12th December. Rughoburnarain Sing, son of the Talookdar of Toolseepore, attacked Mouza Musha, and, in the fight which ensued between him and the men of Captain Sobha Sing's detachment, on duty in that village, seven of his followers were killed, and some wounded. Four men of the detachment were also wounded. The Amil of Toolseepore then set fire to the houses of the Talookdar, and had some towers of his fortress dismantled.
- „ 27. 17th December. Madarbuksh, the landed proprietor of Mouza Gola, cut off the hands of Narain, Passeur, one of his tenants, for failing to pay his share of the contribution which he had demanded from his tenants, and absconded from his house.
- „ 23. 14th December. Lokun, Brahmin, of Bhugwuntnuggur, took in lease a tract of land, in Mouza Goburha, and subleased it to Kalka and Mattadeen, Brahmins, who

1854.

cultivated the same. When the former demanded the rent of the land, the latter party beat him and his wife so severely that they were bleeding and their bones broken.

17th December. Heeralall and Chundee, of Takytgunj, wounded each other, through some enmity existing between them.

December 28.—It is now about one month since Poorum Darogah confined in his own house one Badul, a grain parcher, for the purpose of realising 100 rupees which he lent him on the security of one Mukka; the grain parcher declares that he has paid the money, together with the interest, to his surety Mukka.

“ 29.—18th December. Sahiblall, one of the individuals concerned in the dacoitee committed on the house of Hurpershad, Brahmin, of Burroundah, in Hurha, was taken into custody by the Police, and, on his having been released, on security, he wounded the Brahmin, and effected his escape.

19th December. Some thieves entered the town of Mujhrata, and wounded one of the watchmen.

Appendix E of Inclosure 6 of No. 1.

No. 3.—TRANSLATED ENTRIES in the Minister's Report, for the months of May and June, 1854, in which there are items of eighteen men killed and forty-seven wounded, which are not entered in the Diary for that year.

Date of Offence.	Jurisdiction and Name of the Amil.	Name of the Village.	Name of the Leader of the Offenders.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
1854.						
May 26 ..	Hurpershad, Amil of Khyrabad ..	Gungapore ..	Thieves ..	..	1	Not reported in the Diary.
June 3 ..	Do. ..	Gorowna ..	Kalka Sing, the refractory Talookdar of Gorowna. ..	..	1	
May 22 ..	Do. ..	Namakee ..	Koolya Passee ..	1	1	Do.
" 26 ..	Alee Amjud, Amil of Bharaitch ..	Bharaitch ..	Ameer Khan ..	..	1	Do.
" 25 ..	Ahmed Husein, of Hydergurh ..	Sehgown ..	Chundee and Dabee ..	1	..	
" 24 ..	Aga Alee Khan, of Esowlee ..	Rampore ..	Chaud Sing, a refractory Talookdar ..	2	..	
" 27 ..	Hurpershad Ameer, of Misruk ..	Jusruthpore ..	Rugga ..	2	..	
" 23 ..	Shewnath Sing Amil, of Gopamow ..	Sukroree ..	Naraen and Zalim, copartners ..	..	9	
" 28 ..	Aboo Mahomed, of Nawabgunj ..	Nawabgunj ..	Dacoits ..	..	1	Do.
" ..	Fyzabad ..	Fyzabad ..	Unknown ..	1	..	
" 29 ..	Kumrooddeen of Gosaengunj ..	Amelhee ..	Thieves ..	..	1	Do.
" 28 ..	Sarubeet Sing, of Ramnuggur Dhumeree ..	Ramnuggur Dhumeree ..	Dacoits ..	..	1	
" 27 ..	Aga Alee Khan, of Pertaubgurh ..	Gopapar ..	Ghisayawun Sing ..	..	2	Do.
June 1 ..	Hushmut Alee, of Muleehabad ..	Boehoya ..	Thieves ..	..	1	Do.
May 27 ..	Do. Milawan ..	Karuh Gordasgunj ..	Do. ..	1	..	Do.
" 27 ..	Heera Lal, of Dulmow ..	Dulmow ..	Nuthey Khan ..	1	..	Do.
" 30 ..	Do. Mowrawan ..	Gondee ..	Unknown ..	..	2	Do.
" 31 ..	Aleebuksh Barce ..	Barce ..	{ Indul Sing, and other servants of Moorlee } ..	..	..	
" 28 ..	Hurpershad Khyree ..	Bausee ..	Manshur ..	2	..	
" 31 ..	Husein Alee Asoha ..	Buchrah ..	Toolseeran ..	3	1	Do.
June 2 ..	Syud Husein, of Budoo Surai ..	Dikhwa ..	Suktoo and Rambuksh ..	1	..	
" 3 ..	Hushmut Alee, of Sandila ..	Sandila ..	Gungadeen ..	1	..	Do.
" 2 ..	Hurpershad, of Mujbrehia ..	Lodhowra ..	Thieves ..	1	..	
May 28 ..	Do. Khyrabad ..	Shahnaw ..	Unknown ..	1	..	Do.
			Shem Amur Sing ..	..	8	
			Carried forward ..	18	30	

No. 3 of Appendix E. of Inclosure 6 of No. 1.—(continued.)

Date of Offence.	Jurisdiction and Name of the Amil.	Name of the Village.	Name of the Leader of the Offenders.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
1854.			Brought forward	18	30	Not reported in the Diary.
June 6 ..	Sarabjeet Sing, of Ramnuggur Dhumeree ..	Byreepore	Dacoits ..	..	3	Do.
" 3 ..	Shewnath, of Gossanow ..	Marowlee	Zemindars, of Halaymow ..	..	1	Do.
" 6 ..	Ahmed Husein, of Hydergurh ..	Poorah	Ameer Alec ..	..	1	
" 4 ..	Aga Alee Khan, of Pertaubgurh ..	Daleeppore	Oodwut Naraen ..	..	3	
" 9 ..	Hushmut Alee, of Sandila ..	Bakeenuggur	Mooneeram ..	..	1	Do.
" ..	Muheelabad ..	Muheelabad	Bhowna ..	..	1	
" 6 ..	Milanwa ..	Bhursara	Tufuzzul Husein ..	..	1	
" 10 ..	Husein Raza, of Bijhour ..	Moradiopore	Omeid Sing ..	..	1	Do.
" 6 ..	Aga Husein, of Uldymow ..	Julapore	Roostum and Mouzzum ..	..	2	
" 10 ..	Aleebuksh, of Mahowna ..	Urjoonpore	Bhowany Sing ..	..	1	
" 11 ..	Newulgunj ..	Newulgunj	Thieves ..	..	1	
" ..	Ramnuggur Dhumeree ..	Ramnuggur	Gokul and Sheopershad ..	..	1	Do.
" 9 ..	Sultanpore ..	Sultanpore	Unknown ..	..	1	Do.
" 8 ..	Esowlee ..	Deh ..	Do. ..	..	1	Do.
" 10 ..	Sultanpore ..	Hasunpore	Shew Golan ..	..	1	Do.
" 11 ..	Bharaitch ..	Mukrour	Aleebuksh ..	..	2	
" 8 ..	Bilgram ..	Bilgram	Unknown ..	..	2	Do.
" 7 ..	Do. ..	Do.	Bukshee ..	..	1	Do.
" 9 ..	Sadurpore ..	Bhoorgorah	Shewdun Sing ..	..	1	
" 11 ..	Mujhrakhta ..	Poonda	Jowahir ..	..	1	
" 9 ..	Dulmow ..	Dohim Khyrah	Unknown ..	..	3	
" 3 ..	Tundiaon ..	Hurkupore	Ukher Beg ..	..	11	
" 6 ..	Do. ..	Bunsree	Do. ..	..	1	Do.
May 22 ..	Bangurnow ..	Kans	Bholay ..	..	1	Do.
" 27 ..	Kheeroon ..	Bidaypore	Mohun Sing ..	..	1	Do.
June 6 ..	Mahona ..	Mahona	Pirbhoo ..	..	5	Do.
" 21 ..	Bangurnow ..	Balolee	Unknown ..	..	2	Do.
" 12 ..	Mahomdee ..	Mahomdee	Khoshal and others ..	..	..	
			Carried forward	37	74	

No. 3 of Appendix E of Inclosure 6 of No. 1.—(continued.)

Date of Offence.	Jurisdiction and Name of the Amil.	Name of the Village.	Name of the Leader of the Offenders.	Killed.	Wounded.	Remarks.
1854.						
June 11 ..	Khyree ..	Rajapore ..	Brought forward ..	37	74	
" 15 ..	Fyzabad ..	Raegunj ..	..	..	1	
" 13 ..	Pertaubgurh ..	Dewulmow ..	..	1	..	
" 16 ..	Tundah ..	Metha ..	..	..	1	
" 17 ..	Buchrawan ..	Buchrawan ..	..	..	2	Not reported in the Diary.
" 15 ..	Bharatich ..	Beagpore ..	..	1	..	
" 17 ..	Bangurmow ..	Nasirpore ..	..	..	1	
" 18 ..	Buddoo Surai ..	Kutka ..	..	..	1	
" 19 ..	Gosaengunj ..	Jhanotee ..	..	..	2	
" 17 ..	Sandila ..	Amurpalee ..	..	4	4	Do.
" 19 ..	Gosaengunj ..	Amethee ..	..	..	1	
" 18 ..	Ramnuggur ..	Lamaee ..	..	1	1	Do.
" 21 ..	Muleehabad ..	Bhanoha ..	..	..	..	
" 20 ..	Hisampore ..	Pearcepore ..	..	..	1	
" 21 ..	Gosaengunj ..	Gosaengunj ..	..	..	1	
" 14 ..	Nauparah ..	Bumhnorotee ..	..	8	..	
" 18 ..	Alldaynhow ..	Bulmee Kopee ..	..	..	2	Do.
" ..	Do. ..	Mahomedpore ..	..	..	2	
" 20 ..	Rudowlee ..	Karonuda ..	..	1	1	
" 21 ..	Mahomdee ..	Boodhya ..	..	1	..	Do.
		Total ..	..	54	96	
		Grand total of cases not reported and inserted in the Diary ..	..	18	47	{ 65 individuals killed and wounded.

Inclosure 7 in No. 1.

Minute by Major-General Low, C.B.

Calcutta, March 28, 1855.

Major-General
Outram's despatch,
dated March 15,
1855, with inclo-
sures.

1. THESE papers must, of course, be sent to the Governor-General. For the present, I shall only observe that I entirely concur in the opinions recorded by Major-General Outram, in the 104th paragraph of his despatch dated the 15th instant, for the following reasons, viz., because the public and shameful oppressions committed on the people by Government officers in Oude have of late years been constant and extreme; because the King of Oude has continually, during many years, broken the Treaty by systematically disregarding our advice, instead of following it, or even endeavouring to follow it; because we are bound by *Treaty* (quite different in that respect from our position relatively to most of the great native States) to prevent serious interior misrule in Oude; because it has been fully proved that we have not prevented it, and that we cannot prevent it by the present mode of conducting our relations with that State; and because no man of common sense can entertain the smallest expectation that the present King of Oude can ever become an efficient ruler of his country.

2. I may also mention the following additional reason for my concurring with Major-General Outram in thinking "that the duty imposed on the British Government by the Treaty cannot any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt, heretofore, to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long." It is my belief that Lord Hardinge's threat, in 1847, to adopt our own measures in two years from that time, and the fact that, although six years have now passed, yet nothing has been done by us, have together, indirectly, had very mischievous effects, by their having given rise to a general supposition among the most powerful Government officers in Oude (of this I have been assured both by natives and Europeans) that there exists some order from England, which has placed it out of the power of the Government of India to carry Lord Hardinge's threat into execution, under any circumstances, so that Ministers and Talookdars and other official men have now less fear of incurring the displeasure of the Resident, or of giving offence to the British Government, as far as mismanagement of the interior administration of Oude gives offence to the paramount State, than they ever had previous to Lord Hardinge's visit to Lucknow.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 8 in No. 1.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, June 18, 1855.

OUDE.

MORE than seven years have now passed away since the affairs of the Kingdom of Oude, long disordered and perplexed, were thought to have reached their final crisis. In November 1847, the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, proceeded to Lucknow, for the purpose of personally representing to the King the evils produced in Oude by long-existing misrule, and with the intention of urging upon His Majesty the necessity of no longer delaying to remedy the manifold abuses from which his people suffered, and by which his Royal authority had already been placed in jeopardy.

At an interview, held on the 22nd of November, of which a full record has been preserved, the Governor-General recalled to the recollection of the King the relations which existed between the British Government and the Kingdom of Oude, and the obligations by which the rulers of each were mutually bound. He pointed out to the King that "if the Governor-General permits the continuance of any flagrant system of misgovernment

Memorandum by
Governor-General
addressed to the
King of Oude.
Cons. Dec. 11,
1847; No. 200.
Paragraph 9.

which, by Treaty, he is empowered to correct, he becomes the participator in abuses which it is his duty to repress, and, in this case, no ruler in Oude can expect the Governor-General to incur a responsibility, so repugnant to the principles of the British Government, and so odious to the feelings of the British people." His Majesty was reminded that, many years before, in the year 1831, the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, had informed the reigning Sovereign "that, if the warning he then gave was disregarded by His Majesty, it was his (the Governor-General's) intention to submit to the home authorities his advice, that *the British Government should assume the direct management of the Oude dominions*," and His Majesty was informed that the Court of Directors had, subsequently, granted to the Governor-General the authority which he had asked for that purpose.

Paragraph 10.

The Governor-General proceeded to state that these warnings had been wholly disregarded. He dwelt upon the notorious "existence of extensive misrule" in Oude "in various departments of the State," and denounced the "cruel oppression" which prevailed throughout His Majesty's dominions. Having impressed upon the King "the great importance of making salutary and decisive changes in" his "administration," the Governor-General thus remarked: "By wisely taking timely measures for the reformation of abuses, as one of the first acts of your reign, you will, with honour to your own character, rescue your people from their miserable condition; but, if your Majesty procrastinates, you incur the risk of *forcing the British Government to interfere by assuming the Government of Oude*."

Paragraph 16.

A period of two years was then fixed, as affording sufficient space and opportunity for the correction of abuses, and for the introduction of an amended system of administration into the Oude dominions. Thereafter, the King received this solemn and final warning: "If your Majesty cordially enters into this plan, you may have the satisfaction, within the period specified of two years, of checking and eradicating the worst abuses, and, at the same time, of maintaining your own sovereignty, and the native institutions of your kingdom, unimpaired.

Paragraph 25.

"If you do not, or if your Majesty, by taking a vacillating course, shall fail, by refusing my advice, you are aware of the other alternative, and of the consequences. It must then be manifest to the whole world that, whatever may happen, your Majesty has received a friendly and timely warning."

2. The affairs of the Kingdom of Oude still remain upon the footing on which they were placed at the memorable conference whose main events I have just recited.

At the end of the probationary period of two years allotted by Lord Hardinge, the Resident at Lucknow reported fully upon the state of Oude, but he was unable to announce that any improvement had taken place, or that any remedy whatever had been applied by the King to the manifold evils of oppression and misrule.

A natural, though perhaps ill-judged, reluctance to proceed to extreme measures led me, at that time, to refrain from at once acting up to the threat held out by my predecessor, and induced me to afford to the King a further period of indulgence and reprieve.

At the end of the year 1851, it seemed impossible to defer any longer the decided action which had long been imminent. The whole subject of the condition of Oude and its future fate was about to be brought under the consideration of the home authorities, when the war with Burmah unexpectedly broke out. The difficulties attendant upon the prosecution of that war, and upon the adjustment of the many and various political arrangements which followed its termination, left no leisure or means to the Government of India for undertaking so large a measure as the remodelling of the administration of Oude. But, at the end of last year, attention was again drawn to this important public question.

Colonel Outram was at that time appointed to officiate as Resident at the Court of Lucknow.

In the instructions which were furnished to that officer, the Secretary to the Government, having adverted to the state of probation in which the Government of Oude had for some time been placed, proceeded thus:

"Averse as the Governor-General in Council is to enter on this large question, his Lordship in Council feels that it cannot be left in its present indefinite and unsatisfactory condition.

To Colonel Outram
Nov. 24, 1854.
Paragraphs 8 & 9.

"I am accordingly directed, by the Governor-General in Council, to instruct you to apply yourself, on your arrival at Lucknow, to an enquiry into the present state of that country, with a view to determine whether its affairs still continue in the state in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; whether the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded, seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has in any degree been effected; and whether the duty imposed upon the British Government by that Treaty—a duty recognised by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, and reiterated by Lord Hardinge in 1847—will in truth any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance we have felt to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long."

4. The Officiating Resident has now made his report. He has restricted himself closely to the specific topics set down in his instructions, and has prepared, with much ability, a clear, and temperate, and conclusive statement of the present condition of the Kingdom of Oude. General Outram thus sums up the representations he has found it his duty to make regarding the Sovereign of Oude and the administration of his Government:

"In all other respects (that is, excepting the benefit derived by the neighbouring British provinces from the frontier police), as regards its internal state, the condition of Oude is, as I have shown, most deplorable. And it has been my painful duty to demonstrate that the lamentable condition of this kingdom has been caused by the very culpable apathy, and gross misrule, of the Sovereign and his Durbar. I have shown that the affairs of Oude still continue in the same state, if not worse, in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; and that the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded, seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has not in any degree been effected. And I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, therefore, that the duty imposed on the British Government by that Treaty cannot any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt heretofore to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long."

Letter dated
March 15, 1855.
Paragraph 104.

5. In proceeding to place before the Honourable Court of Directors a brief review of the miserable condition of Oude, and to suggest the measures which it appears incumbent upon us to take regarding it, it will be necessary for me to set forth, in the first instance, the relations which exist between the two States, and to show the nature of those obligations to which the Officiating Resident has referred as authoritatively binding upon the British Government.

6. The instrument by which the mutual relations of the British Government and of the Court of Lucknow are now defined and regulated, is the Treaty of 1801. A very general impression prevails that a subsequent readjustment of those relations was made by the Treaty concluded by Lord Auckland in 1837. But that Treaty is null and void. It was wholly disallowed by the Honourable Court of Directors so soon as they received it. On the 10th of April, 1838, the Secret Committee conveyed to the Governor-General in Council their "directions for the abrogation of the Treaty" of September 18, 1837; and they, subsequently, reiterated their instructions regarding the "disallowance of the Treaty of the 18th of September, 1837, and the restoration of our relations with the State of Oude to the footing on which they previously stood." The Honourable Committee added: "You will receive every support from us in the measures that may be necessary in securing good government to the people of Oude, under the stipulations of the Treaty of 1801."

Letter, April 15,
1839.

Wherefore, it is to the Treaty of 1801 that we must exclusively look. By the first Article of that Treaty, the Nawab Vizier ceded to the East

India Company, "in perpetual sovereignty," certain "portions of his territorial possessions, in commutation of the subsidy" agreed upon in the Treaty of 1798, "of the expenses attendant on the additional troops, and of the Benares and Furruckabad pensions."

By the third Article, the Nawab Vizier further engaged that he "will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of" the East India Company.

The British Government, upon its part, bound itself, in the third Article of the Treaty, "to defend the territories which will remain to his Excellency the Vizier, against all foreign and domestic enemies; provided always that it be in the power of the Company's Government to station the British troops in such parts of his Excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said Government most expedient."

7. The obligations, thus imposed upon it by the Treaty of 1801, have been observed by the Government of India, for more than half a century, constantly, faithfully, and completely. Throughout the whole of that eventful period, the British Government has been engaged in frequent wars with the most powerful native States of the East; and it has, more than once, been required even to meet invasion, coming in formidable aspect, and from the most distant points. But, in all that time, no foreign foe has ever set his foot on the soil of Oude. No great rebellion has ever threatened the stability of its throne. British troops have been ever kept in close proximity to the person of the King. Once, they have preserved the throne to its rightful Sovereign against the treachery of his own nearest kindred. For many years, in former times, they were perpetually called upon to uphold the King's authority, whatever might be the merits of the dispute whereby it was called in question; and their aid, in later times, has never been withheld, whenever his power was wrongfully defied. In very recent years, the Minister has found himself unable, without their service, to control a rebellious Chief within but sixteen miles of the capital; and two years have not yet passed since their protection was invoked against a military mutiny at the very gates of the King's palace.

8. Very different has been the observance which the Treaty has received at the hands of successive Rulers of Oude. The Nawab Vizier, by whom it was concluded, fulfilled, indeed, and at once, the obligation whereby territory was ceded to the British Government; but the other, and not less important, obligation—the stipulation whereby he bound the Sovereign of Oude to conform ever to the counsel of the British Government, and to establish such a system of administration as should secure the lives and property of his subjects, and be conducive to their prosperity—has, from that day to this, been utterly, and systematically, set at nought.

9. As these words imply, in point of fact, a charge, against the rulers of Oude, of deliberate and continuous violation of Treaty, it is incumbent upon me to make good the charge, by adducing authoritative statements, and established facts, in its support. To do so in full detail, would swell this Minute to an inconvenient and unnecessary bulk. Wherefore, I shall restrict myself in this place to the compilation of a general narrative of the condition of Oude, from our earliest connection with it to the present time; while, for the guidance of those who may desire to examine the question with closer and more searching scrutiny, ample reference shall be made, in the margin, to the reports of successive Residents at Lucknow, to the despatch of the present Officiating Resident, Major-General Outram, and to the numerous appendices which have accompanied it.

10. The Government of Oude has been notorious for its abuse of power, for gross misrule, and for the oppression of its subjects, from the earliest period at which the British Government became interested in, or connected with, the affairs of the Province.

A perusal of the précis of the history of our connection with Oude, which forms Appendix C of the Officiating Resident's Report, will show

that, so early as the year 1779, the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, found it necessary to tell the Vizier, Asuf-ood-Dowlah, "that the disorder of his State, and the dissipation of his revenues, were the effects of his own conduct, which had failed, not so much from the casual effects of incapacity, as from the detestable choice which he had made of the Ministers of his power, and the participators of his confidence."

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Three years afterwards, the condition of Oude may be seen by the following extract from a despatch of 1782 :—"But such were the disorders of his administration, and such the effect of those disorders upon the population and produce of the country, that, without great reforms, the payments seemed impracticable; and, without the virtual assumption of the powers of Government into better hands than those of the Vizier and his agents, all reform was an object of despair."

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In 1787, the Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, wrote thus :—"I cannot express how much I was concerned, during my short residence at the capital of the Vizier, and my progress through his dominions, to be a witness of his finances and government, and of the desolated appearance of the country."

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Six years subsequently, in 1793, Lord Cornwallis addressed to the Vizier "a solemn letter of expostulation and advice." He said: "On my return from the war in the Dekhan, I had the mortification to find that, after a period of five years, the evils which prevailed at the beginning of that time had increased,—that your finances had fallen into a worse state by an enormous accumulated debt,—that the same oppressions continue to be exercised by rapacious and overgrown amils, towards the ryuts,—and that, not only the subjects and merchants of your own dominions, but those residing under the Company's protection, suffered many exactions, contrary to the Commercial Treaty, from the Custom-house officers, from zemindars, amils, and others."

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"As, in a State, the evils that are practised by the lower classes of men are to be attributed to the example held out to them by their superiors, and to their connivance, or to their weak government, so am I obliged to represent that all the oppressions and extortions caused by the amils on the peasantry take their source in the connivance and irregularities of the administration of Lucknow."

"Though the Company's subsidy is, at present, paid with regularity, yet I cannot risk my reputation, nor neglect my duty, by remaining a silent spectator of evils which will, in the end, and perhaps that end is not very remote, render abortive even your Excellency's earnest desire that the subsidy should be punctually paid." His Lordship wrote again to the Vizier from Madras: "The effects of an expensive Government are two—first, the oppression and misery of the people; and secondly, the fall of the Government itself. It is known, not only to Hindustan, but to all Europe, that the revenues of your Excellency's dominions are diminished beyond all conjecture. Are not these decisive proofs of tyranny, extortion, and mismanagement, in the amils? Your Excellency knows that the prayers of the oppressed are attended to by the Almighty, and call down His vengeance upon their oppressors. History confirms the observation, by exhibiting innumerable examples of monarchies overturned, and families effaced from the earth, by a violation of justice in the Sovereign, or neglect in him to enforce its laws."

"The revenues are collected, without system, by force of arms; the amils are left to plunder uncontrolled; the ryuts have no security from oppression, nor of redress for injustice exercised upon them."

In the following year (1794) the successor of Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore, wrote in a similar strain, regarding the character of the administration of Oude: "It has long been my anxious wish to prevail on the Nawab Vizier to arrange the internal administration of his country, and establish it upon principles calculated to promote the happiness of his subjects, and the permanency of his own authority. I cannot, therefore, observe without regret that his Excellency does not appear to adopt any measures for this purpose."

11. In 1798, the Earl of Mornington, when about to assume the government of India, adverted to the condition of Oude in these terms, in

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, Feb. 28,
1798. Vol. i,
pages 23, 24.

a despatch to the Right Honourable H. Dundas: "The despatches which accompany this letter will inform you of the death of the Nawab Vizier Asuf-ood-Dowlah, and of the very extraordinary scenes which have passed in Oude since that event. The event itself I should have considered in the abstract as highly favourable to our interests, being persuaded that, under the reign of Asuf-ood-Dowlah, it would ever have been impracticable to have carried into permanent effect any reform in the disordered finances and undisciplined army of that Prince. The whole country is represented to be in a state to require the presence of a large military force, for the maintenance of internal peace and good order. This state of our affairs in Oude must be deemed a positive diminution of our disposable force. You will find that the Governor-General states his conviction, without reserve, that the approach of Zeman Shah towards the frontier of Oude would become the signal of general revolt and plunder in that province."

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, Dec. 23,
1798. Vol. i,
page 388.

Later in the year, Lord Mornington spoke in strong language of the state of the Civil Government of Oude. "With respect," he said, "to the Vizier's civil establishments, and to his abusive systems for the extortion of revenue, and for the violation of every principle of justice, little can be done before I can be enabled to visit Lucknow."

Lord Wellesley's
despatches.
Minute, Dec. 16,
1799. Vol. ii,
pages 159, 160.

In the following year (1799) the Nawab Vizier Saadut Alee Khan intimated to the Governor-General, through the Resident at Lucknow, his desire to abdicate the sovereign authority. Upon this communication the Governor-General, in reply, expressed his opinion that "the proposition of the Vizier is pregnant with such benefit, not only to the Company, but to the inhabitants of Oude, that his Lordship thinks it cannot be too much encouraged, and that there are no circumstances which should be allowed to impede the accomplishment of the grand object which leads to it. This object his Lordship considers to be the acquisition by the Company of the exclusive authority, civil and military, over the dominions of Oude."

At the same time, the Governor-General recorded a Minute, in which he made known to the Vizier his views regarding the disordered state of his Excellency's dominions; and stated, without reserve, his convictions as to the remedy which ought to be applied, and which alone could prove effectual. "The Governor-General," it was stated, "has observed with the most anxious concern the inveterate abuses which have disgraced every branch of the Civil Government of Oude, perverted the administration of justice, impaired the sources of revenue, industry, and commerce, and destroyed the foundations of public prosperity and individual happiness, in that fertile, but declining, country. His Lordship has also lamented the unequivocal symptoms, which have occurred within his own knowledge, of the disorderly and mutinous spirit of his Excellency's army,—of the refractory temper of a great proportion of his people,—and of the general disaffection unhappily prevailing towards his Excellency's person and government. The pressure of these calamities has been much aggravated, in his Lordship's judgment, by his certain conviction of the utter insufficiency of any instruments or means which his Excellency's own service or resources can furnish, to repress evils of such magnitude, violence, and power."

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, Dec. 16,
1799. Vol. ii,
page 166.

In a subsequent paragraph, the Governor-General explicitly advised the Vizier "to vest the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude and its dependencies in the hands of the Company," as the only effectual means of carrying on the Government "with ease to his Excellency, or with advantage to his subjects."

The pretended intentions of the Vizier to abdicate his authority were not carried into effect. But, early in the following year (1800), the Governor-General addressed to his Excellency a letter, reproaching him with misconduct and want of good faith. In the course of that letter, the Governor-General reminded the Vizier that his Excellency had "repeatedly complained of the ruinous condition of" his "internal government, and earnestly solicited" the Governor-General's "direct interference, as being indispensably necessary for the purpose of effecting a complete reform in" his "affairs, and especially in" his "military establishments."

With reference to these circumstances, the Governor-General reported thus to the President of the Board of Control: "I have nothing to hope from any other quality in his Excellency's mind except his acknowledged pusillanimity, which I flatter myself will induce him to submit to the introduction of such a portion of the British authority into the management of his country, as is indispensably necessary to the just and pure administration of the government, to the accurate collection, and economical expenditure, of his revenues, and to the relief of his people from the extortion, cruelty, and oppression under which they now suffer."

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, Mar. 5,
1800. Vol. ii,
page 236.

In the year 1801, Lord Wellesley again addressed himself to a consideration of the state of the affairs of Oude. Adverting to the diminution of the public revenue, the Governor-General observed: "The causes of this increasing defalcation of the revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. Had the territories of Oude been subject to the frequent, or occasional, devastations of any enemy,—had they been visited by unfavourable seasons, or by other calamities which impair the public prosperity,—the rapid decline of the Vizier's revenue might be imputed to other causes than a defective administration; but no such calamitous visitations have afflicted the Province of Oude; while, in consequence of the protection which it derives from the presence of the British forces, it has been maintained, together with all the Company's possessions on this side of India, in the uninterrupted enjoyment of peace. A defective administration of the Government is, therefore, the only cause which can have produced so marked a difference between the state of his Excellency's dominions and that of the contiguous territories of the Company. While the territories of the Company have been advancing progressively, during the last ten years, in prosperity, population, and opulence, the dominions of the Vizier, although enjoying equal advantages of tranquillity and security, have rapidly and progressively declined. None of the evils have been diminished under his Excellency's government: on the contrary, their daily increase and aggravation are notorious, and must be progressive, to the utter ruin of the resources of Oude, unless the vicious system of native administration be immediately abandoned. The Vizier must now be prepared for the active and decided interference of the British Government in the affairs of his country."

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Lord Wellesley to
Resident at Luck-
now, Jan. 22, 1801.

The conclusion which the Governor-General had formed was declared to be, "that no effectual remedy can be provided against the ruin of the Province of Oude, until the exclusive management of the civil and military Government of that country shall be transferred to the Company, under suitable provisions for the maintenance of his Excellency and his family. No other remedy can effect any considerable improvement in the resources of the State, or can ultimately secure its external safety and internal peace."

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, Jan. 22,
1801. Vol. ii,
page 426.

The Vizier having declined to consent to the measures proposed by the Governor-General, they were again urged upon him in a letter wherein Lord Wellesley thus emphatically wrote: "I therefore now declare to your Excellency, in the most explicit terms, that I consider it to be my positive duty to resort to any extremity, rather than to suffer the further progress of that ruin to which the interests of your Excellency, and of the Company, are exposed by the continued operation of the evils and abuses actually existing in the civil and military administration of the Province of Oude."

Governor-General
to Vizier of Oude,
April 5, 1801.
Lord Wellesley's
despatches.
Vol. ii, page 474.

"I have repeatedly represented to your Excellency the effects of the ruinous expedient of anticipating the collections, the destructive practice of realizing them by force of arms, the annual diminution of the jumma of the country, the precarious tenure by which the amils and farmers hold their possessions, the misery of the lower classes of the people, absolutely excluded from the protection of the Government, and the utter insecurity of life and property throughout the Province of Oude."

Governor-General
to Vizier of Oude,
April 5, 1801.

The Governor-General elsewhere in this letter spoke of "the ruinous system of the existing administration,"—of the evils, abuses, and oppressions "which prevailed throughout the province." He affirmed that "the evils, now the subject of complaint, had existed, for a long course of years,

April 5, 1801.

throughout the Province of Oude ;” and he added, “in proportion to the extent and the continuance of the operation of such causes of ruin, their effect is the more to be apprehended, and the necessity of a remedy is become more urgent and indispensable.”

Yielding to these representations, the Nawab Vizier at length concluded the Treaty of 1801. The provisions of that Treaty have already been described in the commencement of the present Minute. In reporting this event to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, Lord Wellesley thus expressed, in few words, his opinion of the actual condition of Oude, and his anticipations of the results to be expected from the new Treaty: “You must derive great satisfaction from reflecting that the British Government, under this Treaty, will become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now reduced to a condition of the most afflicting misery and desolation, by the depraved administration of the native Government of Oude.”

12. The description which Lord Wellesley gave, in these words, of the miserable state of the Province of Oude, was unquestionably accurate and just.

The anticipations he therein recorded of the change which the Treaty would work were, unfortunately, not fulfilled.

The records of the Residency show that, notwithstanding the stipulations of the new Treaty, “the landholders were, nevertheless, exposed to the systematic extortions of the contractors, to whom the Nawab farmed the assessments, and whom he authorized to levy their demands by the most violent and oppressive means. These exactions were as systematically resisted.”

The misgovernment of the country continued unabated, until, in 1812, the Governor-General addressed the Vizier, “earnestly recommending him to institute a reform which should be based upon the fundamental principles of a moderate assessment, to be made by the officers of Government, immediately with the landholders, without the intervention of a contractor or farmer of the revenue.”

No reform having been made, the Governor-General, in the following year (1813), reminded the Vizier that “the British Government had a right, founded upon the basis of the subsidiary Treaty, to propose such reforms in his internal Government as it deemed essential; and that he was held, under the same Treaty, under an obligation to follow such advice. The Nawab was assured that no lapse of time, no change of circumstances, would ever induce the British Government to relinquish a measure which it considered essential to the happiness and prosperity of Oude, the care and reputation of the Nawab, and the best interests of both States. He was also warned that, if he persisted in his refusal, he would violate an express stipulation of the Treaty; and he was requested seriously to consider the consequences in which he might involve himself by such a course of conduct.”

13. In 1814, the Nawab Saadut Alee Khan died, without effecting any of those improvements in his administration which had been so long, and so urgently, pressed upon him. The fact that, before his death, he had amassed treasure to the amount of thirteen millions sterling, exacted from the resources of a country, which, during the greater part of his reign, gave only one million and a half of revenue, affords the most substantial proof of the existence of all the extreme extortion and oppression with which his Government had so often been charged.

14. In the reign of his successor, Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, no amelioration of the state of Oude was obtained by the representations of the Government of India. On the contrary, it is known from the Residency records that, during the years from 1815 to 1822, “the British troops were constantly employed against refractory zemindars; and, in the beginning of 1820, more than seventy of their forts were occupied, and dismantled, by the British troops.”

The Government of Oude was unable, without assistance, to suppress even the “gangs of armed robbers who haunted the jungles, and made frequent and desperate inroads into British territory. Their lurking-

Governor-General to Secret Committee, Nov. 14, 1801.
Lord Wellesley's despatches, vol. ii, page 607.

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places were occasionally penetrated, and their villages destroyed; but the connivance of the Oude police, and the secret encouragement of the neighbouring Zemindars, sheltered them from any pursuit or punishment. In 1820, 400 of these marauders traversed the British territory for more than 300 miles from the Oude frontier, and near Monghir plundered the boats of a merchant of Calcutta to the extent of a lakh and a half of rupees."

15. In consequence of this state of things, the Governor-General, in 1826, held an interview with the Ruler of Oude, now raised to the Kingly rank, in the hope of inducing him to amend the administration of his country. But, in the following year (1827), the King died, and, shortly afterwards, the Resident at Lucknow felt it to be his duty to report to the Supreme Government "that the country had reached so incurable a state of decline, that nothing but the assumption of the administration could preserve it from utter ruin."

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16. The Government of India, no longer able to conceal from itself that the countenance and support, which, by its own observance of the Treaty of 1801, it had long given to the Government of Oude, had inflicted, and was still inflicting, unnumbered evils on the people of that province, prepared, at length, to take those measures which had been, again and again, declared to constitute the only effectual remedy for long existing misrule.

Vide Memorandum
by Resident at
Lucknow. Cons.
Sept. 30, 1831.
No. 3.

In 1831, the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, informed the King in person, and subsequently communicated to him in writing, that "matters had come to that pass that, in the event of improvement and reformation not being effected by His Majesty's officers, the settlement of the country will need to be made by British officers."

Memorandum of
Conference,
January 20, 1831.

"There are parallel cases to the present state of things in Oude to be found in the history of India, from which your Majesty may take example. For both in Hindustan and in the Dekhan, wherever the country of Rulers bound to the British Government by Treaty has been taken possession of directly, the act of aggression on our part has always been justified on the ground of the disorders which prevailed, and of the unfitness of the native Governors to conduct affairs, and their failure to establish a proper systematic government that should be a source of happiness and contentment to the people. The stories of Bengal and Benares, of Arcot and Tanjore, are all of this description."

17. Notwithstanding this explicit declaration, on the part of the British Government, of an intention to assume the management of the Province, with the full sanction and approval of the Honorable Court of Directors, and in spite of the continued misgovernment, approaching almost to anarchy, which marked the reign of the King, Nusseer-ood-deen, nothing was done for the oppressed people of Oude.

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The Government of India, however, was no less strongly impressed than before with a conviction of their wretched condition. This is strongly shown in the preamble to the Treaty of 1837, which may be rightly quoted as evidence of the views of the Indian Government, although the Treaty itself was ultimately disallowed. "Whereas," it is said in the preamble, "Article VI of the Treaty of 1801 requires that the Sovereign of Oude, always advising with, and acting in

<i>Vide</i> Cons.	Sept. 17, 1832.	No. 81.
"	Sept. 17, 1832.	" 83.
"	Nov. 5, 1832.	" 31.
"	Jan. 7, 1833.	" 47, 52.
"	Dec. 24, 1834.	" 75.
"	Feb. 5, 1835.	" 68, 70.
"	Nov. 23, 1835.	" 42, 43.
"	Sept. 12, 1836.	" 73, 75.
"	Mar. 6, 1837.	" 92.
"	Mar. 6, 1837.	" 96, 101.

conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the Honorable Company, shall establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration (to be carried into effect by his own officers) as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants, but provides no remedy for the neglect of that solemn and paramount obligation; and whereas the infraction of this essential engagement of the Treaty, and inattention to the first duty of a Sovereign, on the part of several successive rulers of Oude, have been continued and notorious, and have ever exposed the British Government to the reproach of imperfectly fulfilling its obligations towards the Oude people," &c.

The disallowance of the Treaty, finally received in October 1839, prevented any such measures as were contemplated in the proposed Treaty, being taken, up to that date. In the meantime, although the King, Nusseer-

Letter of the Secret
Committee,
July 11, 1839.

Cons. Nov. 14,
1838. No. 48.
Cons. July 3,
1839. No. 87.
Report by Dr.
Butter on the
statistics of the
southern districts
of Oude. Appen-
dix C, page 81.

ood-deen, seemed well disposed to reform the abuses of the administration, no substantial amendment had taken place in the condition of the people. In a report submitted to Government, in this year, by an officer, who had the best opportunities for becoming acquainted with their real condition, the following passage appears: "The administrative state of the country may be summed up in a few words: a Sovereign regardless of his kingdom, except in so far as it supplied him with the means of personal indulgence; a Minister incapable or unwilling to stay the ruin of the country; local Governors, or, more properly speaking, farmers of the revenue, invested with virtually despotic powers, left almost unchecked, to gratify their rapacity and private enmities; a local army ill paid, and therefore licentious, undisciplined, and habituated to defeat; an almost absolute denial of justice in all matters civil or criminal; and an overwhelming British force distributed through the provinces to maintain the faith of an ill-judged Treaty, and to preserve peace."

Cons. August 3, 1840. No. 59, 71.
" Sept. 20, 1841. " 40, 41.
" February 1, 1843. " 77.
" August 10, 1844. " 136, 137.
" Nov. 29, 1845. " 186.
" Nov. 21, 1846. " 287.
" Dec. 11, 1847. " 156, 159.
" Dec. 11, 1847. " 191, 193.
" Dec. 11, 1847. " 202.

18. From 1839 to 1847, three Kings successively sat upon the Throne of Oude, but the state of the Province, in the last-mentioned year, was in no respect better than it had been at any previous period, in spite of the earnest advice and solemn warnings repeatedly offered to the King, and urged by the authority of the Supreme Government. Towards the close of that year, the Governor-General sought an interview with the King at Lucknow, and

addressed to him that solemn and final warning which has already been recited in the opening paragraphs of this Minute. It will be remembered that the King's attention was again called, upon that occasion, to the "extensive misrule" and "cruel oppression" which prevailed throughout His Majesty's dominions. A period of two years was allowed him to enter fully on the reform required at his hands; and clear intimation was made to the King that, if he failed to fulfil the expectations then declared, he would force the British Government to interfere by assuming the Government of Oude.

19. It remains for me now to show how far the present King has acted up to the requirements which were then imposed upon him at the commencement of his reign, and how far he has fulfilled the condition on which, he was informed, the continuance of his sovereign power would wholly and solely depend.

20. In the year 1848, Colonel Sleeman was appointed to the office of Resident at Lucknow. The proved ability of that officer, his long experience, and his well-known friendly disposition towards native States, at once afforded the best guarantee that every assistance would be given by the British Resident to the King, and offered the best chance of inducing His Majesty to attend to his own true interests and the good of his subjects. But Colonel Sleeman speedily found himself compelled to report in most unfavourable terms regarding the conduct of the King and the state of his Administration.

In June 1849, referring to the measures of amelioration which had been especially required by the Governor-General in 1847, the Resident wrote: "None of these reforms have yet been introduced, save that some of the districts formerly farmed, have been made over to servants of Government, bearing the names of 'tehseeldars;' but in this there is little real change, for the greater part are bound to send to the Treasury a certain sum, and made to give security that they will do so. There is the same perpetual collision between the collectors of the revenue and the landholders. The troops of the collectors, without discipline, and with little and uncertain pay, prey upon the people, and depopulate all the villages along the high roads over which they march, and in the neighbourhood of their encampments. The Zemindars, the moment they are driven from their strongholds, or deprived of their estates for defalcation, become robbers and murderers, upon as large a scale as their means in armed followers will admit, and render the roads and rivers alike unsafe to all but the public servants and establishments of the British Government, and European ladies and gentlemen."

"The King has not, since the Governor-General's visit in October

Memorandum by
Governor-General
addressed to the
King of Oude.
Cons. Dec. 11,
1847. No. 200.

Letter from Resi-
dent, June 21,
1849, par. 2.

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 4.

1847, shown any signs of being fully aware of the responsibility he incurs if he neglects, during the interval then allowed him, to introduce the requisite reforms in his administration: in fact, I do not think that His Majesty can ever be brought to feel the responsibilities of sovereignty strongly enough to be induced to bear that portion of the burden of its duties which must necessarily devolve upon him. He will always confide it to the worthless minions who are kept for his amusements, and enjoy, exclusively, his society and confidence. His Minister sees him occasionally, but he is the only gentleman that does see him. The only other men that see him are the singers from Rampore and Delhi, against whom he was so earnestly cautioned by the Governor-General, and the eunuchs, whose influence is, if possible, still more mischievous than that of the singers."

"The only persons, save the females, who now see and speak to the King, are the minister, the singers, and the eunuchs. The minister is obliged to succumb to these singers and eunuchs, and conform to their will, or he would not hold his place. They meddle in all affairs, and influence the King's decision in every reference made to him; and the responsible agents, in whose name the order is given, dare not complain."

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 5.

Respecting the internal condition of the country, Colonel Sleeman stated as follows: "There are, at this time, in Oude, 246 forts or strongholds, mounted with 476 pieces of cannon, all held by landholders of the first class, chiefly Rajpoots. Not one of these landholders now feels it safe to entrust himself within the camp or cantonments of an officer of the Government, and they hold no personal conversation with the Sovereign or his officers; all their business is transacted through the medium of petty attorneys or vakeels, upon whose persons they set no value. Their estates are well cultivated, often in spite of all the best efforts of the contractors and collectors to prevent it, in order to reduce them to obedience. It is not at all uncommon for the landholders to have the land ploughed, and the seed drilled in, at night, by stealth, when beleaguered by the King's troops; and this accounts for the lands being so much better cultivated than those of other native States, in the midst of disorders that would soon make them waste in any other country or state of society."

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 10.

Again, he says: "There is no officer now employed in Oude, in any branch of the public service, beyond the palace, that can feel secure in his tenure of office for a single day, however high his character, or however valuable his public services may have been, and, as long as they even feel no such security, it would be in vain to expect them to perform their duties faithfully and vigilantly."

Paragraph 14.

The Resident thus describes the King's troops: "These soldiers, badly disciplined, and worse paid, prey upon the peaceful and industrious, wherever they are employed; they subsist upon them, gratis, along all the lines of road over which they pass, and destroy twice as much as they take. These roads, in consequence, present a scene of melancholy desolation, except when the crops are on the ground, for the towns, villages, and hamlets on both sides are commonly deserted and in ruins, though the lands may be well cultivated. By the industrious classes in Oude, these troops are, I believe, considered as of all their greatest oppressors, and they assuredly destroy and take, without payment, more of the produce of the land and labour of the country than would be required to maintain a disciplined force sufficient to perform all the duties that are required from them, and are now so badly performed."

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 21.

"I am persuaded that, if our troops were withdrawn from Oude, the landholders would, in one month, march over them all, and pillage the capital of Lucknow, so utterly valueless are they as a military body."

Paragraph 21.

And, in the same Report, Colonel Sleeman thus sums up his statement: "To describe the present state of Oude, I need only to quote the descriptions which have been sent by former Residents, ever since our relations with this State commenced."

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 18.

21. As the close of the probationary period of two years allotted to the King drew nigh, the Resident again reported upon the condition of His Majesty's affairs. He said: "In continuation of my report, dated the 21st of June last, on the affairs of Oude, I have the honour to state, for

Resident, Sept. 24,
1849, paras. 1, 2, 3.

submission to the Most Noble the Governor-General, that they still continue to be in the same unsatisfactory state. Not one of the reforms so earnestly recommended, and enjoined, by the Governor-General, during his visit to Lucknow, in November 1847, has been effected, or even attempted, though the Government of Oude was pledged to have them carried out in two years, or before November 1849.

“His Majesty continues to seclude himself in the same manner, and sees no one but the Minister, the singers, and eunuchs, and females of his apartments. He neither sees nor hears anything of what is done or suffered within his dominions beyond the walls of his palace; and the Minister, eunuchs, and singers consider it to be their duty to protect His Majesty from the importunity of all who have wrongs to complain of. His Majesty has never manifested the slightest wish to commune with the Resident, and evidently feels averse to such communion, from the apprehension that he would take advantage of the occasion to press upon him the necessity of paying some attention to the duties of a Sovereign, and to explain to him the evil consequences of his present mode of life. I have not urged His Majesty to see and converse with me, because I am persuaded that nothing that I could say would induce him to attend to affairs, to alter his mode of life, or to associate and commune with any others than those who now form exclusively his society. All who know His Majesty, and have known him from a boy, are of the same opinion. His aversion to business, and to associate with those who would talk to him upon business, is, it is generally believed, incurable. The strong letter which I addressed to him on the wretched state of his dominions, and his unredeemed pledges to the Governor-General, in November 1847, His Majesty certainly saw and read, for he delivered the reply open into the hands of the Officiating First Assistant, Lieutenant Busk, to be conveyed to me.”

“There is the same insecurity to life and property on the roads and rivers, in the town and villages, as when I wrote in June last, and the same landholders are arrayed against the Government; but the demands for revenue are suspended, and the collisions between them and the contractors and collectors are, in consequence, less frequent. They will recommence when the crops ripen, and the demands for revenue are resumed.”

Resident, Sept. 24, 1849, par. 8. Regarding the military force and its corrupt administration the Resident gave many details, concluding in these words: “His officers and soldiers (*i. e.* of a reserve corps), like the officers and soldiers of every corps in the service, take all fuel and forage from the people, where they are employed, gratis, and too often a portion of their food also. The moment they reach their ground, a foraging party is sent out, under a strong guard, to take what is required from the landholders, cultivators, and others; and this is repeated every day, wherever they may be. Officers, soldiers, cattle, and camp followers, are provided gratis, in this manner, by the plunder of the landholders and cultivators and others who have anything in store.”

Resident, Sept. 24, 1849, par. 10. The Resident goes on to say: “In the civil branches, the abuses are not less formidable. To secure his contract for a district, a person is obliged to pledge himself to pay to the Minister, Dewan, and other persons at Court who have it in their power to assist or to injure him, gratuities equal to one-tenth of the revenue of his district. After he has secured the contract, he must, on getting his investiture, present Nuzzuranas in gold to the King, the Heir-apparent, the General, the Minister, the Dewan, and every one who is supposed to have influence at Court. As soon as he takes charge, he repays himself for this outlay, and provides for the fulfilment of his pledges, by exactions from the landholders, for which they get no credit in the public accounts.

Paragraph 15. Again:—“Of the large sums annually allowed for the repair and construction of palaces, tombs, temples, forts, bridges, &c., not one-fourth, or I might say one-tenth, is ever expended; nine-tenths are taken by those who get the superintendence of such constructions and repairs by purchase or favour. * * * Except that between Lucknow and Cawnpore, lately made under the superintendence of Lieutenant Sim, there

is actually no road in any part of His Majesty's dominions, though very large sums are every year paid for the repairs of those supposed to exist."

"Of judicial Courts there are none, save at the capital; and those which are there maintained are of no value. The judicial officers and their establishments, as will be seen in the annexed tables, amount, for all Oude, to sixty-one persons, whose aggregate pay is 1,306 rupees a month, or 15,672 rupees a year. There are, it is true, seventy-two Ameens for detached duty, ready, ostensibly, to be sent to any part where their presence may be required, or to investigate and decide any case that may be made over to them. But they get their places by purchase or favor, and few of them are fit for their duties, or any duties whatever. Most of them consider their cases, as barristers do their briefs, as things out of which money may be made.

Resident, Sept. 24,
1849, par. 16.

"But, of all abuses or evils in Oude, that of the Akbar Nawisses is perhaps the worst. There are 660 of them employed, with corps and establishments over the whole face of the country, and drawing an aggregate salary of 3,194 rupees 8 annas a month, or less than 5 rupees a month each. It is their duty to make a true report to the Durbar of all that occurs, through the Darogah, or head of the Department, Zakee-ood-Dowlah, who communicates what they write to the Minister, or to any person to whom he may entrust the duty. He passes such orders as may seem to him proper on these reports, generally assuming that they are true, to save the trouble and delay of inquiry. But it is the interest of the Akbar Nawiss generally to make a false report of what occurs, to suppress the truth, or misrepresent facts and circumstances. He sells his reports as monks sold their plenary indulgences. The officer, civil or military, who neglects his duty, or abuses his authority, has only to give the Akbar Nawiss a fee, in proportion to the offence, or to his emoluments, to secure such a report as will exonerate him from all blame. The honest man who discharges his duty faithfully is not secure till he fees this person, as his conduct and character are liable to be misrepresented; and the Akbar Nawiss, whose pay is less than 10 rupees a month, commonly gets more than 300, after paying a liberal share of what he gets, to the Darogah, with whom alone rests his appointment and dismissal. The Darogah, in turn, is obliged to share what he gets with the Minister and other influential persons at Court. Under Mahomed Alee Shah, a great economist, the Darogah paid above a lakh of rupees a year to the Treasury, for his contract as head news-writer, till the contract was done away with, at the suggestion of the Resident. He pays little less now to the Minister and Court favorites.

Paragraphs 17 and
18.

"Under the present or any other system that has obtained in Oude for the last thirty-five years, a reference to local authorities to ascertain the truth, or otherwise, of a report made by an Akbar Nawiss would be of no use. All would league to make it appear true, where he has been feed to make it otherwise. The only plan adopted is, to send out one of the seventy-two Ameens, or to appoint one especially for the purpose; and the chances are greatly in favour of his being bought over to confirm substantially all that is given in the report; he may add, or alter, circumstances, to give an appearance of careful inquiry, but will generally make it appear that the first report was substantially correct. But, in fact, such inquiries are hardly ever made, not from any overweening confidence in their truth, but from a persuasion that such inquiry would be very troublesome, without being profitable. I have before me a case in which the wives and children of the landholders and cultivators of whole towns and villages were lately driven off in hundreds like flocks of sheep, and sold into slavery, by a rapacious and brutal contractor named Rugber Sing. A great many of them perished of cold and hunger before they were sold. The Hurkaras of the Akbar Nawiss were present the whole time, and received so much a head upon all who perished or were sold. The same person and his brother, Mhan Sing, sold off the whole of the stock in cattle and implements of husbandry, and made the district desolate; but the circumstances were not brought to the notice of the Durbar till some time after, and then by the Resident. They did more: by cruelty and outrage,

they extorted deeds of sale from old proprietors, for lands yielding five or six lakhs of rupees a year, which they now hold in Zemindaree tenure.'

The Resident then observes in conclusion:—

"His Majesty is fully aware that, since he ascended the throne, he has neither felt any of the responsibilities of sovereignty, nor performed any of its duties, and that none of the reforms to which he was pledged, as the only condition on which the British Government would, or could consistently with its duty to the people of Oude, abstain any longer from directly interfering in the Administration, have been effected, or indeed attempted, and that he has clearly incurred the penalty that was threatened. * * *

All that the King requires from him (the Minister) is, that he shall not, himself, importune him on business, nor allow others to do so. In collusion with the Dewan, he forms a plausible balance-sheet to satisfy the King that all is as it should be; while more than one-third of the revenue remains uncollected at the end of the year. All the public establishments and stipendiaries are deeply in arrears; the Treasury is empty; scores of landholders are in open rebellion, with large armed forces; and life and property are nowhere secure."

22. In the following month, October, the Resident again reported: "As I have stated in former letters, I must state now, that Oude must at present be considered to be without any regular government. * * * The only orders given by him (the King) are through his eunuchs and singers, or rather by them in his name; and no order given by the Minister can be carried into effect beyond the capital, where the large landholders are masters, and the troops rendered useless, for want of pay. The corps of cavalry and infantry at the capital are almost all under the command of the singers and eunuchs.

"The Ghungore Corps, commanded by the chief singer and real Sovereign of Oude at present, is composed of dissolute and reckless men from his own town of Rampore, in Rohilcund, notorious for producing such characters, ready for any deed of violence; and they have the sole custody of the Palace, in which the King is shut up, and of the Treasury.

"Mhan Sing and Rugber Sing have large forces, with artillery, fighting every day for the possession of the lands which they got by fraud, and violence, from the zemindars of the Sultanpore district. Numbers of their men are killed and wounded in the fights, which take place almost every day; and the people are emigrating and leaving the lands untilled, and the towns and villages desolate. Mhan Sing, with a balance of revenue demandable from him of some twenty lakhs of rupees, resides at Lucknow, under the favor and protection of the Minister, and Rugber Sing resides at Benares, upon lands purchased in that and other neighbouring districts, with the wealth so atrociously acquired in Oude; but they find abundance of loose and reckless characters to fight their battles against each other, from the money promised, and the booty acquired, from the plunder of the people.

"The country must go utterly to ruin, unless those who now hold the reins of Government, the public establishments, and the large landholders, see, very soon, that the British Government is about to adopt measures for the restoration of order.

"The people despise a Government so weak, and wielded by wretches so contemptible; and the Royal Family and the aristocracy of the capital are ashamed to see their Sovereign reduced to a state of entire subserviency to such persons, while none of them dare to approach him."

23. For the reasons which have already been stated, the Government of India did not think it expedient to limit the indulgence allowed to the King strictly to the two years which had been previously fixed.

In the first months of 1850, the Resident made a tour in person through the various districts of Oude. The results of his observations were laid before the Government in the diary of his tour. He remarked regarding the diary that "it is long; but it gives a full and, I believe, fair view of the real condition of the people of Oude, and of the system of administration under which they live and suffer." This document is so valuable, and of so much authority, as to be deserving of most careful and close attention.

Resident, Sept. 24,
1849, paragraph
23.

Resident, Sept. 24,
1849, paragraph
24.

Resident, Oct. 24,
1849, paragraphs
1 to 6.

Resident, April 6,
1850.
Printed "Diary of
a Tour through
Oude," by the
Resident, Lieut.-
Col. Sleeman,
2 vols.

In the letter referring to his tour, the Resident writes regarding Oude :
 "The expenditure is about 140 lakhs of rupees a year, and the receipts are less than 100 lakhs. The deficiency is made up by drains on the reserved Treasury, which contained, I believe, above 100 lakhs when the present King ascended the throne, and is now supposed to contain less than fifty. There have been temporary fallings off from calamities of season, but the permanent one arises,—First, from the growing strength of the great landholders, who have absorbed the greater part of the estates of their weaker neighbours, and employed their increasing rents in maintaining large bands of armed followers, and building forts and strongholds, which enable them to withhold the just demands of the State. These weaker neighbours were the proprietors or holders of what are called the khalsa, or allodial lands, four-fifths of which have now been absorbed by the great landholders, who do not pay for them to Government one-half of the rents which were paid for them by the allodial proprietors, and ought still to be paid for them. The great landholders have taken these lands, either by fraud and collusion with the local authorities, or by open violence, in utter contempt of such authorities ;—Secondly, from the large quantities of the most fertile lands in Oude which these landholders have converted into jungles around their strongholds, some of them extending over spaces from ten to twenty miles long by from four to eight miles wide, into which no man dares to enter without their permission. These jungles, and the strongholds which they contain, are dens of robbers, who infest all parts of the country, defy the Government authorities, and impose intolerable taxes upon all traders and travellers, and render life and property everywhere insecure ;—Thirdly, the absence, in consequence of the total insecurity to life and property everywhere felt, of anything like town population, to furnish markets for raw agricultural produce, and to supply a return in the produce of manufacturing industry. Manufacturing industry has almost altogether disappeared from Oude, under this feeling of insecurity, and the houses of the great numbers of persons filling high offices in our territories and other native States, who used to leave their families in the towns of Oude, and return and spend their latter days among them, are almost all deserted and in ruins.

"The surface of Oude, with the exception of the belts of jungle above described, is well cultivated; and the soil is richer than any that I have seen in any of our own districts. In Oude, some large landholders are every year in rebellion against the Government; and, when they are so, they drive off all the cultivators of the soil from their own estates, and as many others around as possible, to reduce the Government authorities to the necessity of restoring them to possession on their own terms. The Gualas, or cowherds, are alone permitted to remain unmolested, and, living on the produce of the dairy, they have large herds of cattle, and convert all the lands into pasture. The dung of these cattle, as they graze, is spread all over the waste lands, and large stores of it are accumulated in the villages for use when the landholders and cultivators return.

"Under a tolerable system of administration, the revenue of Oude would, in three years, be at least two crores of rupees; but, under the present system, or any system that could possibly be formed and carried out while the present Sovereign retains power, I see no prospect of its attaining one crore. Retrenchment in the expenditure is equally impossible while the present King retains power; for all attempts to reduce it will be made upon those establishments which are alone useful, and without any effort at the same time to render these establishments more efficient than they are in proportion to their numbers.

"For instance, I found throughout Oude that the artillery draught bullocks, employed on detached duty with the officers in charge of districts, had not for many years received one grain of corn, though the King was charged at the rate of one and a half seers for each. They were all mere skin and bone, and a great many of them unable to walk, much less draw heavy guns. What were required to draw the guns were taken from the ploughs of the farmers and cultivators of the neighbourhood. I made an earnest representation to His Majesty, in January last, when

Resident, April 6,
1850. See also
October 22, 1850.

the duty of feeding them was confided to a favorite of the Minister, Golab Jung, who, out of the seer and a half, has let the bullocks have half a seer each, or one third of what he draws for.

"Of the guns themselves not one third are fit for use. More than one half I found lying on the ground for want of carriages; and the carriages of the rest were so bad that the guns could not be fired with safety. The carriages had not been repaired for some twenty years, though the King is charged for repairs every year. Of ammunition and stores there were absolutely none, and the officers in charge of districts were obliged to send to the bazar and purchase powder, for the purpose of saluting the Resident when he entered and left their jurisdictions. For all these things the Treasury is drawn upon amply; but the money is appropriated by worthless Court favorites. The great landholders and their vakeels see all this, and everywhere despise, and set at defiance, the King's authority.

"Of the regiments on duty with officers in charge of districts, not one half of those borne on the muster-rolls, and paid for, are present, and, of those present, not one half are fit for the duties of soldiers.

"One half of the troops, and establishments, now mustered and paid for, would suffice for Oude, were they made efficient; but there is no chance of their ever being made so while the present King reigns, for those who govern him are too deeply interested in the abuses which keep them inefficient, ever to permit him to attempt any effectual remedy.

But the troops and establishments on which the collection of the revenue, and the peace of the country, depend, are not only inefficient for the purpose; they are among the worst enemies that the people of the country have. They dare not face a formidable landholder, or gang of robbers; but are for ever engaged in pillaging the farmers and cultivators of the land; and this with the knowledge and acquiescence of the Government and its officers. For many years past, Government has refused to allow any outlay for grass, wood, bhoosah or fodder, and fuel of any kind, for its troops and establishments on detached duty with officers in charge of districts, and directed that they shall all forage for themselves. Every corps and establishment, on reaching its ground of encampment, sends out a foraging party to plunder the villages around; and the coverings of houses, doors, windows, and stores of grass and bhoosah, are seen moving off towards camp, from every village within two or three miles. If the camp remains for many days on the same ground, there is not a village within five miles of it that has a store of bhoosah or grass left for its cattle, during the hot and rainy season, or a house with a covering, or doors, or windows. The officers of districts, who have every one of them a host of these useless soldiers, are obliged to be constantly moving to distribute the burthen of plunder equally for all, and are in turn plundered. Not one house in a hundred, throughout the peaceable parts of the country, is to be seen with a thatched or tiled covering, or a decent door or window. They are all of temporary mud walls; and those which are covered at all have invisible mud coverings supported by wood neither fit for fuel nor any other purpose. Hardly any dwellings can be conceived more wretched than such as are occupied by the village communities of Oude. In the more turbulent districts, where the landholders are always ready to aid each other in resisting the King's officers, and screening robbers and depredators of all kinds, such as bangur, sadce, polce, &c., &c., the houses are better, because no King's officer or soldier dares to enter their villages without the permission of the holders. The peasantry everywhere told me that rebels and robbers did spare them sometimes, when the destruction of their houses and crops was not necessary to their purpose, but that the King's troops, who could not breathe freely in the presence of such men, never spared them; they trod down their fields, and tore down their houses, as if they were enemies to be destroyed by every possible means, and not King's subjects to be protected by his soldiers; and the officers in charge of districts, as they rode with me, constantly heard them tell me all this, confirmed what they said, and pleaded their utter inability to protect the people against such outrages on the part of the troops sent to support them.

"At present, there is nothing but corruption, from the throne to the humblest individual employed in serving it ; and, whatever may have been the character of a man in any other country, or in private life, the moment he enters the Oude service he becomes corrupt, no matter what may be the grade in which he serves, or the nature of his duties."

* * * * *

"His Majesty may now be considered well in bodily health, though he hears with great difficulty, and sometimes complains of palpitations of the heart. He frequently goes out to take the air in his carriage, but he still secludes himself from his people, and is prevented from hearing anything of their sufferings. His children, the minister, his physicians, singers, and eunuchs, are alone admitted to his presence when at home, and, while out, no one is permitted to approach him with their complaints, though the streets are crowded with people clamouring for a redress of the wrongs they suffer, in the town, or the provinces. His Majesty persuades himself that he leaves all to the Minister, and the Minister persuades him that all is everywhere as it should be, while he complains to me and others that he is thwarted by His Majesty's personal favorites in all that he does to remedy the evils from which the people everywhere suffer. The King's time is given up entirely to singing and dancing, and he has no pleasure in the society of any but singers, dancers, and musicians. It is idle to hope that his habits and tastes will ever change. He has indulged in them from childhood, and they are become inveterate. It is exceedingly irksome to him to hear anything of public affairs, for he has never given any attention to them. His Majesty visited me soon after my return, and appeared stouter and stronger than when I left him, but he had become more deaf and more childish.

"The Minister cannot much longer conduct his duties in the manner in which he is content to carry them on. The arrears of pay due to the troops, and other public establishments, and stipends to the members of the Royal family, are great and accumulating. He has borrowed, and is borrowing, all he can, from the King's reserved Treasury, for the revenues come in slowly, and must cease to come in at all in the course of next month. Only 42 lakhs have yet come in, including all branches and the balances of former years ; and they have no hope of getting more than 30 lakhs more, making a total revenue of 70, with an outlay of 140. The Durbar is borrowing money at the rate of 18 per cent in the bazar, and the King is lavishing his reserved funds and jewels upon the worthless favorites who alone enjoy his confidence and society. His uncles, and many other members of the Royal family, have received no portion of their stipends for more than three years, though His Majesty has often promised me that they shall be paid, and they are reduced to great distress. The Minister and personal favorites of the King are rapidly making their own fortunes, in the midst of general suffering, seeing, as they clearly do, that the crisis must soon come. The officers in charge of Districts, with only two exceptions, are men of no capacity or character ; and those who preside over the Courts and establishments at the capital are so openly corrupt and dishonest as to excite an universal feeling of indignation against them and the Court that maintains them in office, and shares in the profits of their corruption and speculation. The crisis, which cannot be many months deferred, would have come on ere this, had not the spring crops been unusually fine, and the price of land-produce high from the deficient harvests of last year. The revenue will cease to come in, the reserve treasury will be exhausted, and the Court without credit.

"A small portion of the fearful outrages which are daily committed in Oude are reported in the diary which I have to submit to Government. I have thought it necessary to afford the Durbar the aid of some detachments of our troops, in suppressing a few of the most formidable landholders, who have lately defied its authority, committed numerous murders, and plundered and burnt down villages. One of these landholders, Gungabuksh, resided in his stronghold within sixteen miles of the Lucknow cantonments, and held quiet possession of a large estate which he acquired by similar outrages upon the old proprietors. He had nothing whatever

to complain of from the Government of Oude, which had, from weakness, acquiesced in all his outrages and usurpations, but, in October last, he seized upon the estate of Dewa, in his neighbourhood, and murdered no less than twenty-nine of the proprietors. He and the other branches of his numerous family have created a dense forest, covering no less than thirty square miles of the best soil in Oude, and within this short distance of sixteen miles from the Lucknow cantonments and city. All are robbers by profession, and they have no less than four strongholds, within this jungle, filled by bands of inveterate robbers. There are in Oude a dozen belts of jungle of the same kind, created by landholders of the same class, for the same purposes, and covering the richest soil in the country. They will not allow a stick or a bamboo to be cut in these preserves. I should not estimate the arable land covered by these belts of jungle, beyond the Terai Forest, and out in the most open and salubrious plains of Oude, at less than 300 square miles. In addition to these belts on the plains, the whole of the Terai Forest would, in a few years, under a tolerable administration, be brought into tillage, and rendered fertile and populous. The plain extends up, through this belt of forest, close to the foot of the Nepal Hills, and the soil is all of the finest kind. There are manifest signs of its having been, at no very distant period, well cultivated, and thickly peopled, and all that is required to render it so again is a wise and efficient Government, to inspire people with a feeling of assurance that life and property will be secured, and all engagements steadily adhered to."

24. Later still, in the year 1851, the Resident wrote in even more emphatic language:—

"He (the King) continues to show the same utter disregard of the duties and responsibilities of his high office, and of the sufferings of the many millions subject to his rule. His time and attention are devoted entirely to the pursuit of personal gratifications. He associates with none but those who can contribute to such gratifications—women, singers, and eunuchs; and he never, I believe, reads, or hears read, a report or complaint, or public document of any kind. He takes no interest whatever in public affairs, nor does he seem to know anything, or care anything, whatever about them.

"I have, I hope, done all that any man in my situation could do to mitigate the sufferings of the people, but it will become a subject of grave consideration for his Lordship whether the Government of India can, in supporting so incompetent a Sovereign, any longer faithfully discharge towards the people of Oude the duties to which it is pledged by many solemn Treaties."

* * * * *

"His Majesty has utterly disregarded the advice then given by the Governor-General: he has done nothing to improve the administration, abstained from no personal indulgence, given no attention whatever to public affairs. He had, before that time, tried to imitate his father, attend a little to public affairs, and see occasionally the members of the Royal family, and aristocracy of the city, and heads of departments; but the effort was painful, and soon ceased. He had, from boyhood, mixed in no other society than that in which he now mixes, and will never submit to the restraints of any other.

"Of the administration, I hope at no distant period to have an opportunity to present to his Lordship a faithful and vivid picture, and shall, at present, only say, what must be manifest from the diaries which are periodically submitted from my office, that life, industry, property, and character, are nowhere secure in the Oude dominions.

"My friendly feelings towards native States, my long and varied experience, and my earnest desire to do everything in my power, and consistent with my duties, to support them, and improve their administrations, are so generally known in India, that I believe my nomination to this Residency was considered by all native Chiefs as the surest pledge that the Governor-General of India could give, of his earnest desire to maintain the native sovereignty of Oude in its integrity, if he could do so consistently with a due regard to the rights of the millions subject to its rule.

"The earnest desire that I have shown to do justice, and to see justice done, to the utmost of my ability, during the two years and a half that I have been here, is, I believe, felt, and fully appreciated, by the well-disposed subjects of His Majesty of all classes and all grades; but so inveterate is the system of misgovernment, so deeply are all those now employed in the administration interested in maintaining its worst abuses, and so fruitless is it to expect the King to remove them, and employ better men, or to inspire any men with a disposition to serve him more honestly, that I should not do my duty were I not distinctly to state the impression now general in Oude, and throughout India, I believe, that our Government can no longer support the present Government, without seriously neglecting its duty to the people of Oude.

"The present King had natural capacity equal to that of any of those who have preceded him in the sovereignty of Oude, since the death of Saadut Alee Khan in 1814; but he is the only one that has systematically declined to devote that capacity, or any of his time, to the conduct of public affairs; to see, and occasionally commune with, the heads of departments, the members of the Royal family, and gentlemen of the capital; to read, or have read to him, the reports of his local functionaries, and petitions for redress of wrongs from his suffering subjects. This systematic disregard of his high duties and responsibilities has now become known, not only to the people of Oude, but to the chiefs and people of India generally; and, were the Government of India to interpose to relieve the suffering people of Oude from so intolerable a yoke, by taking on itself the entire administration, under the sanction conveyed in the Honorable Court's despatch of 1831 above quoted, it would, I believe, carry with it their best wishes and sympathies. All would be satisfied, I believe, that our Government had done everything that it could do, consistently with its duty towards five millions of people, to uphold the sovereignty of Oude in its integrity; and that it would be a serious dereliction of its sacred duty to uphold it any longer.

"Of the Minister, I shall say nothing more than that he appears to me to be the most deeply interested of all in maintaining the worst abuses of the present system of administration, and that I consider it painful and humiliating to be obliged, by my public duties, to hold, any longer, communion with such a person on the subject of the many evils which he could, but will not, remedy; of the many wrongs which he could, but will not, redress; and of the many fearful sufferings which he could, but will not, relieve."

25. In the autumn of the same year, the case of the acquittal of the Nawab of Bharaitch, for the murder of the banker Ramdutt Panday, was brought under the notice of the Government of India. The case was one of such atrocity, and afforded such flagrant proof of the disorder of the Government, and of the servility and corruption of what were called its Courts of Justice, that the Resident was instructed in these terms: "You will demand an audience of the King; you will represent to His Majesty the indignation with which the Governor-General views the scandalous denial of justice which has just been exhibited at Lucknow, in the acquittal of this murderer in the face of the clearest proofs of his guilt; and you will add that such acts as these are rapidly filling up the measure of the King's misgovernment—misgovernment which, His Majesty has been already warned, must end in the entire subversion of his kingly power."

26. A second period of two years had now elapsed since the Governor-General had required the King of Oude to establish, within that space of time, an improved administration throughout his dominions.

Yet this is the picture which the Resident then drew of the King and his administration:—

"In spite of all that I have urged upon His Majesty, he continues to confide the conduct of his affairs to the same worthless and incompetent characters; to devote all his time to personal gratifications and frivolous amusements; and to manifest the same utter disregard of his duties and high responsibilities. The same insecurity to life and property, in all parts of his dominions, is felt; the same maladministration and malversa-

Resident, Sept. 20, 1851.

Colonel Sleeman's printed "Diary of a Tour in Oude." Vol. i, pages 114, 115, and note.

To Resident, October 6, 1851.

Resident, Dec. 10, 1851, paragraphs 3 to 5.

tion prevail in all departments ; and it seems to be the general impression that the system is too inveterate to admit of a remedy, without the interposition of the British Government in some form or other.

“ Were our Government, by entreaty or remonstrance, to obtain a change of favorites or ministers, it would, under so incompetent and apathetic a Sovereign, secure no substantial, or permanent, reform in the administration. The same want of supervision would ensure the same neglect of duty and abuse of authority ; the same large portion of the revenues would be absorbed, on its way to the public Treasury, by worthless favorites and unscrupulous public servants ; and a still larger portion of what actually reaches the public Treasury would be intercepted, on its way to its ultimate destination, by other worthless favorites and corrupt public servants entrusted with the expenditure of public money. The public establishments would be left in the same inefficient state, to subsist upon the plunder of those whom they are maintained to protect.

“ The Resident is helpless for purposes of good. His advice is disregarded, or his efforts to secure redress for wrongs, or remedies for wide-spreading evils, are thwarted, or the Sovereign’s orders founded upon them are perverted, for their own vile and selfish purposes, by those who have his ear and confidence, and persuade the Minister that he may continue to disregard the advice and remonstrances of the Resident, since he has done so with impunity so long.”

27. The conclusion which the Resident, Colonel Sleeman, felt himself* reluctantly compelled to draw from the facts which he had laid before the Governor-General in Council was candidly and forcibly expressed in the following weighty words :

Resident, Dec. 10,
1851, paragraphs
6 to 11.

“ Fifty years of sad experience has shown that the hopes in which the Treaty of 1801 was founded, that Sovereigns of the reigning family of Oude would be disposed, and able, to form, and carry out, by means of their own officers, a system of administration calculated to secure life and property, to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of Oude, and to render the alliance with the British Government, who were to protect those Sovereigns from all foreign and domestic enemies, if not honorable to that Government, at least irreproachable, were altogether fallacious, and can never be realized ; and, with a due regard to its own character as the paramount power in India, and to the particular obligations by which it is bound, by solemn Treaties, to the suffering people of this distracted country, I do not think that our Government can, any longer, forbear to exercise, to the fullest extent, the powers, which the Treaty of 1837 confers upon it, of taking upon itself the administration, and conducting it by means of its own officers.

“ The arrears now due to the public, military and civil, establishments, and to the stipendiary members and dependents of the Royal family, the Government can never pay ; and it is in vain that I urge upon it the necessity of paying even that portion which is due to those members, and dependents, of the family whose stipends are guaranteed by the British Government, under the solemn assurances of the Sovereign, Ghazee-ooddeen Hyder, who pledged himself that they should be punctually paid, in perpetuity, without diminution, or interruption. They have not received these stipends, for more than two years. Few of them complain, from the dread that the little they receive, after such long intervals, will cease altogether, if they do so ; and the recent case of Jaffir Alee Khan, which was submitted in my letter of the 1st instant, No. 1656, shows that every effort will be made to punish the person who does so complain.

“ The military establishments, though they have not been paid for equally long periods, dare not importune the Oude Government, from the dread that they will be instantly dismissed the service, without any chance of ever recovering any portion of the arrears due to them ; and they cannot venture to proceed to any violence, to extort from the unprincipled officers of the Oude Government what is their just due, while a brigade of British troops is at hand to put down mutiny and disorder among the Oude troops, and protect the person of the Sovereign under all circumstances.

“ Numerous instances of all these evils and sufferings, and of the

apathy with which they are viewed by the Oude Government, are contained in the diaries which it is my duty to submit every month to Government, but they are not the tenth part of what every month take place. The Resident has every month to report flagrant instances of the same sort, after careful investigation, for the consideration and orders of the Governor-General, all tending to show an utter disregard of the solemn duties imposed upon the Sovereigns of Oude and their Ministers by the Treaties of 1801 and 1837, and the most earnest admonitions and warnings of the different Governors-General who have visited Lucknow for the especial purpose of impressing them more strongly upon these Sovereigns and Ministers in personal conferences. All have been of no avail, and I am persuaded that they must continue to be so, while the administration continues in the hands of the Sovereigns of this family.

"Though the British Resident has never been able to secure any substantial and permanent reform in the administration of the Oude Government, he sometimes interposes successfully, in individual cases, to relieve suffering, and secure redress for wrongs; and the people see that he interferes for no other purposes. Their only regret is that he does not interpose more often, and that his efforts, when he does so, should be so often thwarted, or altogether disregarded; and that the orders of the Sovereign, founded on his suggestions and most earnest recommendations, should be so often perverted by his servants and favorites for their own base purposes. The British character is, in consequence of these efforts made by the Resident to secure them protection and redress, respected in the remotest village and jungle in Oude; and there is, I believe, no part of India where an European gentleman is received among the people of all classes with more of kindness and courtesy than in Oude. He is treated with the same respect and courtesy in the most crowded streets of the populous city of Lucknow. This is no doubt attributable, in part, to the circumstance of the greater part of the upper and middle classes at the capital enjoying their incomes under the guarantee of the British Government in Treaty pensions, or the interest on our Government securities.

"After the picture which I have given of the administration of affairs in Oude, it is my duty to state that, since the days of Vizier Alee, none of the Sovereigns have been, either from disposition or habit, cruel or tyrannical;—they have been all gentlemen, humane and generous; but, since the death of Saadut Alee Khan, in 1814, they have confided the conduct of public affairs entirely to Ministers and favorites, who have habitually and systematically abused their powers, and neglected their duties, and thought of nothing but making their own fortunes. I might make an exception in favour of Mahomed Alee Shah, who had been a man of business in his youth, but he reigned for only five years, and was decrepid and worn out when he ascended the throne, on the 7th of July, 1837. I believe no native Sovereigns in India have been better disposed towards the British Government than they have been, or have, in times of difficulty, rendered aid to the extent of their ability with more cordiality and cheerfulness. Though it is in vain to hope for a just and efficient administration, such as the British Government has a right to expect from the hereditary Sovereigns of this family, no reigning family in India has, I believe, a juster claim to the protection and consideration of the paramount power. But this claim cannot be considered to embrace the privilege of rendering wretched, in perpetuity, five millions of people, whose welfare and happiness the British Government is pledged to promote, and whose lives and properties it is bound by solemn Treaties to protect. It can only be considered to embrace the claim, under any arrangements that the paramount Power may deem necessary for the effectual performance of its duty towards the people, of such a provision, out of the revenues derived from these people, as shall enable them and their families and dependents to live, in perpetuity, in suitable dignity and comfort."

28. Three more years have passed, and have given to the King additional opportunity to fulfil the promises he had made, and to profit by the warnings he had received; but they have passed in vain. The distinguished and experienced officer who has succeeded to the charge of the

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraph 5.

Residency of Lucknow, in the report he has now submitted, adopts, and confirms at all points, the conclusion which his predecessor recorded, in the words I have just now quoted. "I have myself studied," he says, "that history (of Oude), as recorded in the Residency archives and elsewhere; and, with reference to the entire period of that connection, antecedent to the present King's reign, and subsequent to the Treaty of A.D. 1801, I cannot but feel impressed with the justice of the conclusion drawn therefrom by Colonel Sleeman, thus expressed three years ago:

"Fifty years of such experience have shown that the hopes, in which the Treaty of 1801 was founded—that Sovereigns of the reigning family of Oude would be disposed, and able, to form, and carry out, by means of their own officers, a system of administration calculated to secure life and property, to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of Oude, and to render the alliance with the British Government, who were to protect those Sovereigns from all foreign and domestic enemies, if not honorable to that Government, at least irreproachable—were altogether fallacious, and can never be realized."

Paragraph 6.

General Outram then proceeds: "Such a conviction being forced on my mind by the unsatisfactory results of the lax administration of previous Sovereigns of Oude, I have now to examine how far the rule of the present King, during the seven years embraced in his reign, has been calculated to strengthen, or modify, that conviction."

The general result of his examination into the state of Oude during the present reign, is expressed in the words which have been already quoted:—

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraph 104.

"The condition of Oude is, as I have shown, most deplorable. And it has been my painful duty to demonstrate that the lamentable condition of this Kingdom has been caused by the very culpable apathy and gross misrule of the Sovereign and his Durbar. I have shown that the affairs of Oude still continue in the same state, if not worse, in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; and that the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has not in any degree been effected. And I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, therefore, that the duty imposed on the British Government by that Treaty cannot any longer admit of our 'honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt heretofore, to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long.'"

29. The grave conclusion thus expressed by General Outram was founded on no preconceived opinions—on no unfavorable bias. He also, like Colonel Sleeman, has felt his impartial judgment compel him to a conviction wholly contrary to that which the indulgence of mere feeling alone would have led him to hope for.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraph 105.

He says: "In pronouncing an opinion so injurious to the reigning family of Oude, I have performed what is indeed to myself personally a very painful duty, for I have ever advocated the maintenance of the few remaining native States in India, so long as they retain any principle of vitality, and we can uphold them consistently with our duty as the paramount power in India, and in accordance with our Treaty pledges. It is, therefore, peculiarly distressing to me to find that, in continuing to uphold the sovereign power of this effete and incapable dynasty, we do so at the cost of five millions of people, on whose behalf we are bound to secure, what the Oude Government is solemnly pledged to maintain, such a system of government as 'shall be conducive to their prosperity, and calculated to secure to them their lives and property.'"

30. Here, as before, I propose to collect in the body of this Minute the leading facts and statements upon which the Officiating Resident has based his conclusions.

Paragraph 7.

In framing his report, General Outram has referred in turn to "each branch of the Government, with the results of the administration in each, and the extent of crime, oppression, &c., now prevailing." The same order may be conveniently followed here.

The Sovereign and his Minister.

31. The Officiating Resident observes: "The incapacity of the King for the duties of his high office was early foreseen by Captain Shakespear, the Officiating Resident, who, on the 29th of September, 1845, thus alluded to His Majesty, then heir apparent: 'The prospect which the present reign offers is truly a melancholy one, and, in case of anything happening to the King, I should much dread that the future will become still more clouded. The heir apparent's character holds out no prospect of good. By all accounts, his temper is capricious and fickle; his days and nights are passed in the female apartments; and he appears wholly to have resigned himself to debauchery, dissipation, and low pursuits.'" Paragraph 8.

General Outram proceeds to observe that, shortly after the King's accession, the Resident declared his conviction that "the evils existing in the present administration will increase to such a degree as to necessitate the adoption of some decided measures of amelioration." "The evils here alluded to," he says, "arose from the King allowing himself to be guided by low and incapable advisers, eunuchs, fiddlers, and songsters, against whose appointment to public offices of trust and responsibility Lord Hardinge had personally remonstrated with His Majesty, besides recording his objections to their employment in an official memorandum, which his Lordship presented to the King, on the occasion of their interview in November 1847." Paragraphs 10 and 11.

The Officiating Resident next refers in detail to the various representations submitted by his predecessors, relative to the apathy of the Sovereign, and the incapacity of the Minister. He then proceeds: "The misrule which prevailed under the apathy of the Sovereign and incapacity of the Minister, above described, are forcibly portrayed in the reports of my predecessor up to the 10th of December, 1851, the latest

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| 1. | Officiating Resident, | March 15, paras. 10 to 22. |
| 2. | " | March 21, 1848. |
| 3. | " | November 24, 1848. |
| 4. | " | June 21, 1849. |
| 5. | " | September 24, 1849. |
| 6. | " | January 4, 1851. |
| 7. | " | July 7, 1851. |
| 8. | " | September 20, 1851. |
| 9. | " | October 10, 1851. |
| 10. | " | February 16, 1852. |

general report which Colonel Sleeman appears to have submitted; but I am assured by Captain Hayes that, up to the day of giving over charge of his office (the 12th of August, 1854) no modification had taken place in that officer's sentiments. That they were strengthened, on the contrary, by subsequent experience, and further intercourse with the King and Minister, may be gathered from the whole tenor of Colonel Sleeman's official correspondence." Paragraph 21.

"After upwards of three months of careful scrutiny into the state of affairs at this capital, after acquiring trustworthy information as to the state of affairs in the provinces, after reviewing the correspondence which has passed between the Residency and the Durbar since Colonel Sleeman's report above referred to, after examining the details of crimes perpetrated in Oude subsequent to that date, recorded in the diaries, which I know to display far short of the truth, and after obtaining such insight as I could acquire into the financial circumstances of the State, I find it impossible to form any other opinion with respect to the conduct of the King, and its consequences, than that recorded by my predecessor three years ago, whose very words, as then expressed, I here repeat as equally applicable now. 'His Majesty continues to confide the conduct of his affairs to the same worthless and incompetent characters, to devote all his time to personal gratifications and frivolous amusements, and to manifest the same utter disregard of his duties and responsibilities. The same insecurity to life and property in all parts of his dominions is felt; the same maladministration and malversations prevail in all departments.'" Paragraph 22.

32. When thus setting before the Honorable Court of Directors the unfavorable views which successive Residents have taken, of the conduct and character of the King and his Minister, it is just that I should draw their attention to the testimony which has been borne to the friendly disposition of the present King, and to the claims which his family possess to the consideration of the British Government.

"It is but due to His Majesty," says General Outram, "to state that, while so lamentably regardless of the interests of his own people, he

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraphs 23 and 24.

appears ever to have been anxious to meet the wishes of the British Government, so far as its interests were concerned; as, for instance, in establishing the frontier police, from which great benefit to the neighbouring British districts has been derived, at a cost annually, to the Oude State, of 77,062 rupees. And, in justice to the Oude Government, I would beg to draw the attention of his Lordship the Governor-General in Council to the 19th paragraph of Colonel Sleeman's Report dated the 23rd of February, 1849, giving a detail of useful institutions maintained by that Government for the benefit of Europeans, at a monthly outlay of 3,919 rupees, or 47,028 rupees per annum.

"In concluding these strong animadversions on the public conduct of the King of Oude, I hope I may be pardoned for quoting the testimony borne by my predecessor, to the claims which His Majesty's family possess to the generous consideration of Government, while, at the same time, in expressing his sense of our obligations to the Sovereign, he submits his opinion as to our duty to the people of Oude.

"I believe no native Sovereigns in India have been better disposed towards the British Government than they have been, or have, in time of difficulty, rendered aid, to the extent of their ability, with more cordiality or cheerfulness. Though it is in vain to hope for a just and efficient administration, such as the British Government has a right to expect from the hereditary Sovereigns of this family, no reigning family in India has, I believe, a juster claim to the protection and consideration of the paramount power. But this claim cannot be considered to embrace the privilege of rendering wretched, in perpetuity, five millions, whose welfare and happiness the British Government is pledged to promote, and whose lives and property it is bound by solemn Treaties to protect. It can only be considered to embrace the claim, under any arrangement that the paramount power may deem necessary for the effectual performance of its duty towards the people, of such a provision, out of the revenues derived from these people, as shall enable them, and their families, and dependents, to live, in perpetuity, in suitable dignity and comfort."

Revenue and Finance.

33. Under this head, General Outram adverts to each of the several sources of territorial revenue in Oude.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, para. 26.
Letter from Captain Orr, Jan. 5, 1855.
No. 4, Appendix B.

Of the Khalsa, or Crown estates, he remarks that a letter which he quotes, received "from an intelligent and experienced local officer but a month ago, too faithfully displays how shamefully His Majesty has been defrauded in that branch of his property, under the total absence of supervision which now prevails."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, para. 27.

Of the "Huzoor Tehseel system, under which the Zemindars pay their revenue to the King, without the intervention of local agents," General Outram observes, that it "has always proved more successful and popular in Oude than any other mode of management." But he adds that, in the present day, "many abuses have crept into the Huzoor Tehseel management, and almost as much oppression takes place as under the Chuckledaree system, because the Dewan and his subordinates are now in the habit of increasing the rents, and, if this is not quietly acquiesced in, the Dewan threatens to make over the estate to the Chuckledar, and to subject its proprietor to all the miseries and extortions of the wretched farming system."

The Report proceeds:—

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraphs 29 to 31.

"The third, the contract or farming system, so obviously disadvantageous to any Government, and so injurious to the people, subjected to the exactions of the contractor, whose object it must be to extort as much as possible during the term of his contract, without regard to the future, and which has generally prevailed throughout the Oude territory, had frequently been objected to by the Representatives of the British Government; and the substitution of the fourth, Amance, or trust, system of management, had been repeatedly recommended, and occasionally tried in previous reigns, with what result is thus stated by Colonel Sleeman:—

"Several experiments have been made of converting the contract into

the Amanee system over extensive districts of Oude, but the result has been always the same—a falling off in the revenue, and disappointment to the Government and the people. These experiments have been made at the earnest representation of the British Government and Representative. Under Ghazee-ood-deen, while Colonel Baillie was Resident, the contract system was converted into Amanee all over Oude, but, in two years, the attempt was given up in despair, and the whole country was again let out to contractors. Under Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, while Hakeem Mehudee was Minister, and Mr. Maddock and Colonel Low Residents, a similar attempt was made, on an extensive scale, but with the same result. In less than two years, all that was Amanee was given to contractors. Under Mahomed Alee Shah, the experiment was again made on an extensive scale, while Colonel Low and Colonel Caulfeild were Residents. The Minister, Shurf-ood-Dowlah, to gratify them, made districts yielding an annual revenue of thirty-five lakhs of rupees Amanee, and did all in his power to make the system work well. In two years, he was superseded; but his successor, Ameen-ood-Dowlah, did all he could to sustain the system. He was soon removed, and, under his successor, the system soon became nominal, and then gave place openly to the old one of contract.’”

After so many failures, nothing but the strongest conviction, resulting from half a century’s experience of the injurious effect of the prevalent contract system, could have induced the Government of India again to advise a recurrence to the Amanee experiment.* But, such was the lamentable state into which the people and country of Oude had been brought by the continuance of the contract system, when Lord Hardinge visited Lucknow at the termination of 1847, that his Lordship was induced to urge the King again to have resort to trust management, as the only possible chance of effecting any amelioration and improvement.

“There can be no doubt that, if fairly carried out, trust management is the most equitable for the people and advantageous to the State; but, in order to insure its being properly carried out, not only was it incumbent on the King to select honest Amils to manage the Amanee districts, but also, to ensure their honesty, that a strict supervision should be maintained over these Amils by the Government.

After showing, by full quotations from the despatches of Colonel Richmond and Colonel Sleeman, which are noted in the margin, that the pretended substitution of the Amanee or trust system, for the Izarah or contract system, “was but a change of name, for that, in reality, the same evils were maintained in the one as in the other,” General Outram proceeds:—

“It is here shown that, so far from Lord Hardinge’s desideratum of a fixed assessment for a period of not less than five years having been effected, there had been no assessment at all, the ‘same uncertainty still prevailing’ as to the rate of the Government demand.

“Colonel Sleeman then considered, apparently, that the exactions under the pretended Amanee system were but as bad, and no worse, than those which had heretofore existed under the contract system. Such may have been the case when he wrote three years ago, and I have nothing before me to show that he latterly had gained any further insight into the even greater exactions and oppressions that are now enacted under the Amanee cloak, which my recent inquiries have brought to light.

“The statements of Major Troup, Captain Bunbury, and Captains Patrick and Alexander Orr, forming Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Appendix B, establish this fact. Those gentlemen are unanimous in declaring that the

Colonel Richmond,
March 21, 1848.
Colonel Sleeman,
Sept. 24, 1849.
Colonel Sleeman,
Feb. 16, 1852.

Officiating Resi-
dent, March 15,
1855, paragraphs
36 to 38.

* Colonel Low, when Resident in 1841 (*vide* his report dated July 15 of that year), expressed himself at that time averse to urge the substitution of the Amanee for the Farming system, which latter, he observed, “with many defects, has still something to recommend it under a native Government, where it is almost impossible to find honest men to conduct the Amanee system;” and he stated his reasons at length. One of the most essential conditions on which they were founded, however, *i. e.*, that the farmer should have faith in the Government allowing him to retain his farm during the lease that had been granted to him, though applicable then, when, “if he pays regularly, he may really feel confident on that point with the present King,” certainly would not have been applicable at any time during the present reign, when no one could have such reliance; for, as observed by Captain A. Orr (Appendix B, No. 5), “at the present time, how few Nazims reckon on holding their districts for more than one, or at the utmost two years, so much depending on Durbar intrigue or Durbar interests!”

Ryuts are far worse off under the present Amanee system than they were before, and they each support their assertions by incontrovertible figures and facts."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 38 to 43.
Appendix B, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Captain A.
Orr, January 9, 1855.

No. 5 of Appendix B, paragraphs 2, 3, and 5.

Ditto, paragraphs 17, 18.

Ditto, paragraph 15.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraph 44.

Alexander Orr's 21st paragraph, which may, I am assured, be accepted as a faithful description of the present state of the Oude Government, as regards its revenue collections.

"Lastly, it must be asked, if the districts are thus heavily taxed (as described in previous paragraphs 1 to 8), how is it that the revenue does not find its way into the Treasury? Because it is swallowed up by the Durbar officials; because of the heavy 'nuzzuranahs' given to them by every Nazim of Oude; because, besides this 'nuzzuranah,' they receive large sums to 'pass' the Nazim's accounts, however deficient and false. Corruption reigns paramount. A Hakeem in Oude *cannot* be honest, for he must pay for his office; and this system is carried on, link by link, from the highest authority to the lowest, the subordinate paying, or bribing, his superior, and the whole weight at length falls on, and crushes, the Ryut. In former years (dishonest) Amils were imprisoned; some, as Mirza Abdoola Beg, died in confinement; some suffered the dreadful punishment of 'balla-roopie,' as Eucha Sing, Nazim of Gondah. But now a much milder custom prevails, with what success it is evident. Mahal (palace) influence, too, is now all powerful; a proof is in the ruin of Nanparah Raj. The revenues of the kingdom are not lessened, but corruption is, indeed, at head-quarters, sadly on the increase."

Colonel Sleeman,
October 10, 1851.
Ditto, Dec. 10,
1851.

Officiating Resident,
March 15,
1855, par. 48.

34. The financial condition of Oude is treated by the Officiating Resident in paragraphs 45 to 53 of his Report. Having given some extracts, relating to this subject, from the reports of his predecessor, General Outram goes on to say:—"It thus appears that, three years ago, the reserved treasury was exhausted; that the troops and establishments were greatly in arrears, and 50 lakhs were due to the stipendiaries; that the annual receipts fell far short of the expenditure; and that the King could obtain no credit. Such being the case, and the facts were not disputed by the King or Minister when placed before them by Colonel Sleeman (vide his letter dated the 20th of October, 1851), the marvel is, how the Government has since been carried on, and that the financial crisis which Colonel Sleeman so long since prognosticated has not yet taken place; for there can be no doubt that the income never has equalled the expenditure, during subsequent years. No reduction has been effected in the troops* and establishments, as far as I can learn, and no retrenchment in the palace expenditure. The principal source of former outlay has, however, I believe, now closed, *i.e.*, the buildings and decorations of the new palaces and gardens, which are said to be finished; and to that score chiefly, perhaps, may be debited the 1 crore which His Majesty found in his reserved treasury, and the 22 lakhs of annual deficit of the first five years of his reign. Still, the subsequent deficiency has had to be met, and how it has been so, is a mystery. It is said the King has latterly become greatly involved in debt to all who supply his personal luxuries, and the requirements of the palace; and the stipendiaries, troops, and establishments are represented to be now as deeply in arrears, if not more so, than when Colonel Sleeman wrote. The non-liquidation of such demands upon the Royal exchequer, may perhaps be the real solution of the enigma."

Even the Royal family, the King's own kindred, suffer, with all others, the consequences of universal misrule.

"From 1847 to the end of 1849, none of the Royal family had received a farthing. * * * It appears * * * that some

Officiating Resident,
March 15,
1855, par. 51.

* On the contrary, the army appears to have been augmented by one regiment, for, though Captain P. Orr's regiment was raised a year ago, as a substitute for Captain Barlow's mutinous regiment, which was to have been disbanded, the latter is still maintained, notwithstanding.

portion was paid up in 1852; but that was little. I have ascertained that, up to the close of last year, Azeem-ooshan, uncle to the King, had not received any portion of his stipend for three years, upwards of 70,000 rupees being then due to him; and the rest are as badly off in proportion. One of the first petitions I received, was from the surviving ladies of the families of Asuf-ood-Dowlah and Shuja-ood-Dowlah, to which the seals of 216 of those unfortunate persons were affixed, representing that their stipends were overdue for periods averaging from three to four years. They are, I am informed, literally starving, and have been driven by the extremity of their distress, to seek the interposition of the Resident. I spoke to the Minister on the subject, who promised to see that their wants should be immediately relieved; but I cannot ascertain that anything has yet been done for them."

"With regard to the arrears due to the troops, Captain Hayes, who has devoted much attention to the subject, specifies three regiments which, being paid by assignments (kubz) on the district revenues, are consequently better off than their comrades; but, with respect to the rest of the army, he states that 'Captain Patrick Orr's corps, which has been raised about twelve months, has never had any of its accounts adjusted up to this day, and about eight months' pay is due to the regiment. The regiments which furnish the guards to the various palaces, public buildings, and Residency houses, have not received pay for seventeen months; and it may be easily imagined what must be the condition of the other regiments which are quartered at a distance from the capital.' As to the civil establishments, however, no great amount of arrears can, I think, be due to them; for, with few exceptions, they obtain but nominal salary from the State, generally, on the contrary, paying largely for their situations, which afford so rich a harvest in bribery and speculation."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 52.

Judicial Courts and Police Establishments.

35. In illustration of the condition of Judicial Courts in Oude, General Outram refers generally to the description of them given by Colonel Sleeman, in his letter of the 24th of September, 1849, and especially to the case of Ramdut Panday, which was noticed in a previous paragraph of this Minute. Notwithstanding the communication which was made to the King regarding this case, the Officiating Resident affirms that the murderer, "Mahomed Husein, would, doubtless, long ere this, have been restored to the power and the position he had so shamefully abused, but for the opposition of the Resident." He adds, in a note: "Since writing the above, I have received a petition from Toolseepore, representing that Mahomed Husein has been reinstated in power. To a communication I have in consequence made to the Durbar, I have yet received no answer; but I have reason to believe that such is the fact."

Paragraph 25.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 57

The Report goes on to say: "After such repeated instances of the futility of seeking justice in the Oude Courts, when the criminals occupy high positions in the State, the Resident could no longer confide, to the sole adjudication of those Courts, any case of a similar nature in which British subjects were sufferers. Accordingly, when a highway robbery attended by murder was perpetrated on a party of highly respectable merchants, British subjects, on the 20th of March, 1853, by the armed retainers of the Amil of Poorwa, acting under the orders of his deputy, and with his own connivance, Colonel Sleeman insisted on the investigation being conducted before himself, requesting His Majesty, at the same time, 'to appoint a respectable person to sit as an assessor with the First Assistant, in the conduct of the preliminary inquiries,'—it appearing to him, 'from the feelings manifested by the influential persons about the Durbar on the occasion, that, unless the Resident took, himself, a prominent part in the inquiry, the truth could not possibly be come at, and the offenders would escape with impunity, in the same manner that the Governor of the Gondah district escaped, after the deliberate murder of the banker, Ramdut Panday.'

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 58 & 59.

"The result was, the conviction of Shunkur Lall (the Deputy), who

was sentenced to imprisonment for life, and of the Amil, Kashepershad, to a minor extent, who was sentenced to imprisonment until he should refund the 20,000 rupees of which the victim had been robbed, and banishment for two years after the termination of that imprisonment. But in the course of the trial the Resident experienced much obstruction: 'The anxiety of the Durbar to screen these two criminals from the punishment due to their crimes has been manifested throughout this investigation, and I believe that nothing but the apprehension that his Lordship in Council would award a still heavier punishment, or hold the Government of Oude itself responsible for the outrage, would have induced the friends of the accused at the Durbar to permit the King to acquiesce in that which I have passed, for I cannot consider His Majesty to have in reality any judgment of his own in the conduct of his public affairs.' A brief account of this atrocity will be found in Appendix D (No. 2)."

36. General Outram proceeds to observe: "The cases above referred to sufficiently display the shameless working of the Criminal Courts of Lucknow. And the Civil Courts of the Capital are, if possible, even more grossly corrupt, for therein justice is *openly* bought and sold. Colonel Sleeman strenuously remonstrated, but to no purpose, against the nomination, to the supreme control of these Courts, of one of the obnoxious class whom the King had so solemnly pledged himself to exclude from any Government office whatever. And, in handing up to Government the correspondence which had passed 'on the subject of the virtual appointment of his (the King's) favorite fiddler, Mosahib Alee, as supreme head of all the Civil Courts of Oude,' he stated that 'The person ostensibly appointed is Asud Beg, a Dome, who married the sister of Mosahib's wife; but the person in whom authority is virtually invested is Mosahib Alee, one of the two singers who now have the entire ascendancy over the King's mind, and make him do what they please and go where they please.' This individual and his creature, Asud Beg, have continued unchecked in their sway over the Civil Courts to this day, and all subordinate Judges are equally and notoriously corrupt."

37. Regarding the District Courts and Police, the Officiating Resident says: "That the administration of justice is at this day equally lax and corrupt in the districts,—that those who administer justice there are equally venal with the judges of the capital,—and that the so-called police establishments are equally inefficient and corrupt,—the following extracts will demonstrate."

From the extracts thus given from the letters of Captain Orr and Captain Bunbury, a few passages may with advantage be quoted here:

"There are no Courts of Justice of any kind in Oude, out of Lucknow, nor, in fact, any Police establishment (leaving the frontier Police out of the question), unless the Thannahs placed in some of the principal towns can be called by that name. These Thannahs are farmed out in the same manner as the news-writerships. The Thannadars, a most disreputable and corrupt set, have no power of punishing criminals, unless in minor cases, when they do sometimes seize an offender. If the latter can afford to give a bribe, he is released; otherwise, sent to the Nazim, to be dealt with as he likes. The Chuckledar (Nazim) has almost unlimited power in his district; besides being the revenue officer, he is supposed to act as a judge and magistrate, but, knowing too well the instability of his own position, his only aim and object is to make the most money in the shortest space of time. His orders are decisive, and the ryuts have no appeal against his decisions."

Again, it is said, the district police "are strong enough to seize and mulct unfortunate bunnecahs and poor tradespeople, under false or frivolous pretexts; * * * but they religiously avoid collision with those really bad characters with whom it might be dangerous to meddle. * * * In a word, whether in the Nizamut, or whether in towns, it may be laid down as a general rule, that verdict will be given in favor of the party that pays best; and, so well known is this, that when boundary disputes occur between Zemindars, they settle the case among themselves by an appeal to arms. Much blood is thus annually shed in Oude."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 61.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 63.

Captain P. Orr, Jan. 5, 1855. Appendix B, No. 4.
Capt. Bunbury, Jan. 1, 1855. Appendix B, No. 3.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 63.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 63.

"After such a lamentable picture of the internal police of Oude, it is satisfactory," says the Officiating Resident, "to turn to the frontier police, the only efficient public establishment maintained under the Oude Government; but that it is so efficiently maintained is to be attributed to its being placed under British officers independent of the Durbar, and under the immediate control of the Resident."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 64.
Vide paras. 65 & 66.

The Army of Oude.

38. Under this head, the Officiating Resident calls attention to the Report regarding the military force of Oude which was laid before Government by his predecessor, Colonel Sleeman, five years ago. He adduces the testimony of Captain Hayes, the First Assistant, to the effect that the "appalling picture," which was drawn by Colonel Sleeman of the state of the army, "was not in the least exaggerated, being the result of much observation" on the part of that officer; and he quotes, assentingly, Captain Hayes's concluding words: "It is impossible to conceive a greater curse to a country than such a rapacious, licentious, and disorganized army as that of Oude is, and such as it has ever been, from the earliest records extant of its cowardice, inefficiency, and extortion."

Resident, April 6, 1850.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 68.

General Outram proceeds to say: "In support of Colonel Sleeman's opinion, as reported five years ago, and of Captain Hayes's now expressed, and as abundantly illustrating the quality of these troops, and the means by which they are supported, and abuses arising therefrom, I may here quote the testimony of the local officers now serving in the Oude army, which is so full and conclusive as to leave me nothing further to remark on this subject."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paragraph 69.
Captain Bunbury. Appendix B, No. 2.
Captain P. Orr. Appendix B, No. 4.
Appendix C, Part III.

The Officiating Resident thus concludes his review of this part of the subject: "The above extracts sufficiently establish the fact that no improvement whatever has been effected in the condition, or the conduct, of the army of Oude, since Colonel Sleeman so fully described its state and conduct, as he found it in 1850."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 70.

Roads and Public Works.

39. The Officiating Resident states, "that no new roads have been opened since Colonel Sleeman reported in 1849; and that to Cawnpore still remains the only metalled and bridged road in Oude." * * "The only permanent bridges in Oude, besides those on the road to Cawnpore, are the two bridges over the Goomtee river at the capital, five old bridges of masonry on the road to Fyzabad, so long neglected as to be now scarcely passable, and a bridge of masonry at Peernuggur, on the road to Seetapore, built about sixty years ago, in the reign of Asuf-ood-Dowlah, which latter is now so dilapidated as to be 'even unsafe for foot passengers, and for hackeries, camels, or horses, quite dangerous.' On a representation to this effect from the Brigadier Commanding in Oude, dated the 23rd of March last, a request was made to the Durbar to cause its repair, but nothing appears to have been done, as a subsequent communication from the military authorities, under date the 26th of October, states that the bridge was then 'in an impassable state.'"

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 73.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 74 & 75.

"With the exception of a few Government forts, there are, literally, no other public works in Oude; for the annual repair of which forts, though the Government allows a fixed sum of from 200 to 500 rupees each, yet but seldom is any Government money really laid out, the actual cost being defrayed by the Talookdars and Zemindars."

On the other hand, it is remarked by General Outram that, "while public works of utility are so scant throughout Oude, the capital itself boasts of a greater display of palaces and tombs than any other city in India, on which vast sums are lavished, though I believe Colonel Sleeman correctly estimates that not one fourth, or perhaps one tenth, of what is charged to the State on that account, is actually expended."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 76.

Statistics of Crime and Outrage.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 77 to 88.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 77 & 78.

40. Upon this important topic, the Officiating Resident states that, "in Appendix E, are given extracts from the Diaries for the years 1848 and 1854, from which a comparison may be drawn of the extent of crime exhibited during those years (the first succeeding that on which the present King ascended the throne, and the last), so far as recorded in those Diaries.

"But the Diaries are merely a transcript of the Reports of the official news-writers (Akbar Nawiss) stationed throughout the country to communicate to the Durbar all crimes and offences committed within the jurisdiction of each Government functionary, and the official proceedings thereupon of such functionary; but the untrustworthiness of the information derived from such a source may be judged from the following description by Colonel Sleeman of the Akbar Nawiss establishment of Oude."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 79.

Having quoted the description by Colonel Sleeman given in paragraph 21 of this Minute, the Officiating Resident goes on to say: "Insufficient as the Diaries *then* were for affording a judgment as to the extent of crime perpetrated in Oude, they have since become still more so, by the removal of the news-writers from districts held in Amanee, whose Amils are now released from even that lax supervision which, bad as it was, was still a slight check upon them; and, consequently, the oppression, extortion, or crimes, committed by them and their subordinates, are but seldom noticed in the Diaries.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 80.

"Well might Colonel Sleeman declare, therefore, that the 'numerous instances of all these evils and sufferings, and of the apathy with which they are viewed by the Oude Government, contained in the monthly Diaries, are not a tenth part of what, any month, takes place.' And thus much having been suppressed of the instances of oppression and extortion practised by the Amils, &c., it cannot be doubted that much of the loss of life arising therefrom, and of crime of various descriptions perpetrated by Government functionaries, has been concealed. With such imperfect data, then, as the Diaries afford, it is astounding to peruse the vast amount of crime which has been recorded, notwithstanding these suppressions."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 81.

Referring to a tabulated statement of crimes known to have been perpetrated in Oude, from 1848 to 1854, General Outram remarks:—"From this table it will be observed that crime reported has greatly increased. * * * The killed and wounded exceeded 2,000 in 1852, and very nearly reached that number in 1853, the annual average of casualties, under this head, during the past 7 years, being 1,573. The number of villages destroyed had nearly quadrupled, and of persons forcibly carried off, for ransom or sale, more than doubled. And when it is recollected that, awful as this display is, it does not depict the whole, nor nearly the whole, of what this devoted country has actually suffered in loss of life and property, it is, indeed, as I have already said, most astounding; and the more so when the limited extent and population of Oude is considered, its favoured situation in the midst of the quiet and well-settled British districts surrounding it on three sides, and the peaceable Nepal frontier on the fourth."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 83.

"True it is," says General Outram, "that a large portion of the casualties in Oude are to be attributed to faction-fights, and collisions between the officers employed in the collection of the revenue and the landholders who pay it. But this is the consequence of the misrule of the Oude Government—too weak or apathetic to restrain its subjects, and too frequently driving them to resistance by over-exactions, the result of which is thus described by Colonel Sleeman:—'Every landholder who has failed in his resistance takes to plunder, burns down as many villages, and murders and robs, as many travellers on the highway, as he can, to subsist his armed followers, and avenge himself on the Government authorities and all who aid and support them.' And a forcible illustration thereof will be found in my letter to your address dated the 6th

ultimo, reporting on the hostilities now in progress between the Oude Government and four of its refractory chieftains."

The Officiating Resident enters into some details, for the purpose of showing that the tables above referred to do not correctly exhibit the whole amount of crime which has been perpetrated in Oude; and he concludes this part of his subject in the following words:—"It is thus evident that the number of human beings slaughtered and wounded in Oude, during the past year, far exceeds what the Diary represents, incredible though that number appears; and, as it may be fairly assumed that, in the same proportion as the 1,391 recorded casualties of last year fall short of the reality, the numbers of the two previous years are deficient—*i.e.*, 2,011 for 1852, and 1,954 for 1853,—the average, consequently, of the last three years, *i.e.*, 1,785, must be regarded as much below the real amount, and may be more correctly estimated, perhaps, at above 2,000 annually. This is indeed a most frightful exemplification of the present state of affairs in Oude; and, when this estimate of the casualties for the three years succeeding Colonel Sleeman's last report is compared with the average of the four years preceding (1848 to 1851)—*i.e.*, 1,415—during a portion of which period the reporting establishments were complete, which have since been withdrawn from the Amanee districts, thereby still further heightening the contrast, no other conclusion can be drawn than that not merely has there been no improvement in the state of Oude in this respect, but that crime and outrage have actually increased since Colonel Sleeman last reported."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 84, 85, 86.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 87.

Oppression and Cruelties.

41. Upon this head, the Officiating Resident reports that "it is impossible to form a decided opinion as to whether the oppression under which the subjects of Oude now suffer, is greater or less in degree than what they were subjected to in the early part of the present King's reign, and which Colonel Richmond, on the 20th of November, 1847, reported to be then worse than during 'such portion of the previous reign as had come under his immediate cognizance.' Nothing certainly can be conceived more horrible than the oppression and cruelties reported by Colonel Richmond as prevailing during the first year of His Majesty's accession, and nothing has, I believe, since been *reported*, at all to be compared to the atrocities then perpetrated by Government functionaries. But it has been shown that the sources of information which were open to Colonel Richmond have since been closed in a great measure, by the abolition of the news-writers in the Amanee districts; and it will hereafter be seen that much oppression, at present therein enacted, does not now reach the Resident for record in the official diaries as formerly."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 89 to 98.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 89.

General Outram, having referred to cases reported during the present reign by the former Resident, Colonel Richmond, proceeds to remark that, "in all the above cases, to the Resident's representations regarding which no answer could be obtained, the offenders were high Government officials, or their subordinates, the greatest criminal among them being Rajah Rugber Sing, the Nazim of Bharaitech, of the atrocities perpetrated by whom the above do not form one hundredth portion. They are detailed at length in Colonel Sleeman's printed journal (vol. i, pp. 61 to 83). Wholesale cold-blooded massacres and plunderings are there recorded, besides torturings to death, and starving to death, of human beings, to an extent that could not be believed were the facts not so fully established. Yet this monster had openly perpetrated all these diabolical deeds, for two years, unchecked by the Durbar whose servant he was; and his crimes remained unnoticed, until Colonel Sleeman took office in the beginning of 1849. Up to that time, Rugber Sing had not been called to any account, but had been quietly superseded by his nephew, in the charge which he had so grossly abused. Subsequently, he had retired to the British territory—not from any apprehension of punishment for those crimes, however, but merely to evade all demands for balances, and reside for an interval—with the full assurance that he would be able to purchase

Colonel Richmond, Nov. 20, 1847.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, paras. 91 to 94.

restoration to favour and power in Oude, unless the Resident should think it worth while to oppose him. Colonel Sleeman did, however, oppose him. He had his agents arrested, and charges sent in against them, with all the proofs accumulated by Captain Orr; but they all purchased their way out, and no one was punished.* At the Resident's suggestion, however, "the King proclaimed Rugber Sing as an outlaw, and offered 3,000 rupees for his arrest. He never appeared, but continued to carry on his negotiations for restoration to power at Lucknow, through the very agents whom he had employed in the scenes above described.

"Of so little account are such acts as those of which Rugber Sing was guilty, held by the Oude Government, that, undoubtedly, he would have been restored to power but for the opposition of the Resident. And such good ground had Colonel Sleeman for apprehending that Rugber Sing might eventually attain his object, that he deemed it necessary to guard me against it, by the following memorandum, dated the 28th of November last.

" 'This atrocious villain is still negotiating for his return to office with the Minister, and offers, I have heard, three lakhs of rupees. The Minister had sounded me on the subject, but was told that I should have him arrested as soon as he set foot in Oude, and brought to trial for his many crimes. I made over charge of the office on the 12th of August, 1854; and, if my successor be not very watchful, the Minister will take the money, and give him charge of another district, to commit similar atrocities.'

"Urged by Colonel Sleeman, the Government of Oude had been induced, at one time, to make an endeavour to procure the arrest of Rugber Sing, and then, *for the first time*, adduced Colonel Richmond's charges against him (having allowed them to remain unnoticed for two and a half years), on the plea 'now that Rugber Sing, independent of those heinous offences, has perpetrated outrages attended with murder and wounding, you must rest assured that, if he is suffered to escape punishment, it will, in future, be most difficult to protect the life and property of the subject against him.' But, that the object of the Durbar was not really the one here assigned, but to extract Rugber's ill-gotten wealth, had he been surrendered, is transparent from the fact that he had, while in the employ of the Oude Government, murdered and wounded, not merely individuals, but actually hundreds of human beings, without being brought to justice, or punished in any manner. That this was their object is further confirmed by the fact that, when informed that the man would be tried by the British authorities, the Durbar took no steps to prosecute their charges. And, were further evidence wanting that the Oude Government had no moral objection to Rugber's acts, and sought but to obtain his gold, it is afforded by the fact, that the Minister has since endeavoured to obtain the man's restoration to power, with a view to obtain some portion, as a bribe, of what they can no longer hope to extort by force.

"The prosecution of this great criminal was consequently abandoned, but Colonel Sleeman would certainly have insisted on his being surrendered for trial before the Oude Courts, had he had any expectation that justice would have been administered; but, none of Rugber Sing's agents having been punished, what hope could the Resident have that Rugber himself, with his superior means of bribery, would meet his deserts? He thus recorded: 'Not one of the agents employed in the atrocities above described was ever punished. The people see that all the members of the Government are accessories, either before or after the fact, in all these dreadful cruelties and outrages; and that, the more of these a public officer commits, the more secure is he of protection and favour at Court.'"

42. "These cases," says General Outram, "have been adduced to show that, even if the people be not now murdered, tortured, and sold into slavery, to the same extent as under Rugber Sing, it is not that they at present enjoy better protection than formerly, or that the Government is now inspired by any improved sense of justice and humanity. But I fear that, though such wholesale atrocities as those perpetrated by Rugber

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 96.

* In June 1851, they were still holding office under the Oude Government. *Vide* note to page 85 of printed Journal.

Sing may not be matched by any single Government officer of the present day, the people are still subjected in detail to similar persecutions, to an extent, in the aggregate, perhaps equal to what they suffered in the first years of His Majesty's reign. On reference to the Diary for last year, given in Appendix B, it will be seen that, denuded though it be of the record of the proceedings of the Amanee Tehseeldars, there is still a vast amount of tyranny, cruelty, and oppression, recorded on the part of Government officials."

"Could all that has been perpetrated by the Amanee Amils, during the past year, be produced, the calendar would display probably a more fearful amount of cruelty and oppression than even during the first, or any previous, year of this, or any former, reign in Oude. As they have not been reported, however, I am unable to say positively to what extent those Amils generally have oppressed their people, though a tolerably fair judgment of their practice may be formed from the following statements of British officers personally cognizant of what they write, descriptive of the proceedings of Agaie Ale Khan, the principal and most cherished among them."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 97.

The statements to which the Officiating Resident here refers are too long to be quoted in this place, but I beg to draw attention to them. The whole is summed up in a single sentence, which they contain: "The weak and the poor have no protection whatever afforded to them against the extortions and depredations of those stronger than themselves."

Appendix B, No. 1. Major Troup, Dec. 27, 1854.
Ditto, No. 4. Captain P. Orr, Jan. 5, 1855.
Ditto, No. 5. Captain A. Orr, Jan. 9, 1855.
Ditto, No. 3. Captain Bunbury, Jan. 1, 1855.

He thus closes his report on the oppressions which prevail in Oude, and on their most immediate and most lasting cause:—

"A further exemplification of the lamentable consequences of Oude misgovernment will be found in my late letters dated the 6th and 14th ultimo, reporting the formidable hostilities which are now devastating some of the richest districts in the country. In the same proportion as the landholders are compelled to maintain armed followers to repel over-exactions on the part of the Durbar, are they driven to overtax their ryuts to supply those retainers; and the Government again is obliged to maintain large forces to enforce payment of the revenue, gradually falling off in consequence of such a state of things. Thus, all classes suffer from the absence of faith in the Government, and of any ties of sympathy between the Government and the people."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 98.

43. It is remarkable that, under the pressure of so many and such various ills, the people of Oude should have so little recourse to emigration as a means of escape from the sufferings they undergo. The fact is thus explained by the Officiating Resident:—

"The condition of Oude cannot be fairly tested by the extent of emigration; for, as stated by Major Troup, 'although shamefully oppressed, they are much attached to their country.' And it happens that the middling and agricultural classes especially, who otherwise might be driven to emigrate, obtain, indirectly, the protection of the British Government, to such an extent as preserves them from the necessity of having recourse to the extreme measure of abandoning their birthright, in the privilege, which their relatives in the Company's service enjoy, of petitioning through the Resident, who has thus the means of inquiring into grievances, and demanding redress in their behalf. To acquire this privilege, every agricultural family in Oude, perhaps without exception, besides many of other occupations, sends one of its members into the British army, and thus secures through him the right of claiming the Resident's interference. The number of Oude Sepoys in our service, consequently, who enjoy this privilege, is estimated by Colonel Sleeman at 40,000, and the relatives they represent may probably amount to ten times that number, or nearly one-tenth of the entire population of Oude."

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 100.

44. The Officiating Resident having treated fully, and in their order, these several branches of the administration of Oude, concludes his report with that summary of the subject, and that expression of his own opinions and feelings regarding it, which I have already quoted in paragraphs 28 and 29.

45. For the greater convenience of those to whom it will belong to decide the future fate of the Kingdom of Oude, I have thought it best to bring together, within the bounds of this Minute, all the leading facts and statements which were required for the purpose of giving one continuous view of the long and gross abuse of power which has characterized the administration of the affairs of Oude; from the date of the Treaty of 1801, even to the year in which we live.

Minute, par. 8.

Whoever shall read, and carefully scan, this dark record of oppression and misrule, must give his assent to the proposition I have sought to establish; and must needs admit that the "stipulation of the Treaty of 1801, which bound the Sovereign of Oude to conform ever to the counsel of the British Government, and to establish such a system of administration as should secure the lives and property of his subjects, and be conducive to their prosperity, has, from that day to this, been utterly and systematically set at nought."

46. For tolerating so long this total disregard of the obligations of solemn Treaty, and for all the ills and human suffering which have sprung therefrom, the British Government is heavily responsible. It cannot, indeed, be charged with indifference to the evils whose existence it perceived, or with the neglect of all exertions to palliate or remove them. For, from the date of the Treaty to the present day, the records of Government exhibit one unbroken series of acts of counsel, of complaint, and of condemnation, on the part of the Government of India, and its Representatives at Lucknow. By official notes, in friendly letters, through the mouth of the Resident, and at formal personal interviews, the Governor-General has urged, from time to time, upon the notice of the Ruler of Oude the wretched internal condition of his kingdom; and, throughout all that period, at frequent intervals, words of indignant censure have alternated with earnest remonstrance, with warning, and with threats. But the Government of India has never taken the one measure which alone could be effectual, by withdrawing its countenance from the Sovereign of Oude, and its troops from his dominions.

Resident, June 21,
1849, par. 21.

47. It is by these aids alone that the Sovereigns of Oude have been enabled for more than half a century to persist with impunity in their course of oppression and misrule. Their eyes have never seen the misery of their subjects; their ears have never been open to their cry. Secure of the safety of his person—secure of the stability of his Throne—each successive Ruler has passed his lifetime within the walls of his palace, or in the gardens round his capital, careful for nothing but the gratification of his individual passion—avarice, as in one; intemperance, as in another; or, as in the present King, effeminate sensuality, indulged among singers, musicians, and eunuchs, the sole companions of his confidence, and the sole agents of his power. Were it not for the support which the Government of India is known to be bound to afford the King against all domestic as well as against foreign enemies; were it not for the constant presence of British troops at Lucknow; the people of Oude would speedily work their own deliverance, and would impose upon their Ruler that effectual check of general revolt by which Eastern Rulers are best controlled. Colonel Sleeman thus bears his testimony to this important truth: "I am persuaded," he says, "that, if our troops were withdrawn from Oude, the landholders would in one month march over them all, and pillage the capital of Lucknow."

48. I respectfully submit to the Honorable Court that the time has come when inaction on the part of the British Government, in relation to the affairs of the Kingdom of Oude, can now be no longer justified, and is already converting our responsibility into guilt.

To Nawab of
Oude, Jan. 22,
1801, par. 11.

49. More than fifty years ago, the sagacious and bold understanding of Lord Wellesley led him to perceive, and to proclaim, "that no effectual security can be provided against the ruin of the Province of Oude, until the exclusive management of the civil and military Government of that country shall be transferred to the Company, under suitable provisions for the maintenance of his Excellency and of his family. No other remedy can effect any considerable improvement in the resources of the State, or can ultimately secure its external safety and internal peace."

Thirty years later, Lord William Bentinck, a warm friend to native States, and, more than any other man, averse to aggression or interference, found it his duty to declare to the King of Oude that, unless his territories were governed upon other principles than those hitherto followed, and the prosperity of the people made the principal object of his administration, the precedent afforded by the Principalities of the Dekhan, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, would be applied to the Kingdom of Oude, and to the entire management of the country; and the King would become a mere Pensioner of State. Appendix C, p. 81.

The noble Lord who preceded me in the administration of the Government of India took another step in advance. He informed the King that, unless, within two years' space, his course of government should be amended, His Majesty would force the "British Government to interfere by assuming the government of Oude."

Colonel Sleeman, the Resident,—in whose hands our relations with Oude have chiefly remained since the date of Lord Hardinge's warning,—Colonel Sleeman,—who describes himself as one whose "friendly feelings towards native States," and whose "earnest desire to do everything in his power, and consistent with" his "duties, to support them and improve their administration, are * * * generally known in India,"—Colonel Sleeman has recorded his fixed conviction that "our Government can no longer support the present Government without seriously neglecting its duty to the people of Oude;" and, further, that, if the Government of India were now to interpose, and to take on itself the entire administration of that country, the Chiefs and people of India would be satisfied that "our Government had done everything that it could do, consistently with its duty towards five millions of people, to uphold the Sovereignty of Oude in its integrity, and that it would be a serious dereliction of its sacred duty to uphold it any longer."

Resident, July 7, 1851, par. 11.

Resident, July 7, 1851, par. 11.

Resident, July 7, 1851, par. 12.

General Outram, the present Officiating Resident,—who, like his predecessor, Colonel Sleeman, has "ever advocated the maintenance of the few remaining native States, so long as they retain any principle of vitality, and we can uphold them consistently with our duty as the paramount Power, and in accordance with our Treaty pledges,"—General Outram has "no hesitation in declaring his opinion, that the duty imposed upon the British Government by that Treaty cannot any longer admit of our 'honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt heretofore, to have recourse to those extreme measures which can alone be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long.'"

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 105.

Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855, par. 104.

My honorable colleague, General Low,—who was himself for many years the Resident at Lucknow, who, like the other distinguished officers I have named, has shown himself an earnest supporter of native States, and who many years ago wrote of himself at Lucknow, "No man can be more anxious than I am to avoid interference as long as such policy is justifiable,"—General Low has now expressed, in the papers before me, his entire concurrence in the conclusion which General Outram has formed, as to the immediate necessity for our direct interference in the affairs of Oude.

Pol. Cons., Feb. 12, 1833. No. 181.

Minute, March 23, 1855.

Lastly, the Court of Directors has already made known its sentiments that "a more shocking picture of a country given up to lawless violence, and to the extremes of rapacity and cruelty, never has been placed before it" than that which appeared in the pages of Colonel Sleeman's reports. And the Honorable Court has further informed the Government of India, that it anxiously awaits "the adoption, or at least the proposal, of some scheme calculated to relieve that fine country from its lamentable condition."

Court of Directors, No. 36, of 1852, December 15.

50. Fortified by testimony accumulated through so many years, and sustained by these opinions emanating from men of high authority, men the least likely to be led into any harsh or hasty action towards native States, and whose judgments have been forced, by what themselves have seen and heard, into conclusions altogether contrary to the bent of their own feelings and wishes—sustained by such testimony and such opinions as these,

I do not hesitate to declare my firm conviction, that the relations which have heretofore existed between the British Government and the State of Oude can no longer be maintained, and that the policy we have heretofore observed, must undergo a total and fundamental change.

51. It is much to be regretted that, when the Treaty of 1801 was concluded at Lucknow, some provision was not introduced, declaring the special alternative to which recourse should be had, in the event of the Ruler of Oude refusing, or neglecting, to fulfil the obligations which he then took upon himself. But this precaution was omitted. The Treaty contained no more than an apparent assertion, on the part of the British Government, of a right to interfere, without any definition of the means by which that right was to be enforced.

52. The Court has, on a former occasion, expressed an opinion, that the provisions of the Treaty of 1801 were sufficient to enable the Government of India to apply an adequate remedy to the disorders and abuses of the Administration of Oude. With deference to the opinion recorded upon that occasion, I must state my own conviction, that that Treaty, as it now stands, wholly fails to confer the power required for carrying into effect a measure so large and so important.

53. All who have written upon this subject are unanimous in the opinion, that the management of the Province of Oude and the reform of its administration, could not be undertaken with any hope of success by the Government of India, unless through the agency of British officers. But the Treaty of 1801 peremptorily, and insurmountably, bars the employment of such officers in carrying into effect any system of administration of Oude.

There has never existed a Treaty whose "true meaning and intent" was more free from doubt than that which is now under consideration. Not only are the obligations of the Contracting Parties expressed with great clearness and precision in the text, but there is annexed to the instrument a "Memorandum of the final result of the discussions between his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General and the Nawab Vizier," wherein it is stated, that "with a view to obviate all future doubts on the subject of these communications and conferences (that is, regarding the Treaty concluded on the 10th of November, 1801), the Governor-General now commits to writing the final determination of the several points discussed between his Lordship and the Vizier, and affixes his seal and signature to this paper."

With this proof before us of the caution with which the Treaty was worded and interpreted, I beg to draw attention to the Article relating to the internal administration of Oude. By it "his Excellency engages that he will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, *to be carried into effect by his own officers*, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants, and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the said Honorable Company." It will be seen that, while, by these words, the Nawab Vizier contracted to establish a good system of administration in his dominions, he most clearly reserved to himself the right of carrying on the administration by means of "his own officers."

The reservation thus made in the body of the Treaty was recognised by the Governor-General, and was confirmed by his marked repetition of the reservation, whenever the Government of the Nawab was mentioned in the Memorandum to which his Lordship gave all the force of a solemn compact. In that document it is written—"The Governor-General now proceeds to state the general principles by which the connection and intercourse between the two States are to be regulated henceforth." * * * Then follows—"His Excellency has engaged to establish within his reserved dominions such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants.

"The system of administration is to be carried into effect, by his Excellency's own officers and servants, and by his own authority." Again, the Resident is enjoined "to unite sincerely with his Excellency in carry-

ing into effect, exclusively under his Excellency's authority, and through his Excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined upon, in conformity to the counsels of the British Government."

Nothing, then, can be more clear, than that the agency which was to be employed in carrying into effect any system of administration in Oude, was to be *exclusively that of officers of the Ruler of Oude*.

54. In the same document, the rights of the British Government, and the functions of the Resident, are defined with great exactness. It is therein said—"His Excellency has also engaged always to advise with, and to act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the Honorable Company.

"In the establishment, therefore, of an improved system of administration within the reserved dominions, and also in all affairs connected with the ordinary government of those dominions, and with the usual exercise of his Excellency's established authority, the Vizier has engaged to advise with the British Government, and to conform to its counsels.

"Those counsels will always be offered to his Excellency in the form of friendly advice, and in the spirit of reciprocal confidence and of mutual regard and respect. * * * The Resident will, therefore, in the common course of business, offer to the Vizier the advice of the British Government, in the name of the Governor-General. * * * The Resident must advise the Nawab with perfect cordiality, and must employ every endeavour to coincide with his Excellency in an uniform course of measures, and to unite sincerely with his Excellency in carrying into effect, exclusively under his Excellency's authority, and through his Excellency's officers, those measures which shall be determined upon in conformity to the counsels of the British Government. * * * The Resident must conduct himself towards the Nawab Vizier, on all occasions, with the utmost degree of respect, conciliation, and attention, and must maintain cordial union and harmony in all transactions, and must endeavour to impart strength and stability to his Excellency's authority.

"The Resident must never proceed to act in the affairs of the reserved dominions without previous consultation with his Excellency or with his Minister.

"Under these regulations, the Governor-General expects that the Nawab Vizier will act in conformity to the advice and representations of the Resident; and, as no question of difficulty remains between the British Government and his Excellency, the Governor-General entertains a confident hope that no future vexation can occur in the transaction of affairs."

It will be observed that, in every portion of this paper, the rights of the British Government, in relation to the Government of Oude, are limited to the offer of counsel, "in the form of friendly advice." The functions of the Resident are to offer "advice and representations," and his conduct towards the Vizier is to be marked with the utmost degree of "respect, conciliation, and attention." And, while it is recited that "His Excellency has engaged always to advise with, and to act in conformity to the counsels of, the officers of the Honorable Company;" and although it is declared that the Governor-General *expects* that the Nawab Vizier will act in conformity to the advice and representations of the Resident, and "*entertains a confident hope* that no future vexation can occur in the transaction of affairs;" yet, no means whatever are provided for enforcing his Excellency's engagement, if he should fail to observe it, and no remedy whatever is supplied if the Governor-General's expectations and hopes should prove fallacious.

Page 112.

55. I repeat, therefore, that, so long as observance shall be paid to the letter, and to the obvious spirit, of the Treaty of 1801, that instrument will prohibit the admission of British officers to take any part in the management of Oude, and will ever stand as an insurmountable barrier to the employment, by the British Government, of those means which alone can be effectual to introduce into Oude "such a system of administration as shall be conducive to the prosperity of" the King's "subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants."

56. Assuming, then, that it will be determined to interfere, directly and

actively, in the affairs of Oude, it must be considered in what form the interference of the Government of India may best be made, and the means by which the arrangement preferred may most readily be brought about.

57. There are various modes in which the interposition of the Supreme Government may be proposed to the Court at Lucknow :—

1st. The King may be required to abdicate the sovereign powers he has abused, and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown.

2nd. The King may be permitted to retain his Royal title and position, but may be required to vest the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom in the Government of the East India Company, for ever.

3rd. His Majesty may be urged to make over his dominions to the management of British officers, for a time.

4th. The King may be invited to place the management of the country in the hands of the Resident; under whose directions it shall be carried on by the officers of the King, acting with such British officers as may be appointed to aid them.

58. (1st.) The King may be required to abdicate the sovereign powers he has abused, and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown.

Although the dynasty of Oude is a thing but of yesterday, sprung from treachery at the first, and only reared to Kingly rank by ourselves; and although I firmly believe that the incorporation of that territory with the British dominions, and the total extinction of its sovereignty, would be the happiest issue that could be devised for the interests of all connected with it; yet I do not counsel the adoption of that measure by the Government of India.

The rulers of Oude, however unfaithful they may have been to the trust confided to them,—however gross may have been their neglect, however grievous their misgovernment, of the people committed to their charge,—have yet ever been faithful and true in their adherence to the British power. No wavering friendship has ever been laid to their charge. They have long acknowledged our power; have submitted, without a murmur, to our supremacy; and have aided us, as best they could, in the hour of our utmost need. Wherefore, although we are bound to dissolve our connection with a Government whose oppression is sustained only by the countenance we lend it; and although we are entitled to seek, by all means in our power, to amend the lot of a people whom we have so long indirectly injured; justice and gratitude, nevertheless, require that, in so doing, we should lower the dignity and authority of the Sovereigns of Oude no further than is absolutely necessary for the accomplishment of our righteous ends.

The reform of the administration of the province may be wrought, and the prosperity of the people may be secured, without resorting to so extreme a measure as the annexation of the territory, and the abolition of the throne.

I, for my part, therefore, do not advise that the Province of Oude should be declared to be British territory.

59. While the measure of annexing Oude to our own dominions appears to be unnecessarily severe; on the other hand, the plan which stands fourth in order (and by which the management of the country would be confided to the Resident, under whose directions it shall be carried on by the officers of the King, acting with such British officers as may be appointed to aid them), would fall far short of the necessity of the case, and would undoubtedly fail to effect the desired result.

The inapplicability and inefficacy of a divided government were perceived, and forcibly stated, by Lord Wellesley, when deliberating upon the course to be pursued towards Oude, so long ago as in the year 1799. In a Minute recorded at that time, Lord Wellesley observed: "Long and severe experience has manifested the inefficacy of any partial or indirect interference of the British Government for the reform of the administration of Oude. The same causes which have hitherto frustrated every

endeavour of the Company's Government to accomplish that salutary object by the mere effect of advice and admonition, would continue to operate under every divided Government. No beneficial result can be expected from the utmost efforts of the judgment and wisdom of the Company, while another Power shall exist in the country to exclude the introduction of every salutary reform, or to counteract its operation.

* * * If a wise system of administration could be established and enforced under a divided authority, his Excellency must be sensible that his own Government afforded the most favourable prospects to the Company. * * * His Excellency appears to be fully convinced not only that it will ever be impossible to apply an effectual remedy to any of the evils existing in the State of Oude, while a divided authority shall be exercised in the country, but that no other Power than the British Government is competent to exercise a single and individual authority over that extensive Empire, for the beneficial purposes of restoring public order, internal tranquillity, and external strength.

"The Governor-General, therefore, advises the Nawab Vizier to vest the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude and its Dependencies in the hands of the Company."

60. All subsequent experience has confirmed the truth of Lord Wellesley's remark. It is well known that, during the period in which much minute interference was attempted by the Resident at Lucknow, the Nawab, Saadut Alee Khan, made no resistance to the authority of the Resident, complied with every order, and appointed every amil, or other officer, who was selected for him. But, at the same time, as was afterwards discovered, a secret understanding existed, whereby those who were appointed were carefully made aware that the orders issued did not emanate from their own Sovereign, but from a Power whose behests he dared not disobey, though their disregard of such orders would in no way be distasteful to himself. Thereafter, insurrections increased, disorder and confusion prevailed. The British Government could lay no blame on the Nawab for this result, for he had ostensibly obeyed every order he had received. Ultimately, the system was confessed a failure, and it was abolished by Lord Hastings.

61. Our connexion with the affairs of the Punjab affords another illustration of the principle set forth by Lord Wellesley, so recent and so well known that it would be superfluous to enlarge upon it. We were not only invited, but entreated, by the chief persons among the Sikhs to interpose in the government of that distracted kingdom. When the request was acceded to, entire authority was given to the Resident over the native regency, and over all its acts. The authority of the Resident was extended to distant districts, by the appointment of British officers representing, locally, his supremacy with the native functionaries there. Yet all our endeavours for their good were counteracted. The exertions, honestly and disinterestedly made by us, for the maintenance of the Sikh Raj, were thwarted by those who should have aided and sustained them. At the very first opportunity, the whole khalsa joined the rebellion of another against our power, and the chief member of the regency which had implored our interposition was himself the leader of the army he had turned against us.

62. Such, or similar, failure must ever follow any attempt to administer, much more to purify and reconstruct, a native Government, by means of a divided authority reposed jointly in British agents and officers of the State controlled.

63. For reasons, therefore, which derive their authority from experience, and which, clearly seen and forcibly expressed more than fifty years ago, are of still greater weight and cogency to-day, I deprecate the renewal of fruitless attempts to govern by divided authority; and I reiterate the advice of Lord Wellesley, that the sovereign should be required to vest "the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude and its dependencies in the hands of the Company, with such ample powers as shall enable the Company to act with vigor and promptitude in every branch and department of the State."

64. Should it be resolved to adopt this view, and to require that the

Minute, Dec. 16,
1799.
Lord Wellesley's
despatches, vol. ii,
p. 166.

Minute, Dec. 16,
1799.

administration of Oude shall be vested in the hands of the Government of India, I very earnestly trust that the demand will not be made in the form described under head No. 3, and that the arrangement will not be of a temporary nature.

In support of this view, I again gladly employ the words of Lord Wellesley, recorded when he was occupied, as we now are, in devising measures for the lasting prosperity, and good government, of Oude. "The Nawab Vizier," he said, "is well apprised that *no temporary power can be efficient*. Instability in the constitution of a Government is the source of languor and weakness in all its operations. The subjects of a temporary Government are perpetually agitated by the expectation of change, and the Government itself cannot establish any systematic or comprehensive plan of administration. In such a State, mutual doubt and uncertainty destroy that confidence which forms the most solid foundation of the reciprocal duties of allegiance and protection between the people and the governing power. * * * The Governor-General, therefore, strongly recommends that the powers to be vested by the Nawab Vizier in the Company shall be *perpetual in duration* as well as ample in extent; and his Lordship, in the name of the English Company, hereby declares that he will not accept the administration of the Government of Oude under a limited or temporary Commission, because such a Commission would only serve to delude the Nawab Vizier, his servants, and the Company, by vain expectations of a reform, which could neither be effectual nor permanent."

65. Since the date at which Lord Wellesley wrote these words, abundant experience has been gained of their truth. Omitting all lesser instances, two notable examples of the insufficiency of any temporary assumption of power for securing the permanent advantage of a people may be found in the histories of the Dekhan and of Nagpore.

66. At a former period, the Resident at Hyderabad obtained sanction to the partial introduction of our system of administration into the territories of his Highness the Nizam. The result of his measures, as well as the previous state of the country, has been thus described: "It is unnecessary to cite instances of the evils which this system of government had produced in Hyderabad. The whole country was an instance of it, and its inhabitants and foreigners were the witnesses. Almost all government had ceased; the country was in the possession of organised bands of plunderers. The roads were only to be travelled under the protection of armed bodies of men; and life and property were everywhere insecure. No sooner, however, had Government commenced the good work of inquiring into the rights of the people, thought of reducing their grievances, and fixed the extent of their own demands on them, than the country was restored to comparative tranquillity; men began to feel secure of reaping a return proportioned to their exertions; and industry took the place of rapine and sloth. There was no element in which the rebel and the robber could live; police responsibility was thrown on the heads of villages; and it became the interest, and the object, of the whole community to rise against him and to put him down. It was no longer necessary to employ troops in the collection of the revenue, or in asserting the rights of the Government; and I believe I may safely say that, from the period when the Nizam's country came under the superintendence of British officers, until that superintendence ceased, not a trooper marched, not a musket was shouldered, in support of their measures, except in tracts inhabited by Bheels and professional plunderers."

But this arrangement was temporary: its fruits, therefore, were transitory and disappointing. No sooner had the present Sovereign assumed the reins of government, than he set aside the system which had been introduced by Sir C. Metcalfe, and caused everything to revert to its former course. What the condition of the Nizam's subjects has since been, and what it continues still to be, may best be seen by reference to the dispatches of successive Residents at Hyderabad, which, for many years past, have described a state of internal disorder and misrule, second only to those which prevail within the territories of the King of Oude.

67. In Nagpore, the government of the country was administered for

Minute, Dec. 16,
1799.
Despatches, vol. ii,
pages 166, 167.

Sutherland's
"Sketches of Re-
lations of British
Government with
Native States,"
pages 56, 57.

ten years, exclusively by British officers. Its condition under their control was described in these words: "Under the general superintendence of Mr. Jenkins, assisted by such officers as Captains Gordon, Hamilton, Wilkinson, and Cameron, Nagpore, in the ten years during which the administration lasted, became comparatively a garden. Those who knew that country, and the nature of its government, when this system commenced, and who saw it when it terminated, can alone judge of the benefits produced in so short a time."

Sutherland's
"Sketches of Re-
lations of the British
Government with
Native States,"
page 48.

At the end of ten years, the country was made over to its youthful Rajah in prosperity and order, and with a pure, and regular, and efficient, system of administration firmly established within it. Little more than a year ago, the Rajah died, and this is the picture which the Resident then drew of the country and its government: "A gradual deterioration in its finances, and management of the land, since 1830, a scheme concocted of late years to render the administration of justice as taxable a commodity as any in the bazar, a selection of functionaries made by no rule but caprice, the favour of the Seraglio, or purchase, and generally a hatred of a fixed Constitution, or settled principles, such as can limit an arbitrary Sovereign, or an unscrupulous Minister in placing all the best interests of society at his feet. * * * The favorable features in the condition of the country are mainly those that existed when the State was entrusted to the Rajah in 1830; the unfavorable ones are mainly those that the country has assumed under the Rajah's rule."

Resident, Dec. 14,
1853, paras. 17 & 18.

68. With such examples as these before our eyes, of the insufficiency of any temporary assumption of power for securing a people from the ills of misgovernment, I trust that no temporary measure will now be accepted in relation to Oude. It is my earnest counsel that no less effectual measure than that which is contained in the second project should be resolved upon, namely, that, while the King should be permitted to retain his Royal title and rank, he should be required to vest the whole civil and military administration of Oude in the hands of the Company, and that its power should be "perpetual in duration, as well as ample in extent."

Minute, par. 57.

69. It still remains to be considered in what manner the policy I have advocated may best be carried into effect.

70. The King's consent is indispensable to the transfer of the whole, or of any part, of his sovereign authority to the Government of the East India Company. It would not be expedient, or right, to endeavour to extract this consent by means of menace or compulsion. It must be sought by leading the King to perceive that a simple regard for his own interests, and for the maintenance of his family and throne, should, of itself, be sufficient to induce him to give his consent to those measures which alone can save his kingdom and house from the misfortunes which will surely follow his refusal to alter the course in which he has long unhappily persisted.

71. In pursuance of this policy, I would propose that, as soon as the sanction of the Honorable Court shall be obtained to the necessary change in our relations with the Court of Lucknow, a letter should be addressed by the Governor-General to the King.

The King should be informed that the time has at length arrived when the British Government is compelled, by regard for its own reputation among the nations, and still more by the obligations which, many years ago, it took upon itself in relation to the people of Oude, to make known to His Majesty that it can no longer lend its countenance and support to a Government, whose existence is the fruitful cause of misrule, oppression, and misery, to all who live under its control. The history of our past connection with Oude should be briefly narrated to the King. Our obligations to his people should be recited. Their wretched condition should be set before him. The King should be reminded that we have never ceased our endeavours to obtain from his predecessors, and from himself, a reform of the abuses from which these evils sprang. But all our advice has been rejected, our earnest remonstrances have been disregarded, our warnings treated with neglect. Eight years ago, the Governor-General, with his own lips, gave friendly notice to the King that if, within two years, the evils of his administration were not corrected, the

British Government would have recourse to certain and decided action. Reluctant to resort to measures which could not be otherwise than painful to the King, the Governor-General, when that period of probation had elapsed, permitted yet further time and opportunity for amendment. The original period of probation, thrice told, has again elapsed; but no one measure of improvement has been attempted. The misgovernment of Oude is even more gross and palpable than at the first; the condition of His Majesty's territory and people is even more miserable than before. Wherefore, seeing that every means of persuasion have been tried without effect, and that advice, remonstrance, and warning have been exhausted in vain, the Government of India now feels that it would be guilty, in the sight of God and man, if it were any longer to aid in sustaining by its countenance and power a system fraught with suffering to millions. The British Government, for more than fifty years, has faithfully performed the duties which the Treaty of 1801 had imposed upon it. For more than fifty years, the Government of Oude has continued to violate one of its gravest and most necessary stipulations. Every effort to recall the Government of Oude to a sense of its duty having been made in vain, the Government of India has no alternative left but to declare that the violated Treaty of 1801 is wholly dissolved, and that all amicable engagements between the East India Company and the Court of Lucknow are now at an end. Thus, and thus only, can the Government of India deliver itself from the reproach which the people of Oude may justly cast upon it; thus, and thus only, can it cease to give effectual aid to a grinding tyranny, which, under existing Treaties, it is altogether powerless to control.

The letter should proceed to state that the Resident had accordingly been directed to declare the Treaty of 1801 at an end, to quit the territory of Oude, and to withdraw the entire subsidiary force within the British frontier.

It should then be added that, as the King is well aware that his authority, and the very existence of his throne, have long been maintained solely by the presence of a British force in Oude, His Majesty will readily foresee the consequences which would undoubtedly follow its withdrawal. If His Majesty is ready to meet those consequences, and to endure them, the Government of India will interpose no further in His Majesty's affairs, unless the security of its territories, and the interests of their inhabitants, shall be put in danger by the state of the neighbouring Province of Oude. If, on the other hand, His Majesty should shrink from encountering those consequences, and should desire to avert them, His Majesty will have it in his power to do so, by renewing relations of amity with the Government of India, on conditions which shall be calculated to prevent a recurrence of misgovernment in Oude, while they will effectually secure the interests of His Majesty's family, and maintain his Kingly rank in affluence and dignity.

A Draft Treaty to the effect now stated should then be offered by the Resident to the King.

It would be premature to specify the precise stipulations which our engagement should include, until the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors to the negotiation of a new Treaty shall have been obtained. It is submitted, however, that its main provisions should include the conditions which follow:—

I. That all former Treaties between the British Government and the State of Oude shall be annulled, and that the relations existing between the States shall henceforth be regulated by the Articles of the Treaty which is now to be concluded.

II. That the British Government and the King of Oude, respectively, shall retain the sovereignty of all the territories of which they are now in possession.

III. That the King of Oude, while he retains the sovereignty of his present dominions, shall vest the whole civil and military administration thereof, with all power, jurisdiction, rights, and claims thereto belonging, in the hands of the Honorable East India Company.

IV. That effectual provision shall be made for the maintenance of His Majesty's honor and dignity, by allotting to His Majesty, from the

revenues of Oude, an adequate annual stipend, of such amount as may be agreed upon, and specified in the Treaty.

V. That due provision shall also be made from the revenues of Oude for all the members of His Majesty's family, not being the children of the reigning Sovereign.

VI. That the revenues of Oude shall be applied, first, to the payment of the expenses of the civil and military administration of the province; secondly, to the payment of the stipends secured in the preceding Articles to the King and to the Royal family; and thirdly, to the improvement and benefit of the province. The residue of the revenues, after the foregoing deductions, shall be at the disposal of the East India Company.

72. A few remarks may be necessary in explanation of the Articles above written.

It is proposed by Article I to annul all preceding Treaties, renewing their chief provisions in the new Treaty. The object of this Article is to simplify the relations between the two Governments, by setting aside engagements, some of which are obsolete, while some will be rendered inapplicable and useless, if the management of the territories of Oude should pass into the hands of the Honorable Company.

The IIud Article is intended to secure to both the Contracting Parties the sovereignty of the territories of which they may be actually in possession at the time of concluding the new Treaty. Under this Article, the position of the Government of India will be precisely what it now is: the position of the King of Oude will be substantially the same as that of the Rajah of Tanjore, under Lord Wellesley's Treaty of the 25th of October, 1799.

Despatches, vol. ii,
page 705.

The IIIrd Article calls for no explanation.

The stipend secured to the King by the IVth Article should be very liberal in its amount, in order that His Majesty's feelings of personal interest may not be enlisted against the general arrangements which are to be proposed for his acceptance. His jurisdiction should probably be preserved to him entire within the walls and demesne of his palace, the infliction of capital punishment alone excepted.

The provision secured to the Royal family by the Vth Article should be paid by the Government of India. The stipends necessary for His Majesty's own children should alone be paid by the reigning King for the time being.

73. The VIth Article prescribes the mode in which the revenues of Oude are to be applied.

The only portion of this Article to which objection can be anticipated from any quarter, is that whereby it is declared that the residue of the revenue of Oude, after paying all ordinary charges, and providing for the improvement of the province, shall be at the disposal of the East India Company.

This provision is taken from the VIIIth Article of the Treaty with Tanjore. It appears to me to be perfectly reasonable and fair. For many years to come, while the reform of the administration of Oude is still in progress, and while its natural resources are not yet fully recruited, the provision will remain altogether inoperative. But, in process of time, the revenues of the country will largely increase under the management of British officers, and a surplus will probably remain, after meeting all the ordinary charges of the administration, and after providing for those measures of gradual improvement to which the increase in the revenues of the province ought unquestionably to be made applicable in the first instance. The Government of India would not be justified in making over such a surplus to the reigning Sovereign of Oude, only that it might be unprofitably wasted by him, and squandered upon the follies and excesses and vices which are the usual characteristics of a native Prince. In such circumstances, it surely would be far more wise, and at the same time reasonable and right, that any surplus so accruing should be placed at the disposal of the British Government, as in the case of the dominions of Tanjore.

Lord Wellesley's
despatches, vol. ii,
page 706.

If the Government of India, after fifty years of fruitless toil, has been compelled to abandon all hope of inducing the Court of Lucknow to fulfil

its obligations to its people, and has consequently determined to dissolve all connection with it; and if the Government of India shall consent to renew its relations with the King, for his behoof and for his people's good; it surely has a right to attach such conditions to the renewal of its protection and assistance as shall render the measure productive of the utmost attainable amount of general and wide-spread benefit. If the Government of India shall not only renew its former obligations to defend the King from all foreign and domestic enemies, but shall undertake new and onerous duties in addition to them; if it shall consent to bear henceforth all the responsibility, all the labour, all the risk, of reconstructing, and permanently administering, the Government of Oude, and of supplying the numerous European agency which will be required for the purpose; surely it may justly covenant that, after providing fully for the pensioned dynasty of Oude, for the administration of the province, and for its progressive improvement, the Supreme Government shall be at liberty to devote to the general advantage of the Indian Empire some portion of that surplus of the revenue of Oude of which our own exertions and resources will have been the sole origin and creative cause.

For these reasons, the adoption of the concluding clause of the sixth Article of the Draft Treaty appears to me to be perfectly consonant with justice and equity; and to be founded upon a just consideration for the general good of that Empire of which Oude originally was, and still is, no more than a province.

74. If, however, the Honorable Court should desire that any compact which may now be formed between the British Government and Oude should be, not only virtually, but in the very letter, a disinterested act, the provision which has been taken from the Treaty of Tanjore may be omitted. But I respectfully submit that, inasmuch as the systematic and continuous violation of the Treaty of 1801 by the Government of Oude has compelled the British Government to adopt the resolution of declaring the Treaty to be null and void, no new relations should now be entered into with that State which do not, at the very least, provide for defraying from the revenues of the province all charges which the Government of India may incur for its civil administration, as well as all charges for the ordinary military force of British troops, which it may be found requisite to station within the province for its control; and which we should no longer need to maintain in arms, were it not for the contemplated renewal and extension of our relations with the King of Oude.

75. I have now had the honor of laying before the Honorable Court a faithful representation of the present wretched condition of the people of Oude. I have shown the manifold evils by which they are, and have long been, afflicted; and have suggested the only effectual remedy which it is in the power of man to apply.

I sincerely trust that the Honorable Court will be pleased to empower the Governor-General in Council to apply that remedy without further delay.

If the Honorable Court shall resolve to adopt the policy which has now been submitted for its consideration, I entertain a confident belief that they will, at length, see speedily accomplished those happy results which Lord Wellesley too sanguinely anticipated from the operation of the Treaty of 1801; and that the British Government will then indeed "become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now reduced to a condition of the most afflicting misery and desolation by the depraved administration of the native Government of Oude."

DALHOUSIE.

No. 2.

The President of the Council of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Fort William, August 22, 1855. No. 50.

WITH reference to the Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 18th of June last, respecting our relations with the State of Oude, we have the honour to forward, for your information, a copy of the Minutes noted in the margin, containing our views on the subject.

Minute by the Hon. J. A. Dorin, dated July 11, 1855.
Minute by the Hon. Major-Gen. J. Low, dated July 21, 1855.
Minute by the Hon. J. P. Grant, dated August 7, 1855.
Minute by the Hon. Major-Gen. J. Low, dated Aug. 18, 1855.
Minute by the Hon. B. Peacock, dated August 22, 1855.

We have, &c.

J. DORIN.

J. LOW.

J. P. GRANT.

B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 2.

Minute by Mr. Dorin, July 11, 1855.

THE Governor-General has transmitted, for the consideration of the Council, a Minute he has recorded, and sent to England, on the subject of the British relations with Oude. The Governor-General's Minute on Oude.

His Lordship has entered so fully into the history of those relations, and of their entire failure to secure the slightest pretence of good government for the people of Oude, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate his narrative.

I think he has proved to demonstration that the Treaty of 1801 is void, owing to the failure of one of the Contracting Parties, the Ruler of Oude, to fulfil in any degree the provisions of Article VI of that Treaty; and I entirely agree in opinion with his Lordship that the time has come, and more than come, when "the relations which have hitherto existed between the British Government and the State of Oude can no longer be maintained, and that the policy we have heretofore observed must undergo a total and fundamental change."

That policy has been to endeavour to maintain the State of Oude as an independent kingdom; a policy which has failed, owing to the incorrigible vices and weaknesses of the reigning family.

Unfortunately, we have no reason to suppose that the policy would have been more successful under any other native dynasty. Experience proves that, where the British Government in India has undertaken to uphold any native potentate against internal and external aggression, his immunity from responsibility has too surely been converted into purposes of the grossest oppression.

I heartily hope this baneful system may never be extended.

The Governor-General proceeds to suggest four modes in which the interposition of the Government of India may be proposed to the Court of Lucknow, and he prefers the second of these methods, viz., that the King may be permitted to retain his Royal title and position, but may be required to vest the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom in the Government of the East India Company, for ever.

It cannot be supposed that the King will agree to the surrender of his kingdom willingly, if he has any option in the matter. He will assent to it on compulsion, that compulsion being the certainty that, if we withhold our protection from him, neither his life, nor his kingdom, will be secure to him for one month.

The question, then, seems to me to arise, whether we are justified in contracting with this nominal King, who is incapable of self-support, for

Art. VI.—"His Excellency engages that he will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants; and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the said Honorable Company."

the relinquishment of his kingdom, coupled with the maintenance of his own kingly position.

I hesitate to think so: he will be no free agent in the transaction, excepting as regards that portion of it which provides for his own Royal rank; and that is precisely the condition with which, as it seems to me, the Government of India need least concern itself.

For what Royal qualities has the King exhibited, that should warrant the British Government in continuing to him his Royal dignity? What noble feelings has he shown, that should justify the maintenance of his titular rank? I have searched the records of our connection with the Court of Lucknow in vain for traces of high and dignified bearing, either on the part of himself or his predecessors. I find therein no mention of noble tastes, or manly pursuits. I find only the sad reverse—tales of riot and debauchery, of low connections and dissolute companions;—and are these the habits that should induce the British Government to guarantee to this family the perpetuation of Royal position and dignity? Assuredly, I cannot think so.

We have already before our eyes the spectacle of the King of Delhi, who is in a position somewhat analogous to that in which it is proposed to place the King of Oude—a mere titular King; but is there anything in the position of the King of Delhi so satisfactory, or so little humiliating to the eye of the wide world, that it should warrant the erection of another similarly empty pageant?

We have the instance, too, of the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, another titular dignitary, whom, only recently, the Government of India, with the approval of the home authorities, has been obliged to deprive of privileges and honours in consequence of the abuse of the limited authority still left to him; but can this case be cited in favor of any extension of the principle of titular Royalty?

I admit there is but a choice of difficulties; yet, on the whole, I should prefer to face the question boldly, and assert the right of the Government of India, as paramount power, to adopt its own system of government in respect to any portion of the Indian Empire that is hopelessly ground to the dust by the oppression of its native rulers.

I should, therefore, advocate the first of the measures suggested by the Governor-General, viz., that the King should be required to abdicate the sovereign power he has abused (on condition, however, of ample personal provision for himself and his family), and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown.

My views, in fact, differ in no respect from those of the Governor-General, excepting that I would not undertake to continue to the most unkingly Monarch of Oude any portion of the Royal position and dignity, which by nature and inclination he is incapable of sustaining.

I would assign to him ample and liberal allowances, for his personal comfort, and for the maintenance in wealthy ease of his whole family: but I would no longer continue to him the empty title of a King, without power, and, I should be sorry to think, without respect.

All my sympathies are with the People of Oude, to whom the King has never extended a thought, and whom he has allowed to be crushed by the most grinding oppression, while he has devoted himself solely to his own effeminate debaucheries. His people are essentially a fine manly race, men from whom we draw almost the flower of the Bengal army, men who would never have endured the tyranny of their oppressors but for the good faith of the British Government to Kings who were unworthy of its support, and who have throughout abused its confidence.

We may well blush for the atrocities we have so long indirectly permitted, and our shame will deepen into guilt if we allow them to continue unchecked for the future; nor should there be any unnecessary delay in introducing measures of reform, for we may be quite sure that, in proportion as the farmers of revenue and their patrons are made aware, or even suspect, as they well may, that their opportunities of plunder will be diminished, so will they exercise their powers of extortion and cruelty with increased rigor over the unhappy victims of their avarice.

I entirely concur with the Governor-General in counselling the

rejection of the third and fourth alternatives suggested by his Lordship, viz.,—

That the King may be urged to make over his dominions to the management of British officers for a time; and,

That the King may be invited to place the management of the country in the hands of the Resident, under whose directions it shall be carried on by the officers of the King, acting with such British officers as may be appointed to aid them.

In respect to the former proposition, I may add another instance of failure to those quoted by the Governor-General, in the very recent case of the Rajah of Shorapore, who was placed in possession of his territories, on coming of age, only a little more than a year ago.

Yet, so thoroughly has this young man contrived, in one short twelve-month, to disorganize a Government made over to him, after anxious care, in the best order, that already we hear more than rumours of injustice and oppression, and complaints are urged on the Government of India that no respectable adherent is safe under this Prince's auspices.

This is indeed a lamentable instance of failure even in a country where authority is proverbially so liable to abuse, and it teaches us the bitter lesson that, with all our care, we may still be unable to impress on the minds of the native Princes of India, even with education, a just sense of their own responsibilities.

In Oude, unfortunately, we have no reason to suppose that there is any education that can afford the prospect of a brighter future, nor does experience lead us to expect any satisfactory result from a joint authority, under which our efforts for improvement might purposely be thwarted again, as, under similar circumstances, they have already been thwarted in times past.

The effect of misgovernment in this fine, but unhappy, country is too deep-seated to be dealt with by temporary palliatives, and can only be eradicated, so far as I can perceive, by measures of permanent reform; nor do I know of any permanency that can reach the evil, excepting that which is to be found in the power and good faith of the British Government.

I annex to this paper some extracts from the diaries of the Resident at Lucknow for the present year, 1855. They are nothing unusual, however incredible they may seem to the mind of a reader unaccustomed to the perusal of such atrocities; yet these are the outrages and oppressions which any English gentleman concerned in the Executive Government of India is compelled quietly to listen to, week after week, without the power of remedy, under the policy which has thus far guaranteed, and still affords, to the native Sovereigns of Oude the assistance of the British Government to uphold their intolerable system of misgovernment and tyranny.

J. DORIN.

Extracts from the Diaries of the Resident of Lucknow on record in the Foreign Office, Calcutta.

January 14, 1855.—Golam Husein and three other individuals killed the grandson of Lochun Sing, Zemindar, with a view to possess themselves of the gold and silver ornaments worn by the deceased. The Zemindar had the offenders buried alive for this offence.

January 15.—Nundun and two other sons of Mussul Soumstee, a female Brahmin, killed her for absconding, some twenty years ago, from their father's house, and living with one Chandee, Brahmin, who had brought them up, whom they also murdered.

January 17.—This morning the King took medicine as usual; held a conference with Huzrut Mahal and Soleeman Mahal; sent some breakfast to Shalee Begum and Taj Begum; and gave 1,000 rupees to Rahutoo Sultan for the dresses of his fairies.

January 19.—Kunhyaloll, Tehseeldar, in obedience to the orders of Hushunt Alee, Amil, sent a party of sepoys to seize upon the Zemindar of Mouza Zohar, and to put Shubboo Khan in possession of the farm. The

sepoys, finding the Zemindar absent from his house, seized upon his wife, son, and six other persons; and, in the skirmish, a washerwoman was killed, and two of the inhabitants wounded.

January 19.—Ekram-ood-Dowlah, brother of the Minister, on hearing that a sepoy of Shurf-ood-Dowlah, Golam Ruzza, had prevented his men from arresting an artisan, sent 200 armed men, and had the artisan and thirteen other shopkeepers arrested.

January 26.—In a fight which took place between the sepoy of Captain Orr and the men of Kullian Khan and Fazul Ally, Karindahs of the elder widow of the late Talookdar of Nanparah, thirty-four men were killed on the side of the Karindahs, and twelve killed and wounded on the side of Captain Orr, and the Karindahs effected their escape.

In a quarrel which arose between the men of Busarut Alee Khan, the Minister's eunuch, and those of Abid Alee, Koomadan, four of the Koomadan's men and two of the eunuchs were wounded.

January 30.—Mohun Sing and Mithoo Sing, refractory Zemindars of Mouza Bunnee in Russoolabad, seized Bowhanny, accountant of the Mouza, branded him in several parts of the body with a red-hot iron, wrapped his fingers with cloth dipped in oil, and set fire to them; after which they released him.

February 6.—Kishen Sahai, Amil of Mahumdee, attacked the fort of Jubur Sing, and other Zemindars of Mouza Seree, who had withheld the Government revenue, and refused to attend to his summons. In the fight which ensued, six men were killed on the side of the Amil, and one man was killed on the side of the Zemindar. The Amil has put a stop to further hostilities at present, owing to a deficiency of men and magazine stores, but he has applied to the Tehseeldars of his district for reinforcements and ammunition.

February 11.—Goorbuksh Sing, Talookdar of Ramnuggur Dhanseeree, has collected 6,000 followers, with hostile intentions. He exercises his Artillery daily, and is receiving reinforcements.

February 12.—Dabee Sahai, of Mouza Seura, in Bulrampore, attacked, and subjected to a shoe-beating, Heeralall, the Contractor of Customs at the place, and carried off his sword and collections, for arresting his carts laden with cotton on account of customs' duty. Shew Sing, the Superintendent of Guards stationed on the road to Cawnpore, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the Contractors of Customs from extorting duty from travellers and others, but, notwithstanding this, the men of the Eunuch Basheer, and those of the Amil of Russoolabad, take one-fourth of the wood, grass, chaff, &c., as customs-dues from every one who carries them for sale across the Ganges to Cawnpore.

February 15.—The Eunuch Basheer made a present of a pair of cameleopards to the King. This morning the King received the obeisance of his physicians, and gave twelve suits of clothes to his fairies.

February 21.—The Resident states that, in spite of the proclamations repeatedly issued prohibiting the sale of human beings, that infamous trade is still carried on in the city, and requests the adoption of stringent measures to put a stop to it.

February 21.—Mangul, a grain-parcher of Amaneegunj in Fyzabad, killed Khandwa, a cowherd, to whom he owed some money, and threw his body into a well.

February 25.—Goman Sing, and other refractory Mokuddums of Mouza Amala, in Mehdouria, attacked the house of Lohur Koormee, killed him, plundered his property, and set fire to his house.

February 26.—The Contractor of Customs at Aish Bagh inflicted a severe beating upon some Moguls, who brought dry fruits for sale from Cabul.

March 2.—Lohur Sing and Nutha Sing, Zemindars of Bunnee, in Russoolabad, seized upon Bhowaneedeem Putwarrie, branded his body, and inserted a red-hot ramrod in his private parts.

Hubeeb-oor Ruhman, Amil of Suffeepore, released some persons charged with murder and dacoitee, after receiving a bribe from them.

March 9.—The Resident transmits a petition from Joseph Maria, of the city of Lisbon, in Portugal, complaining against four Sepoys of the

Superintendent of Guards on the Cawnpore Road, for forcibly taking away from him 2 rupees and his shoes, and placing him in the stocks for ten days under a tree, without covering, giving him no food for two days, and then sending him under custody to Lucknow, falsely accused of having created a disturbance; and requests issue of orders interdicting all the Oude officers from molesting Europeans, as such conduct on their part may give rise to serious consequences.

March 8.—The King is said to be anxious to have an interview with some good fakeers. He married four girls by Mooltan marriage of a temporary nature.

March 9.—In a quarrel between Tribenee and other inhabitants of Hydergunj, one man was killed and one wounded.

March 10.—Koodrut Ollah, Amil of Ramnuggur Dhanseeree, on receiving some reinforcements from the Amil of Buree and the Talookdar of Mehmoodabad, stormed the fort of Daljeet Sing, Zemindar, which he had besieged; killed eleven men, and made ten prisoners. The Zemindar and the rest of his followers effected their escape: only one man was killed and two men were wounded on the side of the Amil.

Yesterday the King gave a pair of shawls and a kerchief to one of his companions who had slipped down from the back of a cameleopard, which he had caused him to mount. This morning he amused himself with witnessing some bucks let loose on does and she-goats.

March 13.—The Resident transmits papers from the magistrate of Goruckpore, stating that some of the followers of Ramdhone Sing crossed over into the Goruckpore district from Oude, slew two of Rugber Sing's servants in consequence of a dispute, and returned in triumph; and requests to be furnished with a statement of the case, and punishment of the offenders.

March 14.—The Resident transmits copy of an official news-report regarding the state of starvation to which the khawasses of the King's predecessors are reduced, in consequence of the non-payment of their allowances for the last two years; and requests the issue of orders for the early payment of the same.

March 12.—The courtiers and officials waited at the house of the Minister, but could not obtain an audience; 500 rupees were given to Tabid Ali, pigeon-fancier, for the grain, &c., of the birds.

March 13.—Chynsookh, Sepoy of the Burk battalion, pressed Moosamut Runia, daughter of a cowherd of Khyrabad, to carry his baggage, and wounded her father and brother, who offered to carry the baggage.

Kalkapershad, Naib of the Eunuch Busarut Alee Khan, Amil of Dewa, attacked the Fort of Byreesal, Talookdar of Syryan in Korsee, and, a fight ensuing, five men were wounded on the side of the Naib, and many killed and wounded on the side of the Talookdar, who effected his escape.

The khawasses and other female dependents of the late Asuf-ood-Dowlah, Saadut Alee Khan, Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, and Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, are reduced to a state of starvation, in consequence of the non-payment of their allowances, which have been greatly reduced since the present King's accession to the throne, for the last two years and seven months.

March 17.—This morning the King received the obeisance of his eunuchs and courtiers, and amused himself with his pigeons.

Buldan Sing, Kanoongo of Gondah, represented to the Minister that he had taken his hookumnamah to the Amil of Gondah, who returned it with contempt, and said that such orders are sold for two pice in the market. The Minister had ordered the Amil to compromise matters.

March 18.—In a fight between the Talookdar of Annagar and the contractor of Mouza Greebund, one man was killed and three were wounded on both sides. The Talookdar set fire to the Mouza, and returned home afterwards.

March 20.—Rutnoo Aheer, of Salone, died of a severe beating, inflicted on him by his landlord, Abdool Ruhman, for not paying land-rent due from him.

March 20.—Subdhun Sing and others, refractory Zemindars of

Hydergurh, attacked the house of Beharilall, Brahmin, plundered his property, and carried off his son and nephew.

March 21.—In a fight between the Ranee of Pindarah, in Esowlee, and her adopted son, Sheodyal, three persons were killed and seven wounded on both sides.

March 22.—In a dispute between Kalka Sing and Narayen Sing, shareholders in Buryarpore, concerning some fields, the former and his uncle, Gunga Sing, and one of the brothers of the latter, who was killed in the action, were wounded.

Kulloo, the King's head sweeper, and 200 of his followers, embraced Islamism with the consent of His Majesty, and visited the shrine of Abbas with great pomp.

March 23.—A mandate was issued, directing the Amil of Salone to put Hunnoomanpershad, Dewan of the Eunuch Dianut, in possession of some three villages in his jurisdiction.

March 28.—The Postmaster at Lucknow forwards an urzee from Bachoo, runner attached to the Almanow Chowkee on the Sultanpore road, reporting that the mail-bags of the evening of the 27th instant were plundered by Dacoits, and that the Burkundauz, Bhagoo, who accompanied the runner, was at the same time seized and carried off.

March 29.—The Resident transmits papers from the Officiating Superintendent of the Oude frontier police, having reference to the murder of the brother and uncle of Doorga Sing, Sowar, 5th Irregular Cavalry, by Dhun Sing and the Tehseeldar of Hinka, and requests issue of orders for the thorough investigation of the case.

March 27.—The Tehseeldar of Jyce attacked the Zemindars of Madownah, and returned home, after having one man killed on his side.

The servants of Prince Mirza Azeem-ooshan, one of the sons of the late Mahomed Alee Shah, created a tumult, and prevented food and water from being carried into his seraglio. They declared that they would not allow any food or water into the seraglio, unless they received their pay due for the last two years and two months, through which they and their families and children had been reduced to a state of poverty and starvation. The Prince ordered his Karindah to inform them that he had not obtained his stipend from the Durbar for the last three years and three months; that the payment of his allowance is deferred from day to day by the Durbar, and that he is therefore unable to meet their demands.

March 29.—The city Kotwal, in obedience to the King's orders, issued a proclamation prohibiting the people and the Government servants from wearing arms in the city, and abolished all the "maduth" (opium prepared for smoking) shops in the city. Shortly after the issue of this proclamation, Mahomedbuksh, the Darogah of the Minister, took the contract of the "maduth," and reestablished shops in every street and corner of the city. These shops have become the rendezvous of all the bad characters and vagabonds of the city, who, despite of the King's orders, carry their arms about them, and after smoking "maduth," roam about the city under its influence, and perpetrate all sorts of outrage on the poor inhabitants, without any fear of consequences.

March 30.—Last evening the King passed his time in witnessing the performance of dancing girls; and this morning received the obeisance of his courtiers as usual.

March 31.—This morning the King received some pigeons from the eunuchs Basheer and Dianut, and amused himself with witnessing horses let loose on mares.

April 4.—The Resident transmits copy of a petition from Furreedbuksh, complaining against Rajah Ruzzakbuksh, for cutting off his hands, and the nose of his wife, and confining and subjecting his brothers and sons to torture; and requests issue of orders for the punishment of the offender, who is perpetrating these outrages with the connivance of the eunuch Dianut.

April 3.—Sunwa and other Brahmins, of Lukhepore in Sultanpore, poisoned Mussamut Amurtee, mother of Bhowanidyal, and burnt her dead body on a tract of land for the possession of which they had a dispute with Seetal and other Brahmins.

April 5.—The Karindah of Jydot Sing, Contractor of Lalipore and Durispore, hung Sookhram and other cultivators on trees, with their heads downwards, and inflicted a severe beating on them, with a view to extort from them 75 per cent. in excess of the usual rent.

April 6.—Kaim Ali, of Hydergurh, attacked the house of Sheodeen Sing, of Bilgram, with 200 sepoys, and, in the fight which ensued, four men were killed and wounded on both sides.

April 9.—Dabee Sing, Karindah of Madhobuksh, Talookdar of Shunkerpore, attacked a guard of Captain Bunbury's detachment, rescued fifteen Dacoits from their custody, beat the guard severely, and tore the King's warrant, which they had in their possession, for the apprehension of the Dacoits.

April 10.—One Basanta beat Tiluck, a grain parcher of the city, to death, and threw his body into the River Goomtee.

Byreelall and Duljeet Sing attacked the camp of the Naib Amil of Devee, killed six and wounded sixteen men, and carried off some revenue collections.

April 13.—The notorious Bencebuksh, Talookdar of Byrohmew, who was in the habit of harbouring dacoits and marauders in his fort, has been set at liberty.

April 21.—Agreeably to the orders of the Minister, Raja Sobha Sing dismantled the houses of the poor people living in the vicinity of the lines of the regiment under Hundoo Sing.

May 11.—Last evening, the King amused himself with letting off some fireworks. This morning he made a present of shawls and kerchiefs to Mosahib Alee, fiddler, and an African female.

May 18.—Mendaie Kachie, of Baragaon in Ramnuggur Dhanseeree, sold his two daughters for sixty rupees to Shunkur and Sobha, brahmins of Suryan. The Collector of Customs of the place, instead of preventing the sale, levied duty, and allowed the purchasers to carry off the girls.

May 22.—Rughonath Sing, Talookdar of Rahma in Bharaitch, arrested Tiluk Passee on a charge of theft, confined him in a dungeon, and starved him to death. The Talookdar then hung his body on a tree.

Yesterday the son of Hyder Ali Khan, of Khoorshedgunj in Lucknow, arrested Teeka, a grain-parcher, on the complaint of his wife and her paramour, and beat him to such an extent that he died thereof.

May 23.—Six persons have been employed to catch cats for the King.

And so on in every page of the Diary.

Inclosure 2 in No. 2.

Minute by Major-General J. Low.

July 21, 1855.

1. I HAVE read very attentively all the papers now circulated relating to the affairs of Oude, and especially the above-mentioned Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

2. In that able and elaborate State paper, the Governor-General has given a clear history of the proceedings of the British and Oude Governments as connected with each other, from the time of Asuf-ood-Dowlah; but it will be sufficient for my present purpose, if I advert chiefly to the clear review which his Lordship has taken of those proceedings from the year 1801 up to the present date; in which he has shown, beyond the possibility of dispute, that, from first to last, the Sovereigns of Oude, or their Ministers acting with their sanction, have signally failed to fulfil that important part of the Treaty of 1801, whereby the native Sovereign entered into the following solemn engagement with the East India Company, viz.:—Art. VI. "His Excellency engages that he will establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be condu-

Minute by the Governor-General of India, respecting our relations with the State of Oude, and the present condition of that country, &c., &c., dated June 18, 1855.

N. B.—There were some few exceptions, and for very short periods of time, to the state of things in the Government of Oude here adverted to, but they do not at all affect the truth of the assertion as regards the general conduct of that Government from the year 1801 up to the present moment.

J. Low.

cive to the prosperity of the inhabitants, and his Excellency will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the said Honorable Company."

3. The Governor-General has also proved, most distinctly, that the present Sovereign of Oude has, in a peculiar degree, neglected to perform his part of the above-mentioned important contract with the paramount State of India (which protects him on his Throne from all risk of attacks from his oppressed subjects), and that, in fact, he is utterly unfit for the proper exercise of sovereign power.

4. I observe by Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's dispatch No. 310 of the 22nd of June last, that the opinion of the President in Council on Oude affairs is to be forwarded to England direct from Calcutta. It is thus at the option of the members of the Council to write as fully as they may think proper on all the details of the line of policy proposed in the Governor-General's Minute; but I apprehend that the first duty required of them is to state their opinions as to the nature of the chief measure which ought now to be adopted by the paramount State, in order to put a stop to the glaring misgovernment of Oude.

5. I accordingly beg to declare it to be my deliberate opinion that the disorders of Oude are of such long standing, and are so deeply rooted, and the corruption of the native Government officers, from the Prime Minister down to the meanest Chuprassee, is so general, and so inveterate, that there is now no other efficient remedy available for effecting and maintaining a just government over the people of Oude than that of placing the whole of its territory, *exclusively*, and *permanently*, under the direct management of the East India Company; and, as I recorded, in a Minute of the 15th of March last, some of the reasons which have led me to form that opinion, I beg leave, for the convenience of ready reference, here to transcribe an extract from that Minute, viz.: "For the present, I shall only observe that I entirely concur in the opinions recorded by Major-General Outram, in the 104th paragraph of his dispatch dated the 15th instant, for the following reasons, viz., because the public and shameful oppressions, committed on the people by Government officers in Oude, have of late years been constant and extreme; because the King of Oude has continually during many years broken the Treaty by systematically disregarding our advice, instead of following it, or even endeavouring to follow it; because we are bound *by Treaty* (quite different in that respect from our position relatively to most of the great native States), to prevent serious *interior* misrule in Oude; because it has been fully proved that we have not prevented it, and that we cannot prevent it by the present mode of conducting our relations with that State; and because no man of common sense can entertain the smallest expectation that the present King of Oude can ever become an efficient ruler of his country."

6. I think it right also to mention here a reason why I consider that there is a more urgent necessity now, than there ever was in former times, for carrying the above-mentioned measure into effect, viz., that Viscount Hardinge's threat, in 1847, to adopt our own measures in Oude immediately after the expiration of two years from that time, and the fact that eight years have since passed without our carrying our threat into execution, have together combined, indirectly, but not less certainly, to cause extra oppression in Oude, by their having given rise to a notion, among many of the most powerful Government officers in that country, that the Government of India has been positively prohibited from carrying Lord Hardinge's threat into execution under any circumstances, and thus Ministers and Amils, and other official men, have now much less fear of incurring the displeasure of the British Government (as far as interior misrule of Oude can give offence to the paramount State) than they ever had in modern times, previous to Lord Hardinge's visit to Lucknow.

7. It is, therefore, my decided opinion that not only the proposed scheme of taking the management of the whole of the Oude territory, *exclusively*, and *permanently*, into our own hands ought to be carried fully into effect, but that it ought to be done with as little delay as may be practicable.

8. I reserve to myself the privilege of writing another Minute, in

order to record my opinion as to what I conceive to be the safest and most fair mode of carrying the above-mentioned great measure into effect, but, in the meantime, I think it right to avoid detaining the Governor-General's Minute any longer in my office, and I accordingly now forward it, along with all the papers which accompanied it, to my honorable colleague, Mr. Grant.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 3 in No. 2.

Minute by Mr. Grant.

August 7, 1855.

OUDE.

1. THE Most Noble the Governor-General recommends to the Honorable Court of Directors that every effort be made to induce the King of Oude to vest the whole civil and military administration of his territories, for ever, in the government of the East India Company, on the following conditions : that such territories shall not be incorporated with the Indian territories of the British Crown, but shall remain (nominally) under the sovereignty of the King ; that the King shall retain his royal title and position ; that provision shall be made for the maintenance of his honor and dignity, and for the support of the Royal family, by adequate annual stipends ; and that the revenues of Oude shall be applied, first, to the civil and military charges of the government of the Province, secondly, to the payment of the stipends aforesaid, thirdly, to the improvement of the Province, and, if any residue remain, fourthly, to the general charges of the Indian Empire. Should all efforts to induce the King to agree to this proposal fail, his Lordship recommends that the Treaty of 1801, having been violated by the King and his predecessors, be declared to be wholly dissolved, and that all amicable engagements between the East India Company and the Court of Lucknow be declared at an end ; whereupon the Resident at Lucknow shall quit the territory of Oude, and shall withdraw the whole subsidiary force within the British frontier.

Mr. Dorin recommends that the right of the Government of India be asserted, as paramount power, to adopt its own government in any portion of the Indian Empire that is hopelessly oppressed by its native rulers ; that the King of Oude be required to abdicate sovereign power, on condition of ample personal provision being made for himself and his family ; and that the Province of Oude be incorporated with the Indian territories of the British Crown.

General Low expresses his deliberate opinion in favour of placing Oude, exclusively, and permanently, under the direct management of the East India Company ; but he has not yet recorded his opinion as to which of the two plans of direct management, above described, he prefers, nor on the question whether our management should be made dependent on the consent of the King, under the penalty of disconnection if he refuses, or should be forced upon him, whether he consents or not.

2. The Oude question is one that has long occupied my thoughts. I have felt a greater uneasiness than I will express, at the repeated postponements of a crisis which, for a great many years, every Indian statesman has known to be inevitable, and whereof solemn warning was given nearly a quarter of a century ago. Since the papers and the Governor-General's Minute reached me, I have lost no time in studying them, and such other records and books upon the subject as are available. I proceed, with a deep sense of the importance of the question, to state, and to support, the conclusions at which I have arrived. For this purpose, it is necessary to begin with a general review of the origin and character of the existing British relations with Oude.

3. At the commencement of the present century, the Soobahdar of Oude transferred to the British Government a large part (more than one-half) of his territory, in lieu of a large annual subsidy due from him, under his Treaties, for the military support from external and internal enemies afforded him by this Government. For many years before that transfer

was made, the misgovernment of the Provinces under the Soobahdar's administration had been deplorable, and the continual decrease of population and cultivation, which was the consequence of that misgovernment, threatened to render the impoverished country of the Soobahdar incapable of affording the dues of the British Government. At the same time, the oppression of the people of that country was so extreme, that it was impossible for the British Government any longer to withhold its interference with the Government of the oppressors.

Thirty-five years before that time, Shuja-ood-Dowlah, then the Soobahdar of Oude, had unjustifiably attacked the British Government of Bengal, and, having been conquered, and restored to his power under certain stipulations, he and his successors had been supported on his musnud, against both foreign and domestic enemies, ever since, solely by the arms of this Government.

The annual sum required from the Ruler of Oude, for the absolute protection thus afforded him, had been increased, from time to time, under several successive Treaties; such increase having had reference usually, not to increased military expenditure being found necessary for the external or internal defence of the particular Province of Oude, but to increased military expenditure being found necessary for the whole of the country under the Government and protection of the Bengal Presidency.* The Soobahdars of Oude knew, and admitted, that their existence depended on that of the British Indian Empire, and Oude was recognised by them, as by everybody else, as a part of that Empire. Ultimately, no definite limit existed to the subsidy that might be required from Oude, and the amount was virtually left, by a Treaty made by Sir John Shore, at the discretion of the Governor-General in Council. So completely was Oude, from the time of the defeat and surrender of Shuja-ood-Dowlah, treated as a part of the British Empire, that the Nawab of Oude was required by Lord Wellesley to pay a large sum as his portion of the expense of an Embassy to Persia, concerning which, of course, he had never been consulted, but which had been sent by the Governor-General to prevent Zeman Shah's threatened invasion of Hindustan.

In 1801, the charge for subsidy was seventy lakhs of rupees a-year. It has been questioned whether this was not more than was fair to require from Oude. However that may have been, it is certain that the amount was so large that nothing but good government would have enabled the Ruler to pay it, and to provide also for the proper civil administration of the whole of his country. Governed as the country was governed, it was not possible to provide for both purposes. Lord Wellesley's first measure was to oblige the Nawab to pay off and disband a useless, dangerous, and oppressive rabble of troops he had. After much difficulty, Lord Wellesley compelled the Nawab to do his bidding in this matter. Having provided for this necessary preliminary reform, Lord Wellesley proceeded to require the Nawab to do what he considered indispensable to the securing of the two great objects he had in view, namely: first, the preservation of the finances of the Indian Empire, which the loss of the Oude subsidy would have gravely injured; and, secondly, the good government of the people of Oude, for which no one denied that the British Government was ultimately responsible. The first endeavour of Lord Wellesley was to induce the Soobahdar (who had pretended a strong desire to resign his power in favour of any one of his sons) to give up to the British Government absolutely, on condition of receiving a magnificent personal hereditary revenue, and retaining his titular rank, the whole civil and military administration of his Soobahdaree; the effect of which arrangement would have been to incorporate the whole territory of Oude with the portion of the British Indian Empire which is administered immediately by the British Government, as had been already done in the case of Tanjore, and was about to be done in the case of the Carnatic. Millions have had to deplore, for more than half a century, the failure of Lord Wellesley in this endeavour. Having failed to induce Saadut Alec, the Soobahdar of that day, to agree to this proposal, Lord Wellesley insisted upon what he considered the next best measure. He believed that such an abdication as he had

* See especially the Treaties of March 20, 1797, and February 1, 1798.

proposed was by far the best, and the most certain, remedy that could be applied to a state of affairs that had become intolerable; he, therefore, to the last, struggled to obtain the Soobahdar's consent to that remedy. Nevertheless, he thought that one less extreme measure afforded a sufficiently fair prospect of attaining the objects in view, to make it not justifiable in him to insist upon the extreme measure he preferred, against the determined protest of the Nawab. This less extreme measure was the arrangement finally embodied in the Treaty of 1801, namely, the transfer to the British Government of a large portion of the Nawab's territory (consisting, however, mostly of provinces that we had conquered, and had ourselves made over to him originally,) in lieu of subsidy and all other dues; the Nawab becoming, at the same time, expressly bound to secure a just and good government to the people of the territory that remained to him, and always to consult with, and to follow the advice of, the British Government. Lord Wellesley gave Saadut Alee the choice of these two measures, but he told that Prince in plain language that one or the other he must accept. On the Nawab's final refusal to resign the administration of the whole of his territories, so completely was the arrangement of 1801 forced upon him, that, when all modes of persuading him to agree to the alternative failed, the Resident, acting under the Governor-General's authority, himself issued orders to the Nawab's officers in the districts required to be transferred, prohibiting them from remitting any more revenue to the Nawab's Government. Upon this extreme and open measure of compulsion, the Nawab, by way of saving his dignity, yielded, and signed the Treaty.

4. In forming a decision upon the question now before Government, it is of great importance, in my view of the subject, to bear in mind the fact that the arrangement of 1801, which is the arrangement now existing, and which was concluded by the Treaty whereon the present proposal of the Most Noble the Governor-General is exclusively founded, was an arrangement authorized, and alleged to be authorized, by no Treaty, and was, nevertheless, one to which the Nawab was compelled to yield, and which Lord Wellesley, after actually making full military preparations for the purpose, expressly announced his resolve to complete by force of arms, unless the Nawab should give his consent amicably; and it is of great importance in this view now to determine the question of the political justice of Lord Wellesley's conduct on that occasion, because, as the case appears to me, the decision upon the question of what are the rights and obligations of the British Government in dealing with Oude now, raised in the present Minute of the Governor-General, must follow the decision to be pronounced upon the justice of Lord Wellesley's proceedings in 1801.

5. The arrangements of 1801 are matter of history. I have said that they were authorized, and alleged to be authorized, by no Treaty. To be convinced of this, it is only necessary to read the preceding Treaties, the dates of all of which are noted in the margin, and the dispatches of the Marquis of Wellesley relating to the subject.

In one of the Treaties then existing (November 29, 1768), it was provided that the Nawab should limit his army to 35,000 men, of whom not more than a certain number were to be drilled in the European manner. In the correspondence of 1787, Lord Cornwallis recommended the Nawab to meet an additional charge for British troops, by disbanding some of his own, but no engagement was made to this effect. In one of the Treaties (February 1, 1798), the Nawab agreed "to consult with the Company's Government," and to devise with them what "reductions of public establishments, servants, &c.," could be made, consistently with the Nawab's dignity and convenience, in order to meet the increased subsidy required of him, whilst, in the same Treaty, it was explained that the Nawab should have "full authority over his household affairs, hereditary dominions, his troops, and his subjects." No other Treaties allude to any reduction or restriction of the Nawab's troops, and it is manifest that the Treaties specified gave the Governor-General no colour of right to reduce the Nawab's whole army. As to interference in the Nawab's internal civil affairs, no Treaty gave the Governor-General any power to do so; but, on the contrary, some of the Treaties contained expressions evidently meant

August 16, 1765.
Nov. 29, 1768.
March 20, 1772.
Dec. 7, 1773.
May 21, 1775.
1787. Correspondence.
July 25, 1788.
March 20, 1797.
Feb. 1, 1798.

to restrict the interference in detail which had existed practically from the first. Lord Cornwallis, in the correspondence of 1788, said: "It is the intention of the Company, and my firm resolution, that no interference shall take place in the details of the affairs" of the Nawab's Government. He added: "In short, leaving the whole management of your country to your Excellency and your Ministers, I will put a stop to the interference of others."

The Treaty of 1798 contains the words I have cited above, regarding the "full authority" of the Nawab.

6. Saadut Alee had, at first, pretended to be, himself, very anxious to adopt some such great measure of military reform as Lord Wellesley projected; but, when he drew back from Lord Wellesley's proposal to disband all his military establishment, which was the very first measure of reform insisted upon by Lord Wellesley, that statesman never for a moment doubted his own right to compel its adoption, and did not for a moment hesitate to enforce that right, although he never pretended that the right was founded on any Treaty. On the 9th of February, 1800, he addressed a letter to the Nawab, from which the following is an extract: "It is certain that the resources of your Excellency are inadequate to the double burthen of the proposed additional force of the Company, and of your own existing military establishment. But, if your resources could bear this accumulated pressure, I should still feel myself bound to require that your Excellency should reduce your own disorderly troops." It was not on grounds such as those on which a sovereign State may be legitimately asked, under certain circumstances, to disarm, that Lord Wellesley compelled Saadut Alee to disband his troops. It was the badness and weakness of the troops he objected to. He had no fear of such rabble, except only so far as the good of Oude was concerned. He believed it his duty to compel the Soobahdar of Oude to do whatever was indispensable for the good of the country and people of Oude; he believed this measure of military reform to be so indispensable; and, therefore, he "required" its adoption.

7. In the same tone precisely, and founding upon the same arguments of right and duty, but still making no pretence to derive his right from any Treaty, he proceeded to "require" the further arrangements which he believed indispensable for the general good to be effected. In a dispatch to the Secret Committee of the 9th of June, 1800, after describing his success in the reform of the Nawab's military establishments, notwithstanding "many symptoms of dissatisfaction on the part of his Excellency," he writes thus: "Having so far succeeded in effecting a radical reform of the military establishment of the Nawab of Oude, I propose to take into consideration, without delay, the means of introducing such improvements into the civil administration of his Excellency's affairs as have been long necessary to the security of our interests in that country, and to the prosperity and happiness of the people."

8. A few references to Lord Wellesley's despatches will show how complete he thought his right to effect any arrangement in Oude he believed to be indispensable to the general good—in other words, to rule Oude, and the Soobahdar of Oude, in every essential point;—and how certainly he held that the British Government, as paramount, could require the Nawab to do, and could prohibit him from doing, any act of great importance to the Province under his administration. When Saadut Alee spoke of his project of retiring from the government, taking all his treasure into private life with him, Lord Wellesley, in effect, prohibited him, if he resigned, from taking his treasure with him. He would not even allow him to relinquish a large portion of his treasure, for the purpose of substituting one of his sons in his place, because, he said, "he was convinced that, under such a successor, the present abusive system of Government would become absolutely incorrigible, and the inhabitants of Oude would be exposed to the utmost extremity of distress."* Upon this point, it may be noticed, in passing, that so fully did Saadut Alee, the Soobahdar, himself acknowledge his own rightful subjection, and that of his family, to the British Government, that the utmost he asked for, on his own retirement,

* On both points see the note inclosed in Colonel Kirkpatrick's dispatch to the Resident at Lucknow, dated December 16, 1799. Despatches, vol. ii, page 157.

was, that the Governor-General should exalt to his place such one of his sons as his Lordship might choose to prefer. Shortly before the Treaty of 1801 was signed, the Nawab submitted certain Articles to which he solicited the Governor-General's assent. After censuring the Nawab for several of these Articles, which, he said, betrayed "the most unjustifiable, undignified, and improvident jealousy of the Company's authority and power," and telling the Nawab that he appeared to have "already forgotten that the safety of his person, and the existence of his Government, have been maintained exclusively by the British power and by the presence of British troops,"—Lord Wellesley wrote as follows, of certain others of these Articles: "it would be utterly repugnant to the justice and humanity of the Company to uphold the various arbitrary powers and vexatious authorities, for the establishment of which the Vizier has solicited the sanction of the British Government, in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, and 13th Articles." Upon grounds having regard exclusively to the good of those under the immediate administration of the Soobahdar of Oude, Lord Wellesley wrote: "The Governor-General, in the name of the Company and the British nation, refuses his sanction to every Article of a system so adverse to the wisdom and justice of the great nation which his Lordship represents in India."

It will be right to describe the nature of these Articles on which the will of the Nawab was so decisively overruled. One Article was to provide that the Company should in no way be responsible for seeing that the Nawab paid his predecessors' debts, "the Treaty" (*i. e.* the Treaty of 1801 then about to be signed) "being silent on this subject." Another was to provide that no person should interfere in, or assume, his rights, as the heir of the hereditary rights of his State. Another was to provide that no person should interfere with him in taking back property belonging to the "Sirkar" or State of Oude, which had been, or should be, misappropriated by breach of trust or otherwise. Another was to provide that no person should interfere with his punishments of those who should disobey his orders, or disturb the peace. And the last provided that, as he must diminish his expenses by dismissing some of his servants, no intercession should be made by any person for such dismissed servants. It seems to me impossible to hold that a subordinate Ruler, to whom such requests as these were refused (with a strong censure for making them) by the power paramount to that Ruler, was, at the time of such refusal, in the position of the Chief of a sovereign State, whether dependent or independent, having inherent rights of his own, such as to empower him, if he chooses, to misgovern, to an extreme degree, the people over whom he is placed; and impossible to hold that the paramount power which so refused such requests, was not, at the time of such refusal, under the obligation to secure, from an extreme degree of bad government, the people on whose interests such interference was based.

9. That Lord Wellesley thought himself under such an obligation is sufficiently shown from the whole tenor of his proceedings. But I will cite a few passages from his dispatches in evidence of this fact. In a letter to the Resident of Lucknow, dated January 22, 1801, Lord Wellesley wrote: "Circumstances well known to you have hitherto prevented me from executing all the dictates of my duty with respect to that distressed country," (Oude,) "and have compelled me to limit my efforts to a partial reform of his Excellency's military establishments." It is true that he had just mentioned the circumstance of the Nawab having also expressed a wish for the correction of these abuses, as one of his inducements to undertake the work; but the passage I have cited clearly shows that duty to the "distressed country" was the ruling motive. On the 5th of April, 1801, Lord Wellesley wrote to the Nawab a letter, in reply to one in which the Nawab had refused to agree to either of the measures laid before him, in which letter the following passage occurs: "Your Excellency has not controverted one of the facts or principles upon which that determination was founded. Recent events have enforced the spirit of both, and have manifested that the issue of these propositions must, ultimately, involve the fate of your fertile, but decaying, dominions, the security of the Company's provinces, and the happiness of a numerous and industrious, but suffering,

Dispatches, vol. ii,
page 423.

people. Entrusted with the charge of such extensive interests, I am resolved never to recede from any measure evidently demanded by the exigency of my arduous duty. I, therefore, now declare to your Excellency, in the most explicit terms, that I consider it to be my positive duty to resort to any extremity, rather than to suffer the further progress of that ruin to which the interests of your Excellency and the Honorable Company are exposed, by the continued operation of the evils and abuses actually existing in the civil and military administration of the Province of Oude."

Dispatches, vol. ii,
page 477.

10. I have said above that Lord Wellesley compelled the Nawab to adopt one or other of the two measures between which he allowed him to choose. To prove how absolutely the existing Treaty of 1801 was forced upon the Nawab, and to show that it was not the result of negotiation between the British Government and a ruler whose right to negotiate with it as a distinct Power was recognised, I will cite only two passages from the dispatches. In a letter of instructions to the Resident at Lucknow dated the 28th of April, 1801, Lord Wellesley wrote thus: "If, therefore, his Excellency should persist in rejecting both propositions, you will inform him that any further remonstrances to me upon this subject will be unavailing, that you are directed to insist upon the immediate cession of the territory proposed to be transferred to the Company, and that, in the event of his Excellency's refusal to issue the necessary orders for that purpose, you are authorised to direct the British troops to march for the purpose of establishing the authority of the British Government within those districts." In a letter to the Nawab of Oude dated the 14th of August, 1801, the whole of which is unmistakeably the letter of a master to a subordinate public functionary, of high dignity, but absolutely subject to the writer's authority, Lord Wellesley thus informed that Soobahdar of his true position in relation to the British Indian Empire: "Your Excellency's conduct has disclosed a spirit of opposition not confined to the particular measures actually in agitation, but affecting the fundamental principle of your Excellency's connection with the Honorable Company. Although your Excellency's erroneous interpretation of the nature and objects of that connection may have prevented you from forming a proper estimate of the justice and necessity of the proposed arrangements, yet, under the circumstances of my repeated and solemn declarations to your Excellency, it might have been expected that your Excellency would be convinced of the sincerity of my resolutions, and that you would not expose yourself to the discredit of compelling the British Government to assert its rights on your Excellency's dominions without your consent or cooperation." He adds: "It is my duty to remove those dangerous and illusory impressions, by repeating my most solemn and deliberate resolution never to recede from the demands which I have made on grounds so incontestably just and of extreme exigency."

Dispatches, vol. ii,
page 503.

Dispatches, vol. ii,
page 564.

11. I have said above that Lord Wellesley did not derive his right to force his measures on the Soobahdar of Oude from any Treaties with that Prince. So far as the disbanding of the Oude army, the obligation to govern the people of Oude in a particular manner, and the obligation to consult with, and to follow always the advice of, the officers of the British Government, are concerned, no argument beyond a reference to the Treaties is necessary. But, as one of the objects (and the one upon that point put most forward) of the cession of territory which the Soobahdar was compelled to make, was the security thereby afforded for the payment of the subsidy which the Soobahdar was by Treaty bound to pay, it may be plausibly maintained that in this, the most important, part of the arrangement of 1801, Lord Wellesley based his act upon Treaties. An examination of this part of the question, however, will show that, even on this point, Lord Wellesley's act was based on the actual position of Oude in relation to this Government, and that it can be supported by no Treaty. Of course the obligation of the Nawab to pay the subsidy sprang from Treaties: what I mean is, that Lord Wellesley's right to secure payment of the subsidy sprang from no Treaty. No territory was by any Treaty hypothecated for the security of the subsidy, and although, if there had been a failure in the regular payment of the subsidy, we should have had a natural right, even as between two separate nations, to

sequester such portion of territory as might be necessary, in order to obtain payment of what in that case would have become a debt, which otherwise we should have lost,* nevertheless, as, in the actual case, there was no such failure, we could have no such natural right, as between two separate States. Lord Wellesley freely acknowledged the regularity of the payment of the instalments of subsidy. In one of his first letters to the Resident at Lucknow (a private letter dated the 18th of June, 1799) he writes: "You will express to his Excellency, in the strongest terms, my cordial approbation of the regularity which has marked his payment of the military subsidy ever since my arrival in Bengal." This regularity continued, and was acknowledged to the last. But it was contended that the continuous impoverishment of the Nawab's country threatened to render it, in the course of time, unable to pay the subsidy, and that it was absurd to expect that the British Government should wait quietly till the evil was done. It is to be observed that, as about half the Nawab's territory gave ample security for the whole subsidy, there was a vast fund of misgovernment to come and go upon before we need have been alarmed, if we had had no other considerations to think of than the ultimate security of the subsidy. The argument, however, was a rational, sound, and just argument, as between the head of an Empire and a subject Prince, administering, in a subordinate position, the government of one of the component parts of that Empire, which was the legal position of the Soobahdar under the Emperor of Delhi, and his actual position under the Governor-General in Council; for, in such a position, the paramount power obviously has a right, when gross misgovernment arises, of doing whatever the necessity of the case requires, even to the removal of the Soobahdar, and the assumption of direct management, if necessary; but to suppose that Lord Wellesley used such an argument in a State paper, as an argument between two separate States, to a Prince in whom he acknowledged an original and inherent title of his own, would be to suppose that great statesman to have wantonly flaunted an act of perspicuous injustice before the eyes of the whole world.

12. I believe that I have proved that the acts of the Governor-General in 1801 were not justified, and were not supposed to be justified, by any Treaty, and that, if justified, they were so by the relative positions of the Ruler of Oude and the British Government, which gave the right to the latter Government, and imposed upon it the obligation, in the proved case of extreme misgovernment on the part of the Ruler of Oude, to make whatever organic change of administration in the whole, or in any portion, of that country, due consideration for the character of the British Government, the general good of the Empire, and, especially, the rights and interests of the people of Oude, rendered necessary: also that this is the principle on which Lord Wellesley, whose acts were entirely and warmly approved by the Home Government, avowedly acted.

13. Having now shown what Lord Wellesley did in 1801, and what were his principles of action, I proceed to discuss the justice of those acts and principles. I shall not be accused of labouring too much at these two points, by any one who has a proper sense of the importance of the great question now to be laid before the Honorable Court, if he remembers what I have above said, viz., that in the view I take of this great question, the decision as to what ought to be done now must follow the decision that shall be pronounced upon the historical point of the justice of Lord Wellesley's conduct in 1801.

14. From a consideration of the actual character of the Oude Government from 1765 to 1801, and of the nature of the dependence of the Oude Government on the British Government, my own unhesitating conclusion is that, in taking from under the administration of the Soobahdar of Oude the Provinces now called the ceded Provinces, leaving his other districts unburthened with any tribute whatsoever, and binding him by an express Treaty to govern those other districts justly and well, and to obey always the advice of our Government, and in doing all this by compulsion,

* A reference to Lord Wellesley's dispatch of June 15, 1801, to the Resident at Lucknow (page 537, vol. ii of the Dispatches), in which he gives a conditional order for sequestration to recover a debt, will show that Lord Wellesley clearly recognised the distinction here taken.

notwithstanding the utmost possible opposition of the Nawab (for this is the naked truth of the matter), Lord Wellesley did nothing beyond the strictest rule of justice, and nothing that he could have left undone, without deserting the highest duty of the British Government in India, its duty to the people whom Providence has placed under its dominion.

15. I am not aware that any standard authority has blamed Lord Wellesley for forcing upon the Nawab of Oude, what he considered essential to the good government of the people of Oude. It has been objected to Lord Wellesley's proceedings in 1801, that, having provided for his first object, viz., the security of the finances of the British Government, by taking a large territory, he left unprovided for, or very inadequately provided for, his second object, viz., the good government of the people of Oude, so far as the territory left by him under the administration of the Nawab is concerned. Mr. Mill, the historian of British India, whose love of right and justice is unquestionable, and who will not be charged with any partiality for Lord Wellesley, questions the force of the plea in defence of the measure founded on financial considerations; but, so far from questioning the soundness of the plea founded on consideration for the good government of the people of Oude, he finds fault with Lord Wellesley for believing that this plea was supported by the facts of the case, and, nevertheless, not carrying out his argument to what the historian thinks its legitimate conclusion, namely, the incorporation of *the whole* of Oude with the British territories. Mr. Mill writes: "If this (the badness of the Native Government) was incorrigible, while the country remained in the hands of the Nawab, why, having it completely in his power to deliver the people of Oude from a misery which he delights to describe as unparalleled, did the Governor-General leave a great part of the country, with the people in it, to be desolated and tortured by this hateful system of misrule?" Mr. Mill's argument is this: the preservation of the people of Oude from incorrigible misgovernment, if the fact was demonstrated, not only justified, but demanded, the assumption, by the British, of the administration of the whole country; either the facts demonstrated the Government of the Nawab to be incorrigibly bad, or they did not; if they did, Lord Wellesley's conduct in leaving a great part of the country under that incorrigibly bad Government was unjustifiable; and if they did not, his forcible seizure of the rest of that country was unjustifiable on one of the grounds on which it was supported, viz., the ground of consideration for the people. He concludes his remarks on the transaction, in the following words, containing a sentiment that ought never to be absent from the mind of an Indian statesman: "the truth ought never to be forgotten, which the Governor-General here so eagerly brings forward, that the misery produced by those native Governments which the Company upholds, is misery produced by the Company, and sheds disgrace upon the British name."

We see then that those who take the most severe view of the proceedings of 1801 uphold the duty of forcing a direct British administration upon such a State as Oude, if its existing Government be incorrigibly bad; and condemn Lord Wellesley only for inconsistency in not applying his principle to the whole of the misgoverned country.

16. Judging after the event, it is manifest enough to us that this objection is so far sound, that the provision made for the people who remained under the Nawab was, as has been proved by experience, insufficient to save them from the very extreme of bad government. But Lord Wellesley did not expect that this would be the case, nor is he to be harshly thought of because he did not foresee the result. It was certainly hopeless to expect good government in Oude, whilst the country had to pay to our Government, for military protection, such a very large proportion of its gross revenue as had been required from it, and whilst it was ruled under the anomalous system of double government that had generally prevailed there from the time of our first connection with the country—a system which had all the evils of divided authority, and none of the advantages, such as they are, of the advice and control of a resident British officer. But, when that heavy pecuniary liability was got rid of by a territorial cession, whatever territory remained to the Soo-

bahdar being freed from all necessity of providing for its own military protection from external or internal enemies, was a position of extraordinary advantage financially, compared with its own previous condition, or the condition of other States generally. The rest of India, indeed, which was made to pay not only for its own protection, but also for the protection of Oude, had ground of complaint, but the People and Ruler of Oude were more than fairly favored by the arrangement. To make what remained of Oude prosperous no longer required a government of fabulous excellence; nothing short of a Government almost incredibly bad could have prevented its prosperity. Three-fourths of its taxes might have been reduced, and it would have lost no useful service. One half of its taxes might have been reduced, and it might still have had a better Civil Administration than any State in India. That this position is true, is proved by the fact that Saadut Alee, who had not more than one crore of rupees in 1801, to set against which there was a vast State debt, had amassed, during the last twelve or thirteen years of his life, a treasure which amounted at his death, in 1814, to thirteen crores of rupees; a sum equal, I suppose, to eight or nine years' purchase of the gross revenues of his State. Again, the abolition of the anomalous double government cannot but have done good, so far as it went; and experience was wanting, in 1801, to show that a direct and single administration by the Nawab and his own officers, bound always to act in accordance with a British Resident's advice, was a hopeless experiment. Moreover, it will be shown that Lord Wellesley's conception of the extent to which the advice of the Resident might be made to rule the machine of government went infinitely further than that of any succeeding Government has gone—perhaps a good deal further than is practicable.

See paragraph 58.

17. If Lord Wellesley had intended, by his Treaty of 1801, to give the Soobahdar of Oude, for all time coming, a new right—a right such as neither he, nor any of his ancestors, whether under the Emperors of Delhi, or under the British Government, had ever possessed, or claimed to possess before, namely, a right to misgovern the country and people that remained under his immediate administration, free from all interference on the part of the paramount power; in that case, he would have done, in my opinion, an act so unjust, so treacherous, to the people of Oude, that it could not have been approved by the Home Government, and adopted, without remonstrance, by succeeding Governments in India. The one great obligation of the British Government, which supports a dependent Ruler against external enemies and internal opposition, is to the People over whom that Ruler is placed; and this obligation, as I hold, the British Government can neither free itself from directly, nor escape from indirectly. But there is nothing in what Lord Wellesley said, or did, to justify any suspicion that such was his intention. His treatment of the Soobahdar of Oude shows that he felt himself unshackled in regard to that Ruler; that he believed that he had a moral right to force upon that Ruler whatever in his judgment was then necessary for the general good; and that he considered it a duty to enforce that right. I cannot think that it was ever in his mind to shackle his successors more than he was shackled himself; to take away the right of the paramount power, in future, again to force upon succeeding rulers what might become in other circumstances necessary for the general good; or to deprive the people of Oude of their rightful claims, as against his successors, to primary consideration, which he freely acknowledged as against himself. He did not wish to force the Nawab beyond what appeared to him, *at that time*, the proved necessity of the case, but he did not wish to deprive his successors of the power of forcing the Nawab, at any future time, up to what, at that future time, might be the proved necessity of the case. What I understand Lord Wellesley to have done in 1801, was to have provided finally for the welfare of one part of the people of Oude, and to have instituted an experiment for the welfare of the other half, with which his successors must deal, as masters, if it should break down, exactly as he had dealt, as master, with the former constitution of Oude when it had broken down.

It must, I think, have appeared to Lord Wellesley that he sufficiently

provided for the case of a break-down by the conditions of good government, and obedience always to advice, which he inserted in the Treaty; because, if the Nawab fulfilled those conditions, there could be no break-down, and no just motive for making a new arrangement; and, if he violated them, he could claim no protection under a treaty he had violated. I now conclude this long digression, and proceed with the story.

18. Since the Treaty of 1801, the Oude Government has been going on from bad to worse. There have been miserly Nawabs, who accumulated useless hoards, and spendthrift Nawabs, who squandered in vice all they could lay hands on; there have been Nawabs of mental capacity, and imbecile Nawabs: but, with insignificant exceptions, there have been tyranny, extortion, and partial anarchy, in an extreme degree, under all. The Soobahdar of Oude is bound, by Lord Wellesley's Treaty, always to take the advice of our Government. When a system of interference by advice was adopted, the misgovernment was felt by ourselves to be intolerable. A system of non-interference was tried as a change, since when, it is my conviction, the grievances of the people have increased. We have had five different Nawabs in the last half century; and a tolerable Government under none of them. Nevertheless our warnings, counsellings, and entreaties have been innumerable, and even solemn threats of doing at last our duty to the people have been frequent.

19. In 1831, things had come to such a pass that the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, had a formal interview with the Ruler of Oude, Nusseer-ood-deen, at which, with due solemnity, he told that Prince "that, unless his territories were governed upon other principles than those hitherto followed, and the prosperity of the people made the principal object of his administration, the precedent afforded by the Principalities of the Dekhan, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, would be applied to the Kingdom of Oude, and to the entire management of the country; and the King would be transmuted into a Pensioner of State." This warning was left with Nusseer-ood-deen in writing. It must be remembered that the Principalities of Tanjore and Arcot had been incorporated with the territories under the immediate administration of the British Government, and are in fact precisely, in this respect, in the same position as Bengal. But the course, eventually recommended to the Home Government by the Governor-General to be pursued, was that the British Government should undertake the management of the country in the name of the King, for such period as might be found necessary for restoring order, and for establishing an efficient system of administration.

The Honorable Court noticed these proceedings, in an elaborate dispatch dated the 16th of July, 1834, which is well worthy of perusal, as conveying a just description of the Government of Oude from 1801 up to that date. They observed that "the administration of Oude instead of being conducive to the prosperity, or calculated to secure the lives and property, of the inhabitants" (as the Treaty required) has "become progressively more and more inefficient, and progressively more and more oppressive, until the country presents a scene of anarchy and tyranny scarcely paralleled in any other of the more considerable native States; and, instead of always advising with the officers of the British Government, and acting in conformity to their advice, the Prince has, during all this long period, disregarded the most earnest remonstrances, and the most solemn admonitions, perpetually addressed to him, both by the British Representative at his Court, and directly by your Government." In conclusion, the Honorable Court authorised the Government of India to carry the proposed measure into effect, if they considered it still necessary to do so.

20. Unfortunately, the measure thus authorised was not carried into effect at the time, in the unfounded hope of amelioration. The Affghan and other wars suspended the consideration of the Oude question for several years; but at last, in 1847, the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, at a solemn interview, gave the present Ruler of Oude a term of two years, within which period, if his administration were not reformed, he was assured that the measures which had been so long threatened would be

carried into execution ; and it was clearly explained to him that the risk he was running, by his course of misgovernment, was the risk of forcing the British Government to interfere by assuming the government of his province. Nothing in the shape of reform was done in the two years, but the Punjab and Pegu wars gave the Ruler of Oude a respite, or rather, I should say, compelled the Government to impose upon the people of Oude a further term of oppression.

21. Towards the end of last year, the Most Noble the Governor-General, finding that foreign affairs no longer stood in the way, took advantage of the appointment of General Outram to be Resident at Lucknow, to bring to trial the great cause between the King and the people of Oude which had been pending so long. General Outram would bring to the case a fresh and unprejudiced mind, and he was ordered to apply himself "to an inquiry into the present state of that country, with a view to determine whether its affairs still continue in the state in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be,—whether the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded, seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the Treaty of 1801, has in any degree been effected,—and whether the duty imposed upon the British Government by that Treaty, a duty recognised by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, and reiterated by Lord Hardinge in 1847, will, in truth, any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance we have felt to have recourse to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long."

To show the feelings with which I took part in these orders, I have only to refer to my Minute in this Department dated the 22nd of November, 1854.

22. General Outram's report of the result of his inquiry is before us, and we have now to pass our judgment in the cause.

The result of the inquiry is that there has been no improvement; that there is no prospect—no chance—of improvement; that, under the present system, the vice of the Oude Government is inherent in its constitution. Half a century and more has proved that Oude misgovernment, under its race of native rulers, is as bad and as incorrigible when those rulers are relieved from all necessary military charges, which form the chief burden of an ordinary State, as it was before that relief was afforded them. It has proved, too, that, practically, the British Government, acting under the Treaty of 1801, is powerless to operate through the native ruler for the amelioration of the administration in any degree. Advice and neglect, entreaty and threat, interference and non-interference, change of Prince and change of Resident, affect not the result.

23. May we not conclude that this is the sure consequence of an unnatural system? What have the Ministers and Courtiers at this Court to care for but to gratify at the moment every caprice of their Master? What has the Master to fear from the neglect of his own duty? What has he to excite and nurse any germs of good there may be in him? His mind is incapable of receiving the belief that any degree of neglect or misconduct will shake him in his position, and this is the last belief which his singers and dancers, male or female, will endeavour to instil into him. It seems to me as hopeful a task to rear heart of oak in a dark cellar, as to bring up, under a foreign Protectorate, a capable Ruler in the Palace of such a dependency as Oude.

24. After the complete and masterly array of the evidence contained in the Governor-General's Minute, it is unnecessary for me to touch this part of the case. No fair inquirer will pronounce against the view of the facts taken by his Lordship, without going through the original evidence itself; and I would ask no more of any one. Twenty pages of the Diary of Colonel Sleeman's Tour through Oude will satisfy most minds. For my own part, although our earlier connection with Oude affairs, in the unreformed times of Warren Hastings, affords more than one salient point for an Englishman to grieve over, I believe that our later Protectorate has been still more culpable.

25. Most heartily, therefore, do I record my concurrence in the

conclusion of the Governor-General, that our existing relations with Oude cannot be maintained, and that our policy in respect to that province must undergo a total and fundamental change.

26. It remains to consider what change should be effected, and how to bring about the change to be determined upon.

27. Upon the question of what change should be effected, I agree thoroughly in the objections urged by the Governor-General to any plan of a divided administration exercised by the Resident and the officers of the King, and to any plan of temporary management whatsoever, for the reasons so clearly stated by his Lordship.

28. Respecting the plan of a divided administration in any form, as I have not observed that any one has ever expressed an opinion in favour of it, it is needless for me to attempt to add anything to what the Governor-General has said upon it. It is exactly this plan, in many varieties of form, that has been upon trial for the last ninety years, with what success we see.

29. But, respecting the plan of *temporary* management by the British Government,—as that is what was last recommended from this country, and what has been approved and authorised to be carried into execution by the Honorable Court, whilst the main purport of the reference now about to be made to the Honorable Court is to entreat them to reconsider this part of the question, and to lay before them the deliberate opinion of the Government of India (an opinion in which it seems probable that the members of this Government will be unanimous), that any temporary management, and any temporary arrangement of any kind, will fail of its object,—a few words in this Minute may not be out of place.

30. Lord Wellesley, before we had that experimental knowledge of the futility of all expectation of permanent improvement from temporary arrangements, which has been alluded to in the Minutes of the Governor-General and Mr. Dorin, thus expressed the conclusion of his intellect upon this point, in a paper he sent to the Nawab of Oude in 1799: “The Nawab Vizier is well apprised that no temporary power can be efficient. Instability in the constitution of a Government is the source of languor and weakness in all its operations. The subjects of a temporary Government are perpetually agitated by the expectation of change: and the Government itself cannot establish any systematic or comprehensive plan of administration. In such a state, mutual doubt and uncertainty destroy that confidence which forms the most solid foundation of the reciprocal duties of allegiance and protection between the people and the governing power.” I do not know what answer is possible to this argument.

31. I perfectly understand those who, on all occasions, show a generous anxiety to uphold a tolerable native Government where such a Government exists; and I admit the strength of their arguments. I can also understand those who would not substitute a British Government for an intolerable native Government; although I cannot admit that their arguments, as applied to an Indian State, have any strength. But I confess myself unable to understand those who are convinced that, in a particular case, the native Government is so extremely bad, and so hopelessly incorrigible, that it must be supplanted by a British Government; but contend that this cannot properly be done, unless it be made an essential part of the scheme, that, at some future indefinite time, the British Government shall be supplanted, in its turn, by the native Government, now to be set aside for its *incorrigible* worthlessness.

I believe that this third opinion is held by persons of very benevolent dispositions, who, being naturally inclined to the second of the opinions I have described, find presented to their senses a case so frightful that they feel their principle, as a living motive of action, no longer to be tenable, and, instead of abandoning the principle—which is the logical necessity of the case—they take what they would call a middle course (but what is in reality a course irreconcilable with either view), by way of saving their principle, and saving also their sense of justice, from the shock with which the facts of the case before them afflict it. They hope, in this way, to realize the benefits promised by two contradictory principles of action. But I think, if those who take this course will only argue out the question

in their own minds, they will perceive that, by this course, they must fail in obtaining the benefits promised by either system of action, and must fall into evils which, by either system, would have been avoided. By a temporary management, for the reasons explained by Lord Wellesley, they fail to realize the practical, material, and direct advantages to the mass of the people, which a permanent British Government surely affords; and thus they greatly weaken the case for any interference with the native Government whatsoever. By disgracefully cashiering the native Prince for the time being, they break to pieces as effectually by a temporary, as by a permanent, dethronement, all those notions (which are not of a nature to bear much rough handling) on which their own principle of a sort of right divine in Indian provincial Viceroys rests.

32. But it is when, passing over the considerations that press upon us at the present moment, we come, as it is our duty to do, to look at those that will press upon the Government of the day when British rule is to be supplanted by native rule, that the full evils of all temporary arrangements come to sight. The grand distinction between British rule and native rule is, that the former is a Government of law, and the latter is not. From the moment that a Province comes under British administration, law begins to grow in it; and this is the case, whether we will it or not, by an inevitable necessity. Perhaps a great many years may elapse before anything taking the formal shape of a legislative Act is passed affecting the Province; but law is not the less certainly growing up there. Every general order from high authority becomes in fact a law to that Province, and every day more and more attention is paid to the general orders, rules of practice, and precedents, which form substantial law. This cannot happen without a gradual, but decided, change in the habits and feelings of the people, and without bringing daily into life some sort of property which could not exist without law. To supplant the British Government of any Province by the best native Government that ever yet existed, or was imagined to exist, is, in one moment, to abolish law, and to establish arbitrary power in its place. It is a favourite fancy with many, who look only at the surface of things, that a good arbitrary Government is better for India than a Government of law. But even those who take this extremely Asiatic view of a lawless Government will admit that it is impolitic, and cruel, to go out of our way to introduce habits and feelings, and to create property, with a premeditated design of making hereafter a change with which what we shall have introduced and created will be incompatible. This great evil is inherent in every scheme of temporary management by British officers; and the evil has this strange quality, that, whereas no good whatever could be done by a very short term of such management, and the longer the term the more the good that would be done, this evil begins from nothing, and increases as the term of management increases, until at last—if the term of management were extended to a generation or two—this evil would become so great and so striking, that the re-establishment of native Government would be impossible.

33. The Honorable Court, in their despatch of 1834, wherein they yielded their consent to the proposal of temporary management made in India, saw that such a project was untenable, unless there were some reasonable prospect of an available native Government, at some future time, of infinitely better character than any that is now, or ever yet has been, available in Oude. They, therefore, wisely impressed upon the Government of India the necessity of educating the heirs to the Throne of Oude, so as to fit them to perform the duties of the occupant. The objection I have last advanced would not be met by the most successful result of any educational experiment that could be made with the Royal family of Oude. Moreover, the truth must be told that our experiments in this line hitherto made have not been generally successful, and that, as far as we can ascertain the causes of failure, they are beyond our control. I believe that the education that tells on Kings, like the education that tells on all public men, is the education of the world, and this education is impossible for the native Prince of a protected State like Oude. I beg to be understood as not intending to say a word against the expediency,

and the duty, of educating, as well as we can, young Princes, and all other young men of rank whom we can influence; I only mean to say that schooling is one thing, and statesmanship another.

34. For all these reasons, temporary management of every sort appears to me an unjustifiable expedient in the present case. The only doubtful question appears to me to be between the first and the second plans set forth in the Governor-General's Minute.

35. The Governor-General recommends the second plan, which is, that the King be permitted to retain his royal title and position, but that the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom be vested, for ever, in the Government of the East India Company, without, however, incorporating that kingdom with the Indian territories of the British Crown. Mr. Dorin prefers the first plan, which is, that the King be required to abdicate the sovereign powers he has abused, and that the territories of Oude be incorporated into those of the British Crown.

37. Whichever of these two plans be carried into effect, the great object of the good government of the people of Oude will be provided for. By either plan the whole administration of the country will be absolutely, directly, irrecoverably, and permanently, in the hands of the British Government and its officers; and the King will have no more concern, real or apparent, therein, than any other nobleman in India. Wherever this is the case in any province, then, whatever words may be written or spoken upon the subject, in reality, the British Government is the only Government of that province, and, in reality, the person called the King thereof is no more than an ex-King, whatever titular rank and honors may be granted to him. So much will not be disputed. And, when so much is conceded, it seems to me to follow that, in reality, that province is a part of the possessions of the British Crown, and the people thereof are, in reality, the subjects of Her Majesty, to all intents and purposes. For, if not, I ask whose territory it is, and whose subjects they are? An ex-King can have no territory and no subjects.

Substantially, the two plans are very much (though not quite) the same, and the question between them is mainly a question of names. In either case, the King's connection with his present territory will cease absolutely, and for ever; and the exclusive dominion of the British Government over that territory will be immediate, absolute, and undisguised. The question as between the two plans is, shall the territory, in such event, be called the territory of the abdicated King of Oude, or the territory of the British Throne? The only realities which this question involves, so far as I can see, are these—shall the laws for that territory be made by the Legislative, or by the Executive, Council; and shall that territory, after it has become, in fact, a component part of the integral Empire, be treated, in matters of account and form, as if it were a little *imperium in imperio*, or shall it be treated, in such matters, as in all others, like other provinces, which are in fact (to use the words of the Charter Act) "in the possession, and under the government, of the East India Company?"

38. I can see no real difference between the supposed case of Oude, if the second plan be adopted, and the existing cases of Tanjore, the Carnatic, and Bengal. The Nawabs of all these places have ever retained their original titles and (nominal) positions; and they have never vested the British Government with anything more, nor has the British Government ever taken from them anything more, than "the whole civil and military administration" of their provinces for ever. Nevertheless, the provinces in question are, beyond doubt, now, and have been, beyond doubt, from the moment when "the whole civil and military administration" of them was permanently assumed, possessions of the British Crown, inhabited by subjects of Her Majesty. When, in the earlier times of the East India Company, this position was denied on the part of the Company, the celebrated Parliamentary declaration was made, which has set all doubt upon the constitutional question at rest for ever.

If, then, the Government of the East India Company was not allowed by the constitution, when it had, *de facto*, assumed permanently the whole civil and military authority of Bengal and other places, to hold

those places in any other manner than as possessions of the British Crown, notwithstanding the claim which is set up, under grants from the Emperor of Delhi and his Viceroys, to govern those places as the delegate of those Potentates, who retained always, by their grants, their nominal sovereignty and position, it is open to doubt how far a similar grant from, or a similar Treaty made by, the King of Oude, can have any different effect.

The case of Mysore differs from the supposed case of Oude, inasmuch as our management of that province is, professedly, temporary, and on account of the Sovereign of Mysore. The case of the districts lately ceded by the Nizam (which I believe to be not free from difficulty) differs from the supposed case of Oude in this, that we account to the native Sovereign for the whole revenues; whereas it is proposed by the Governor-General, and, in my judgment, most wisely and justly proposed by his Lordship, that, in the case of Oude, we shall do no such thing, but, after providing for the wants of the Province, that we shall place the residue at the disposal of the East India Company.

39. Any plan which should relieve the people of Oude, after they have come under the direct government of the East India Company, from their fair share of the general charges of the Empire, would be open, in my judgment, to substantial objections; inasmuch as it would be unfair to all the other people under the same Government.

40. On examining the two plans, it will be found that they differ only in this, that the first plan involves no political fiction, whilst the second plan does involve one. In this, I think that the first plan has an advantage over the other, and an advantage that will every day become greater and greater, as the reality of the British Government becomes more and more manifest, and the titular sovereignty of the former Ruler more and more shadowy. In matters of legislation and jurisdiction, by the first plan, everything will be easy and straightforward, as is now the case in the Punjab; but, by the second plan, it is hard to say what difficulties may not occasionally arise. On the other hand, I fail to see of what superior advantage the second plan would be to any person. Certainly it would be of no superior advantage to the people of Oude, or to the people of the rest of India, or to the Government of India. Neither do I see that it would be of any superior advantage to the King of Oude, in generous consideration for whom it has been proposed. There are three points to be considered in respect of the King: power, rank, and wealth. Now the King certainly is to have no more power by one plan than by the other; and there is no reason why his rank and wealth should not be the same by one plan as by the other.

41. For these reasons, with Mr. Dorin, I prefer the first plan to the second.

42. I differ from Mr. Dorin only inasmuch as I would not recommend that the King should be degraded from his title, rank, or honours. These I would preserve to him, as they are preserved to the Emperor of Delhi, and the Nawabs of Tanjore, Arcot, and Moorshedabad. But I do think that the title of King should die with the present Ruler. The Soobahdar of Oude bestowed it upon himself in 1819, and, though it was acknowledged by the Governor-General in Council after it had been assumed, I find, on referring to the records connected with the transaction, that the acknowledgment cannot be said to have been heartily approved by the Home Government. By calling himself a King, the Ruler of Oude did not alter, in the least degree, his real position. In my opinion, the Nawab in 1819 ought not to have been allowed to give himself the title of King; but that is past. A man who has once been a King may be styled a King, with the greatest propriety, to the end of his life. But I do not see much reason for styling men Kings who had never had any princely power whatever, only because one of their remote ancestors was a King.

43. As to the personal stipend to be granted to the ex-King, which ought in my opinion to be very liberal, I trust that no arrangement may be made now, except for the lifetime of the present Ruler, leaving a fresh arrangement to be made at his death, and at the death of each of his successors. I think that the Government ought expressly to reserve the

right of reducing the stipend as it may think fit, at the death of every stipendiary. At this moment, when our minds are all full of the immense public benefits that will result from the abdication of the King of Oude, no sum of money appears too much to pay in order to insure those benefits. This is a true view of the case for the present day, but it will not be a true view for sixty years hence. We feel for Oude exactly what was felt half a century ago, when the present enormous stipends were fixed for the Nawabs of Moorshedabad, Tanjore, and Arcot, and for other pensioned Princes. But, even already, those interested in the welfare and progress of India are beginning to ask—what has the country got for this vast personal expenditure? The answer is, it has got palaces filled with idle profligates. Then people begin to calculate what noble public works, what useful institutions, which the country is too poor now to construct or provide, might be constructed and provided, for the benefit of the millions who pay the taxes out of which these stipends are defrayed, with only a part of these vast sums. As time rolls on, and generation succeeds generation, the disproportion between the stipend and the inherent claim of the stipendiary is ever becoming to all eyes greater. The position of these Princes is, as I have said, no more than the position of an hereditary Viceroy; and, by the theory of the Indian constitution, they and their family had no claim to hold it longer than they continued to govern their provinces tolerably well. By the practice of the Indian constitution, they never did hold it longer; for, when they misgoverned, if the Emperor was too weak to dethrone them, some ambitious Ameer did the Emperor's duty. It is a generous and a politic thing, when we take away his power from an incapable Viceroy, to curtail nothing of his personal splendour, but I cannot see the propriety of treating the tenth generation of his family exactly in the same way.

44. I now come to the consideration of the means by which the arrangement preferred may most readily be brought about.

The Most Noble the Governor-General is of opinion that,—because the existing Treaty of 1801 gives the British Government no right to assume the administration of Oude, however shocking may be the misgovernment of that country under native rule, and how flagrantly soever the native ruler may thereby have violated a fundamental condition of that Treaty, but, on the contrary, guarantees to him the possession of that country, with the exercise of his and the Honorable Company's authority therein, and contemplates the conduct of the administration only by the King's own officers,—therefore, the British Government has no right now to assume the administration, unless the King shall choose to consent to make it over to them, and, therefore, that Government in justice must not, by force, or threat of force, compel the King to abdicate his power, or deprive him of his power. The recommendation by his Lordship of a particular means which he thinks we have a right to adopt, and which may, or may not, have the effect of alarming the King into an abdication of his power, is founded only upon his Lordship's opinion upon this question of right. The means themselves are not, I believe, such as his Lordship would have recommended, if he had considered himself at liberty to use compulsion. To my mind, those means are open to very strong objections, and (what is more to the purpose) once before they have been examined, and most decisively disapproved, by the Home Government. The question of right thus becomes a question of intense interest. I have given it, as in duty bound, my best attention, and my conclusion is the opposite of that at which the Governor-General has, I am sure, unwillingly, arrived. If my conclusion be not wrong, an easy and satisfactory course lies before us, instead of a course which, at the best, is but a hard choice between grievous difficulties and dangers. The decision is for the highest authority; but it is my duty to set forth, for the consideration of that authority, the reasons on which my conclusion rests. I have felt, all my life, too much for the miserable people of Oude to attempt to disguise my anxious hope that, on this occasion, the argument that is to me conclusive, may be equally satisfactory to those on whom will rest the grave responsibility of deciding upon the action to be finally resolved upon.

45. I agree entirely with the Governor-General in the opinion that the Treaty of 1801 provided no sufficient remedy for the maladministration of Oude. I am convinced that there is no remedy but taking the province immediately, and permanently, under British administration. The object of the Treaty of 1801 was to take a part of the territory then under the Nawab of Oude under such administration, and to leave the rest under the Nawab's immediate administration upon certain conditions. It was not thought necessary to specify in that Treaty what should be done if the conditions were violated. Therefore, although the conditions have been most flagrantly violated, we derive, *from that Treaty*, no power to remedy the evil in the only way in which, as we all believe, a sufficient remedy is possible.

But, with great deference, I differ from the Governor-General in his conclusion that, because we derive, *from the Treaty of 1801*, no legitimate power, in consequence of the violation of that Treaty, to take the administration of Oude out of the hands of the King, therefore, we have no legitimate power to do so without the King's own consent, given without compulsion.

46. The non-performance, by the King and his predecessors, of all the conditions of the Treaty of 1801, certainly disables him from setting up that Treaty against us, in such a way as to place him, who has violated the Treaty, in any better position in relation to the British Government than he would have been in, if that Treaty had never existed. Thus much must certainly be admitted by those who have come to a different conclusion from mine, but whose first step it would be to proclaim the Treaty violated, and at an end. On the one hand, I concede that we can found upon the Treaty, worded as it is, no right to take the administration out of the King's hands; but, on the other hand, it must be conceded to me that the King can found upon the Treaty, violated as he has violated it, no right to retain the administration in his hands. For the purpose of the present argument, therefore, the Treaty of 1801 must be set aside. From these premises, the conclusion seems to me certain that the rights of the King, on the one hand, and those of the British Government, on the other, are, at this moment, precisely what they were, in Lord Wellesley's time, before the Treaty of 1801 was concluded. For the relative positions of the Ruler of Oude and the British Government are exactly the same now that they were in 1800. The rights and obligations of both parties, arising substantially from those relations, are exactly the same now that they were then. The legitimate claims of the people of Oude upon the paramount power of the Indian Empire are now exactly what they were then. Every material element of the question is exactly the same now that it was then, except the misgovernment of the people, which is a great deal worse, and a great deal more hopeless, now than it was then.

47. It will now be seen why I have entreated such particular attention to Lord Wellesley's proceedings in 1801. Considering the relations of the Soobahdar of Oude and of the people of Oude to the British Government, and considering the condition of the provinces under the Soobahdar's administration, and the character of that administration, Lord Wellesley thought himself bound to force upon the Nawab such measures as he, whether rightly or wrongly, judged to be sufficient and necessary to remedy the existing evils, to maintain the interests and character of the British Government, and to protect the people of Oude, for whose protection he acknowledged that he was responsible. Accordingly, Lord Wellesley forced his measures upon the Nawab, against the Nawab's consent. I maintain that Lord Wellesley acted, in all this, upon the soundest principles of justice; and my position is, that the British Government should act now on the principle on which Lord Wellesley acted in 1801, and that, if it fails to do so, it will violate its paramount obligations to the people of Oude.

Lord Wellesley's proceedings were approved by the Home Government at the time. His principle has been approved by history since. To act upon a contrary principle, in precisely the same circumstances now, would be equivalent to a formal repudiation of Lord Wellesley's policy; and a practical adoption, in everyday business, of a contrary principle would be equivalent to a political revolution in India. Lord Wellesley's

principle lies at the bottom of our relations with nine-tenths of the native States in alliance with us.

48. The Soobahdars of Oude, before our connexion with them, never professed to be sovereign Princes in their own right. The first Soobahdar was appointed to be Governor of Oude no earlier than 1739. There has ever been in India a tendency in every office, from the highest to the lowest, to become more or less hereditary; and, of course, this tendency gathered strength as the Mogul Empire was falling to pieces. 'But no Soobahdar of Oude, at any time before we succeeded to the Mogul's place, ever pretended to a right to retain his Soobah, if it should please the Emperor to recall him. Shuja-ood-Dowlah, the Soobahdar of Oude, who attacked the British and their Soobahdar of Bengal, and was conquered by them, before that event, made it a complaint against us, not that we turned out Soobahdars, but that we did so without the Emperor's authority. "How is it," wrote Shuja-ood-Dowlah to the Calcutta Council, with reference to the deposition of Meer Jaffier, "that you turn out, and establish, Nawabs, at pleasure, without the consent of the Imperial Court?"*

After Shuja-ood-Dowlah was conquered, it was, at one time, determined to give his possessions to the Emperor. Lord Clive, however, in 1765, restored the greater part of them to Shuja-ood-Dowlah, on certain conditions. This transaction can have had no effect in improving the Nawab's position from that of a removable Soobahdar into that of an independent Sovereign, ruling by his own right. From that time, every Nawab of Oude has been, in fact, what Mr. Hastings formally designated the Son and Successor of Shuja-ood-Dowlah, viz., a person necessarily, by reason of his Treaties, "a vassal of the Company." The numerous Treaties that were subsequently made between the Nawabs of Oude and the British, providing for the protection of the Nawabs, and the payment of the cost of such protection out of the taxes of that country, have confirmed this relationship between the two States. As Mr. Mill, the historian, remarks, "When the Company received the taxes paid by the people of Oude, and pledged themselves for their good defence and government, the people of Oude became British subjects, to all intents and purposes."

The Nawabs of Oude never threw off their legal subordination to the Emperor, so long as the Mogul Empire lasted. When the British Government succeeded to the Empire of the Mogul, it acquired permanent dominion over Oude, by a double right. It has never been imagined that it would have been thought justifiable in the Mogul, if he had had at command the necessary physical force, to neglect to relieve his Oude subjects from the incorrigible misgovernment of his Soobahdars. I am unable to see on what ground we, who stand in the Mogul's place, and who have at command the necessary physical force, can doubt that we have the same right, and the same duty, as the Mogul would have had.

49. Such, I contend, has been the theory of the relation of the Rulers of Oude to the British Government; and, most assuredly, our practice has accorded with no other theory. In 1798, we deposed a Nawab, Vizier Alee, who had actually ascended the Musnud, and commenced to rule, on the ground that, in our judgment, he was not the son of the late Nawab, who had acknowledged him as such. And, in 1837, we set aside, by force, a son of the late King, on the ground that, in our judgment, he was illegitimate; and we, by force, enthroned the brother of the late King instead. These were, doubtless, very proper acts on our part; but, if such acts were not founded on the assertion of our having supreme dominion over the Kings and People of Oude, I ask on what doctrine they were founded, and by what reasoning they can be justified? Is it only when the People are concerned that we should hesitate to assert our supreme dominion?

50. I do not set up any novel doctrine, when I argue that we have a right, and, in extreme cases, that we are bound, to exert our power against the Kings of Oude; also that the late misgovernment of Oude constitutes such an extreme case, and obliges us, if it be otherwise incorrigible, to do whatever we may believe to be necessary practically to relieve the people of that country from their intolerable misgovernment. I must contend,

* Mr. Robert Grant's "Sketch of the History of the East India Company," page 198.

with the greatest deference, that the contrary doctrine is the novelty. We now are all convinced that more extreme measures are necessary for that object than were thought necessary heretofore. But what is, and what is not, at any time necessary, is altogether a distinct question from the question of the right to do what is necessary; on which last question I do not think there has been, until now, any difference of opinion since Lord Wellesley's time. I have referred to that statesman's acts in 1801; and I will now refer to the formal proceedings of Lord W. Bentinck, and Lord Hardinge, in 1831, and 1847. Neither of these Governors-General believed it necessary to found what they threatened to do on the Treaty of 1801; for that Treaty does not give the least show of right to do what they threatened to do. I beg leave again to refer to the Honourable Court's dispatch of the 16th of July, 1834, and to their previous dispatch of the 9th of November, 1825. It will be seen from these dispatches that the Honorable Court were fully alive to the fact that the Treaty of 1801 gives us no power to insist upon the country of Oude being governed in any other way than by the King himself, and his own native servants. Nevertheless, induced, indeed, by the violation of that Treaty, but founding their right on grounds quite irrespective of that Treaty, the Honorable Court finally authorized the adoption of a measure which is no more warranted *by that Treaty* than the measure now proposed to be adopted.

In fact, the only difference between the two measures is that the arrangement authorized by the Honorable Court is temporary, whilst the Most Noble the Governor-General recommends the adoption of the same arrangement as a permanent measure. What I would respectfully submit is that, if we have a right to adopt one of these measures, believing it to be necessary to remedy the evil, we have a right to adopt the other, if we believe it to be necessary to remedy the evil; and, conversely, that, if we have not now a right to adopt one of these measures, because the Treaty gives us no right to adopt either, then the Honorable Court's authority given in 1834 to adopt the other of them was wrongfully given, for the same reason. It follows that, if we have a right to adopt one or the other, we are bound to adopt that one which we *now* believe the only one that will afford a sufficient and complete remedy of the evil.

51. I have now only to consider the measure which the Most Noble the Governor-General recommends for adoption, as being in his opinion the most ready legitimate means whereby to obtain from the Nawab the right which, in his Lordship's judgment, we do not now possess. His Lordship proposes that, when the Honorable Court's sanction to the necessary change of relation with Oude (and its decision as to which of the plans of reformed administration is to be preferred) is received, the King shall be informed that we will no longer support, or countenance, his government; that the violated Treaty of 1801 is dissolved; that all amicable relations between the East India Company and him are at an end; that the Resident shall quit his territory; that the whole of the subsidiary force shall be withdrawn from Oude; and that, if the King chooses to meet whatever may be the consequences of this disconnection, the British Government will interpose no further in his affairs, unless forced to do so for the sake of its own territories or people; but, if the King wishes not to meet those consequences, he must sign a Treaty which shall embody his consent to whatever arrangement the wisdom of the Honorable Court may finally determine upon as the best.

52. I have stated above that this measure, on a former occasion, met with a decided disapproval from the Honorable Court. I will here give an extract (paragraphs 21 to 23 of the dispatch of the 16th of July, 1834) from the Honorable Court's dispatch on this point, for facility of reference:

"The question on which alone any further deliberation could be required was, not whether something effectual should be done, but what should be done. This question, indeed, required much and careful consideration, such consideration as you have given to it, and as it has now received from us.

"The simplest course which presented itself, that of withdrawing our troops and leaving the country to its fate, would be pregnant with such

evils to the country itself, and with such dangers to our own neighbouring provinces, as to render all discussion of it superfluous.

"It is necessary to consider what are the modes of interference to which it is possible for you to resort. You will easily perceive that they are but three:—

"1. We may continue to interfere by advice and remonstrance only.

"2. We may change advice for command.

"3. We may take the management into our own hands."

53. It is impossible to foretell what would be the result of such an announcement to the King as the proposed measure contemplates.

The game would no longer be in our hands, and must go as the King should will.

Perhaps the King, whose character I believe is weak enough, might be terrified at the idea of being left, unsupported, to his own resources. I willingly anticipate this as the most probable result. But it is not safe to act upon a hope, as though it were a certainty. The King, no doubt, is told every day of his life that he is a wonderful monarch. All I know of him is that he is so little aware of his own situation, that he does not perceive it to be a ridiculous thing in him to write to the Resident about the great administrative reforms he has introduced. Such a Prince, possibly, may not be prone to think that his life depends on foreign bayonets. Nor indeed do I think it probable that, if Oude were left to itself, the King's life would be taken, at least for a considerable time. It would not be for the interest of the King's disreputable friends and advisers to counsel abdication; it would be for their interest to take all chances of the future, were they ten times worse than they really are, rather than to lose, immediately, and for ever, all the advantages of their present position. If there should be in the King's council but one person of courage and genius, though it should be but a dancing girl (such as Indian annals show many), the King might be led to elect disconnection rather than abdication. Now, what will that election bring upon the people? No man can pretend to prophesy exactly what the ultimate result would be; but we may surely reckon upon a terrible crisis of anarchy as one of the stages that must be gone through. I do not know that we have a right to expect, as the ultimate result, any happier catastrophe than the rising up of an infinity of petty independent chiefs, all over the country, who may, or may not, be at perpetual war with one another, admitting, perhaps, a nominal sovereignty in a King at Lucknow, who may be the present King, or may be his murderer. I find it difficult to look favourably on a measure which may bring all this about.

54. I pass over all objection on the King's part; though certainly, in the supposed case, he would have little reason in the end to thank us for our scruples, in his favour, on the question of his rights; and though perhaps he might not very unreasonably ask us for a short interval for preparation before casting him off, unprepared, to meet the coming tempest. The objection that I feel it difficult to overcome is on the part of the people, who may fairly ask what they have done, to induce us to raise the tempest in which the existing generation are likely to be wrecked. The present condition of the people is in all reason bad enough; it is not from me that arguments will be heard in extenuation of the blame which will attach, as the Most Noble the Governor-General justly observes, to any Government that shall keep them any longer in this condition. But can we be sure that the people themselves would choose to be extricated by such a crisis as must be foreseen, only to fall into some ultimate condition of good or evil which no man living can foresee? I doubt it.

55. On this point, my argument is, that either we are under a binding obligation to look to the prosperity of the people of Oude, or we are not. If we are not, we have no ground for breaking with the King at all; for, except so far as his people are concerned, he has fulfilled all obligations to us. If we are (and all authorities in India and in England are unanimous in holding that we are), can we securely say that this abandonment is a sure and safe way of looking to the prosperity of the people of Oude? I grant that, if our right of interference with the Prince

be null, how we can properly help the people is a difficult practical question to solve. All I can say myself is that, as we act only in the patient's interest, I would advise getting his consent, if possible, before abandoning him to all the chances of so hazardous an experiment; and that I am very happy that the conclusion I have myself come to, from independent considerations upon the question of right, absolves me from the necessity of attempting the solution of this, as of innumerable other practical difficulties.

56. It should be borne in mind that some great families at Lucknow are expressly protected from injury and oppression by your special guarantee. This circumstance is one of the minor elements of practical difficulty, in which an authoritative decision in favour of the King and against the People, upon the great question of our right of interference, would involve us.

57. If the Honorable Court should agree in the conclusion of the Governor-General on the question of right, then I should prefer, to the proposed measure of disconnection, an administration which, by straining to the very utmost the provisions of the Treaty requiring the King to act always in accordance with the advice of the Resident, should virtually take all power out of the King's hands, and lodge it either with the Resident, or with a worthy Minister selected by him. The Minister, and every chief officer of State, might, in this manner, be appointed, and retained in office, during good behaviour, quite independently of the King. This measure would not differ much from the second measure alluded to in the extract above given from the Honorable Court's dispatch of 1834. I do not think this would be a good course of procedure. I think it would be an inadequate remedy; but it would be, to a certain extent, a relief to the people; and I do not know any measure *that can be based upon the existing Treaty of 1801*, that seems likely to do more good, and to be open to less objection.

58. It is perhaps not generally known how very far, in the way of interference, Lord Wellesley had it in contemplation at one time to go, under his own Treaty. On this point, I beg to refer to the whole of his Minute of the 16th of August, 1802, written nearly a year after the signature of the Treaty. I will extract but one short passage: "It is my intention, as soon as the state of public affairs may admit, to prepare a detailed plan for the administration of the Vizier's dominions, founded on that which shall be established within the ceded provinces." The whole Minute shows that, whatever Lord Wellesley would have done under his own Treaty, had he remained in power to see how Oude affairs have gone on since he left the country, he would not have left them in the state they have been in for the last fifty years.

59. I will finish this long paper with a recapitulation of the conclusions at which I have arrived.

I believe that Oude affords an extreme case of incorrigibly bad administration, which, considering the mutual relations of the two Governments, imposes upon the Government of India the duty of adopting, immediately, an extreme remedial measure.

I think that the measure of assuming the temporary management of the country, which this Government has authority to put into execution, would not give a good and effective government to the people of Oude, and that it is open to such grave objections that it ought not to be put into execution.

I think the incorporation of Oude with the territories immediately administered by the British Indian Government the best measure, upon the whole, that can be adopted for the good government of the people of Oude; and I think the East India Company has a clear right to adopt that measure. I, therefore, agree with Mr. Dorin in humbly recommending that the Government of India be authorised to put that measure into execution, with or without the King's consent, declaring, at the same time, the Treaty of 1801 violated, and at an end.

If this measure be disapproved, I humbly recommend that the Government of India be authorised to put into execution the somewhat different measure preferred by the Governor-General, with or without

the King's consent, making the same declaration as to the Treaty of 1801.

If it be determined that no measure of interference with the King, not warranted by the Treaty of 1801, can rightfully be enforced without the King's consent, I humbly recommend that the said Treaty be *not* declared at an end, and that such measures be enforced under it, as shall place all real power in the hands of the Resident, or of a Minister approved by him, the King being advised absolutely to abstain from all interference with the affairs of his kingdom, and being obliged to act in accordance with that advice.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 2.

Minute by Major-General Low.

August 18, 1855.

Oude Affairs.

AT the conclusion of my Minute of the 21st ultimo, respecting the projected change in our relations with Oude, I referred to my intention of writing another Minute on that subject, and I now proceed to fulfil that intention.

2. I had yesterday the advantage of perusing the elaborate Minute of my honorable colleague Mr. Grant on this subject, dated the 7th instant, a circumstance which I hope will enable me to write this Minute without extending it to any inconvenient length.

3. Mr. Grant, by his review in detail of many of the events which occurred between the British Government and the Province of Oude in former times, and to various acts and declarations on the part of Governors-General of India, towards the Rulers of Oude, previous to the Treaty of 1801, has brought entire conviction to my mind of the following very important fact, viz.: that the Government of India possessed, before 1801, very extensive rights, which were neither increased nor diminished by the Treaty of that year, and which rights must legally remain in the possession of the paramount State, after any declaration, however formally made, that the Treaty of 1801 has become null and void.

4. The Most Noble the Governor-General has proved to demonstration that it is both our right and our duty to declare to the King of Oude that the Treaty of 1801 is annulled. I have already recorded my entire concurrence in that opinion. I would openly announce to the King that the said Treaty no longer exists, owing to his having totally failed to comply with the chief provisions of it, and I would present a new Treaty for his signature; I would do my utmost to persuade him to sign a new Treaty, making over his whole kingdom to our exclusive management permanently; making a handsome permanent annual provision for him and his successors: but, in the event of his refusing to sign the proposed document, I would not venture upon so imminent a risk of ruin to thousands of innocent families in Oude, as would be involved in the measure, proposed by the Governor-General, of withdrawing the British Resident and the British troops from that country. I would, in the case supposed, alter my tone towards the King entirely. I would announce to him, openly, that we should take possession of the country, and keep it, and I would not disguise from him, that, in such a case, he should not obtain from us such favorable terms for himself, and his successors, as he would secure by consenting to accept our terms.

5. I now proceed to state the reasons why I cannot agree with his Lordship in thinking that we ought to withdraw the Resident and the troops from Oude, in the event of the King refusing to sign the Treaty proposed to him.

6. In the first place, I would observe that the withdrawal of the Resident cannot, I think, be *necessary, under any circumstances*; because I think, as Mr. Grant does, that, even if the King should flatly refuse, we should still be in possession of those peculiar rights over the Rulers of

Oude, which we possessed before the Treaty of 1801, as that document did not, in any respect, cancel those previously existing rights.

7. I would next observe that, although the troops *might* be withdrawn from the capital, yet that it would be impossible to withdraw the Resident, consistently with our good faith, publicly pledged to protect a great number of individuals and families from all oppression or injury on the part of the Oude Government.

8. Those promises of protection to numerous families, both at Lucknow and Fyzabad, are not mere assurances of extending our good offices to them; they are promises pledged in formal Treaties with several of the Kings of Oude; and we cannot abjure such obligations without losing our good name far and wide in India; neither would it be possible for a Resident to give the promised protection, if he resided at any other place but at the capital.

9. It would not be enough to say to those guaranteed families, you may go to the Company's territories, where you will be protected; it would be misery to them to be compelled to leave their own country, and their own houses and gardens, and the vicinity of the tombs of their forefathers. The promise which we made to those persons, although it was not so specified in the Treaties, was, in their estimation, completely binding upon us, that we should afford them protection from injustice, at all times, *without their quitting their own homes*; and I feel sure that our reputation for good faith would be, far and wide, sadly diminished if we were to withdraw the Resident from Lucknow. Even the large sums of money that we pay in interest on Government securities at the Lucknow Treasury, which has been promised to the holders by a writing signed by a Secretary to Government on the face of those notes, and the establishment of a Pension Pay Office in order to pay the pensions of our Sepoys at Lucknow, are facts which would cause it to be thought, by a large class of natives in Oude, to be an unfair and unworthy act, if we were to withdraw our General Treasury and our Pension Pay Office from that country. In short, I am decidedly of opinion that we ought not to withdraw the Resident and all other British functionaries from Oude, *under any circumstances whatsoever*; and hence, in the event (I think it an improbable event) of the King positively refusing to sign a new Treaty, which, while it is very liberal towards him, and his successors, as regards money and personal rank, shall be tantamount to making over the whole country permanently to us, with all its revenues, minus the above-mentioned allowances, I would do as Lord Wellesley did, when Saadut Alee Khan refused to sign the Treaty of 1801, by issuing orders ourselves to the Talookdars, Amils, and Zemindars, &c., to pay their revenues into our Treasury, instead of into that of the King; and I have no doubt that such a proceeding on our part would have the same effect on the present King as that which was produced on Saadut Alee Khan by the similar act of the Marquis of Wellesley—I mean that the King, for his own interests, would then himself issue the required orders to the Talookdars, &c., and would sign the proposed Treaty.

10. The scheme which I have just advocated for our adoption, if necessary, may be considered harsh towards the King himself individually; but I contend that it would only be a fulfilment of our own obligations to the people of Oude, according to our former Treaties and declarations before the Treaty of 1801 existed, which Treaties were not abrogated by that Treaty, and which therefore will still exist, after that Treaty shall be fully declared to be null and void. Moreover, it would only be consistent both with Lord Hardinge's declaration, in 1847, to the King, and with our own procedure in this very case, in declaring to His Majesty that we will no longer permit him to govern, or rather to misgovern, the Oude territory. We profess, on this occasion, to be only fulfilling our obligations *to the people of Oude*, and that we are acting for their good; and, practically speaking, it would surely be infinitely better for the people of Oude that we should at once assume the Government of the country, without the consent of the King, rather than that we should be, in the first instance, the direct cause of numerous insurrections in Oude, by first withdrawing our Resident and our troops, and afterwards returning to it, as we should

assuredly do, with more troops, to put an end to those insurrections, but which could not be put down until thousands of lives had been lost, and many thousand persons more irretrievably ruined for life by the acts of Dacoits and other lawless plunderers, and by the general state of anarchy and confusion that would exist in the country, between the time when our troops were first withdrawn, and the subjection of the insurgents by our troops, after the return of the latter with reinforcements into Oude, for the purpose of putting an end to that *extra* anarchy, which, in the case supposed, must have been *chiefly* caused by *our own* act.

11. But I trust that no such additional sufferings in Oude as those just alluded to can ever take place, because I believe that, if we assume the sort of tone towards the present King (should it be necessary) that Lord Wellesley did, in 1801, towards the then Ruler of Oude, and if we are, at the same time, liberal in our offers as to present and future pecuniary advantages, His Majesty will consent both to sign the Treaty that may be presented to him, and himself to issue proclamations in the country, announcing to the people that they must, in future, pay their revenues into the Residency Treasury, and consider themselves in every respect under the direct rule of the British Government.

12. I feel sure that such a proclamation from the King would very greatly facilitate our obtaining quiet possession of the whole of the Oude territory; and I would willingly make some sacrifice in money, with a view to secure such great advantages, both to the people of Oude and to ourselves. I would say to the King that, from the day he shall sign the Treaty, his annual allowance shall be so many lakhs of rupees, and that, so soon as all the forts in the country shall be actually garrisoned by our troops, or razed to the ground, as the case may be, he shall have a specified and considerable sum more added to his income.

13. I would even go further in the way of pecuniary provision for the King and his successors, if he should consent to sign the Treaty, and to give us the aid of his Durbar to obtain *quiet* possession of the territory, partly, because our obtaining possession in that manner would be a great present advantage to the people of Oude, and, partly, because I consider that, although the Oude family have greatly mismanaged their own affairs, yet they have very strong claims upon our liberality, from their conduct individually towards us, from the time of Asuf-ood-Dowlah down to the present moment, and especially so since 1801. On that subject I will attach to this Minute a note marked A; and I now proceed to submit a few concluding observations on some of the proposals made by the Most Noble the Governor-General, and I shall also notice some of the suggestions offered by the Honorable Mr. Grant.

14. I would avoid such an expression as that contained in the second Article, respecting the retention of "sovereignty" by the King; the whole of that Article is now quoted in the margin; and I would suggest that it would be better to leave out that Article entirely.

"That the British Government and the King of Oude, respectively, shall retain the sovereignty of all the territories of which they are now in possession."

15. The word "sovereignty" would be applicable, if the Oude territory were to be like the assigned districts of Berar, &c., of Hyderabad, made over to us for a specific purpose, we paying the surplus revenue annually to the Sovereign, after the accomplishment of that purpose; but, in this case, where it is not proposed that we shall do anything of that kind, I think it would be very much better to avoid any such expression as that of the King retaining "sovereignty." I would, therefore, suggest that the second Article should be left out entirely; and, in the third Article, instead of saying "that the King of Oude, while he retains the sovereignty of his present dominions," I would say "that the King," while he retains the rank and title and all the honours heretofore enjoyed by him as Sovereign of Oude, "shall vest the whole civil and military administration thereof, with all power, jurisdiction, rights, and claims thereto belonging, in the hands of the Honorable East India Company."

16. I beg here to add another observation respecting the provisions of the proposed Treaty. I think it would be fair in itself, and that it might prove to be an inducement to the King to consent speedily to our

plan, and to cooperate with us towards its immediate execution, if the Treaty were to include a promise to this effect, viz. : that, so soon as there shall be a clear surplus revenue from Oude, after paying all descriptions of expenses connected with its administration (which would include every kind of improvement in the way of canals, roads, bridges, &c.), he, the King, shall have an addition to his income of a specified sum of money paid annually over and above his ordinary income, which will be paid to him monthly. It would not

be necessary that this additional sum should be a large one; three or four lakhs of rupees per annum would be sufficient for the purpose of causing an incentive in the mind of the King to agree to our plan in the first instance, and to give him a hope of future benefit, and a feeling of interest in the future tranquillity of the country. Such feelings as those last-mentioned on the part of the present King, and of his successors, may save us from many petty intrigues which would, more or less, place obstacles in the way of our progress in establishing an efficient Government in Oude. I would not give to this additional salary the name of any "proportion of the net profits" of Oude, as was done in some cases formerly in the south of India, because that would involve the trouble of keeping accounts of what the real profits of Oude may be from time to time. I would merely specify the sum as an extra advantage which the King and his successors will receive, after a *bonâ fide* peaceful and beneficial government to the inhabitants of the country shall be fully established in the Oude territory.

17. I beg to make one more observation connected with the proposed plan of the Most Noble the Governor-General. It relates only to a matter of detail, but it is one which will be of much importance in the eyes of the King and his adherents. His Lordship proposes that the ex-King shall have full jurisdiction, except as regards the punishment of death, over his followers within the precincts of his palace only. I would strongly recommend that the said jurisdiction should be extended to both of his palaces, one in the city and the other immediately outside of it, and to the gardens attached thereto, and also extended to the Dil Khosha and Beeheepore Parks: these are two large parks adjoining each other, of about four miles in circumference, the nearest gate being a mile, or more, outside of the city. There are great numbers of deer, and all sorts of game in these two parks, both of which are surrounded by high walls. There is a good house in the centre of the Dil Khosha Park, in which the Rulers of Oude have frequently resided for several weeks at a time (with camps pitched for their followers) to enjoy cheeta hunting, hawking, and shooting; and I really think that the ex-Kings and their principal adherents would be miserable, unless they had exclusive jurisdiction within those two parks; and, as there are distinct boundaries to them by high walls, I feel sure that no serious inconvenience could arise from giving the ex-King the same jurisdiction within those walls as he is to have within the precincts of his palace in the city.

18. I shall now close this Minute with a few brief remarks respecting some of the suggestions which have been made by my honorable colleague Mr. Grant.

19. With reference to the two sentences in Mr. Grant's Minute (par. 42), now copied in the margin, I beg to say that, if it can be brought about amicably, I concur with him in thinking that it would be desirable that the title and rank of "King" should be allowed to the present King only; that self-bestowed title and nominal rank have been spoken of among the natives in all parts of India with nothing but ridicule or contempt from the time of Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, who first assumed them, up to the present day: and the title of King will of course be considered still more ridiculous,

N.B.—I consider it of very great importance, for the good of the people of Oude, that the transfer to our direct rule should take place as speedily as possible after the plan shall have been publicly announced at Lucknow; and it would also be an immense advantage that this should be done with the consent and cooperation of the King; in the latter case, a great number of influential men would at once submit to the new *régime*, who would otherwise, more or less openly, act in direct opposition to it.

J. Low.

"I would not recommend that the King should be degraded from his title, rank, or honours. These I would preserve to him, as they are preserved to the Emperor of Delhi, and the Nawabs of Tanjore, Arcot, and Moorshedabad. But I do think that the title of King should die with the present Ruler.

"A man who has once been a King may be styled King with the greatest propriety to the end of his life; but I do not see much reason for styling men Kings who had never had any Princely power whatever, only because one of their remote ancestors was a King."

after the present King shall have become a pensioner of the British Government. I am fully of opinion, therefore, that, if it can be amicably arranged (which very possibly may be the case), it will be advisable to settle, by a Separate Article, that, although the present Ruler shall be continued to be styled "King of Oude," yet that the title of each of his

successors shall be that of "Nawab of Lucknow."

N.B.—I take the opportunity of mentioning the fact that, among the Hindoos of Oude, in districts which are distant from the capital, the Sovereign of the country is never, even to this day, spoken of by the new title of "King," but uniformly by the old title of "Nawab."

J. Low.

There can be no difficulty in making that change as regards honours, to the successors of the present man, as "Nawabs," instead of "Kings," with the single exception of the number of guns to be fired as a salute, because, in all other matters of complimentary forms, and honours of every description, the Kings of Oude have always been treated by the British Resident, and by all visitors, with considerably less formality and less personal dignity than any other native Sovereign in India with whom I have had communication, and very properly so, because the Marquis of Hastings made it an express stipulation, when he allowed Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder to call himself "King," that the forms of intercourse between him and all British officers were to continue exactly the same as they were when he had only the rank of "Nawab Vizier."

20. From what I have just said, it will be seen that, to a certain extent, I quite agree with my honorable colleague, Mr. Grant, respecting the position which ought to be occupied by the successors of the present King of Oude, but I entirely differ from my honorable colleague in his notion that it would be advisable to make a separate settlement with each successor as to the amount of salary he is to receive during his incumbency. To say nothing of the probability of such an intention on our part rendering it impossible to obtain the King's consent to our proposed Treaty, I should lament, for other reasons, to see such a scheme carried into execution, for it would be destructive of our good name for liberality and justice, in every part of India in which it might become known, and it assuredly would become known to a vast number of native Chiefs throughout our Eastern Empire. Most of those Chiefs know well that, by our connexion with Oude, we have already gained enormous advantages, both as to political power and pecuniary advantages; they will know also that we shall again add largely to our annual revenues by the measure which we are now about to carry out, and they would consider such a scheme as that of altering the pension at the death of each incumbent (or at the death of any one of them) to a lower amount than it was before, to be a mean and unjust procedure, quite unworthy of a great Government.

21. For my own part, I consider that, if such a scheme as that above discussed were carried into effect, we should gain a very few lakhs of rupees per annum in specie, and we should lose a name for justice and good faith (for it would be viewed by natives of India as a departure from good faith), that is of far greater real value to us than the difference in the amount of our treasure could possibly be under any circumstances.

22. Neither do I believe that to the *people* of Oude, for whose benefit we profess to adopt this great measure, there could be any important advantage, even if the successors to the present King were to receive only the same number of *thousands* of rupees as we now intend to allow of *lakhs* per annum. If, indeed, those princes were to hoard up their money in large sums, and bury it, or even if they were to dispose of their lakhs, as most European gentlemen do with their thousands, when they reach the highest offices in the public Indian service, that is to say, if those pensioners were to save more than they expend, and to send their savings off to a distant country, then I should admit that, in either of those cases, the granting of a large pension to the successors of the present King would cause a loss to the people of Oude; but we all know that the habits of Mahomedan men of rank are quite the reverse of this, and hence that there is no fear of loss to the people of Oude from such causes.

23. It is likely enough, as Mr. Grant says, with respect to those pensioned Princes, that "their palaces would be filled with idle profligates." This, if it should so happen, will, no doubt, be a cause of regret,

and it is equally doubtless that those Princes might spend their money in many ways which would be far more beneficial to the community : but, still, the money paid in those pensions will not be lost to the public ; it will be extensively circulated, and many industrious men of the working classes will be greatly benefited thereby.

24. In short, I cannot conceive it to be possible, that the continuance of the pension to the successors of this King can ever cause injury either to the people of Oude or to the natives of any part of British India, and, under all the circumstances of the case, I am decidedly of opinion that, whatever may be the amount of pension now to be settled upon the present King, the same amount ought to be punctually paid to each of his successors, as is proposed by the Most Noble the Governor-General.

J. LOW.

Note A, appended to Major-General Low's Minute on Oude Affairs, dated August 15, 1855.

The object of this note is, by some brief remarks, to show my principal reasons for thinking that the reigning family of Oude have very strong claims upon us for permanent liberal pecuniary provision to their descendants, when they become our pensioners ; firstly, in consequence of the uniform good faith that we have experienced from the Rulers of Oude for ninety years, in all their external political relations to us and to our allies ; and, secondly, as arising from the unusual degree of active friendship which has been evinced towards us by the five rulers who have sat upon the Throne of that kingdom since the death of Saadut Alee Khan.

It will be admitted, I think, that I have had good opportunities of knowing the real characters of those five Princes, when I state the fact that I have been personally acquainted with them all, and that, with three of them, I have been very intimately acquainted, and have transacted much public business with those three Princes, in the course of the eleven years that I held the office of Resident at Lucknow.

So much has been published in newspapers respecting real and alleged misrule in Oude, during the last thirty years, with no one to write on the opposite side, or explain misstatements, and it is, moreover, so frequent a habit on the part of many of my countrymen who have never sojourned in native States, to lay the blame of all acts of violence that occur in those States on the individual native Ruler at the head of it, that it has occasionally happened, to my positive knowledge, that the Kings of Oude have been spoken of in English society as merciless tyrants over their own subjects, and as men who had no feeling of gratitude for the protection, or the forbearance, of the British Government.

Now, that sort of language is positively untrue, as regards every one of the last five Kings ; they have sadly mismanaged their own affairs, I admit ; and I also admit fully that it has become quite necessary to deprive them of all political power ; but their general conduct towards us, both as useful public allies of our Government, and as individual Princes conducting business in a regular, attentive, courteous, and friendly manner with our public functionaries, has been unusually meritorious and praiseworthy ; and we have gained so many solid advantages from that conduct on the part of those Kings, that, in my opinion, the present King (if he shall sign the Treaty we propose to him), and his heirs and successors after him, are well entitled to most liberal treatment in a pecuniary point of view, after we shall have deprived them of the power, and dignity, and freedom, and wealth, which heretofore have belonged to their position as Sovereigns of Oude.

It is not only that the Kings of Oude have never been hostile to us in their proceedings, and never intrigued against us in any way ; they have abstained from every kind of communication with other native Potentates, except openly, and through the medium of the British Resident ; and, during our wars against our enemies, they have constantly proved to be *really active* and *most useful* allies to us ; they have, again and again, forwarded large supplies of grain and cattle, &c., to our armies, with an alacrity that could not be exceeded by our own British Chiefs of Provinces ;

and, during our wars against the Nepalese and Burmese, the King of Oude lent us very large sums of money—no less than *three crores* of rupees—when we were extremely in want of it, and could not procure it elsewhere; and, even so late as 1842, the grandfather of the present King supplied us with fourteen lakhs of rupees, and his son (the father of the present King) supplied us with thirty-two lakhs of rupees, which were of very great use indeed to Lord Ellenborough's Government, in enabling him to push on and equip General Pollock's army, to retrieve our disasters in Affghanistan. With reference to this last-mentioned fact, I beg to attach to this note a paper, marked B, containing some extracts from the Lucknow records, which will show the tone of mind, and the spirit, in which that aid was given to the British Government by the Ruler of Oude.

Having alluded above to supplies of cattle, as being one of the modes in which the Rulers of Oude have been useful to us, I may as well here mention the fact that, during the Nepal war, the then King of Oude lent to us, free of all cost, nearly 300 elephants. The aid thus obtained for conveying our artillery and ammunition and tents, &c., in our mountain warfare, was of immense value to us, and of a kind which it was totally out of our power to obtain in any other manner, or from any other quarter.

I can also state it to be a fact that, in all those measures depending upon a native Prince which relate *exclusively* to the interest of the paramount State, such as searching for and giving up criminals who have escaped into Oude from our provinces, supplying our troops when marching through Oude, protecting our Dâks, &c., &c., &c., the Government of Oude has always been, and is up to this day, unusually attentive and efficient. I can further truly remark that the Kings of Oude have cooperated most actively and efficiently with us in capturing Thugs and Dacoits; and, in regard to the settlement of petty frontier disputes about lands, which occasionally happen from the changes in the beds of rivers and nullahs and from other causes, the Oude Durbar acted, during my incumbency at Lucknow (and I conclude it is the same to this day), with a degree of alacrity, and a leaning to our wishes, such as I never saw before, or since, in any other native State, in any other part of India. In short, the grand errors of the Oude Kings have been their sad mismanagement of their own interior affairs, and their culpable neglect of our advice in regard to those interior concerns. In regard to their external relations with us, their conduct has been remarkably irreproachable.

Since the above was written, I have read again an extract which I made, for my own satisfaction, some weeks ago from the Minute of the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 18th of June last, and I think I cannot do better than to close this note by copying that extract entire. I need scarcely add that I most fully concur in the opinions therein recorded by his Lordship, viz., "The Rulers of Oude, however unfaithful they may have been to the trust confided to them, however grievous their misgovernment of the people committed to their charge, have yet ever been faithful and true in their adherence to the British power: no wavering friendship has ever been laid to their charge. They have all along acknowledged our power, have submitted without a murmur to our supremacy, and have aided us, as they best could, in the hour of our utmost need."

J. LOW.

Paper B, attached to Note A, dated August 18, 1855, both being appended to Major-General Low's Minute of August 18, 1855.

Extract of a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Low, Resident at Lucknow, to T. H. Maddock, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 21st of January, 1842.

1. I have the honour to report that, with reference to the great difficulty experienced, since October last, by the Accountant in the North-Western Provinces, in providing the requisite supplies of specie for this and other public treasuries, and adverting also to the late constant and

exaggerated rumours afloat of our reverses in Affghanistan, and of their supposed effects, such rumours rendering it desirable, in my opinion, to show to the native community that the confidence of the Oude Government in our stability remains unabated, I thought it my duty last month, both from financial and political considerations, to make use of my personal influence with the King of Oude, to induce him to lend a considerable sum of money to the Government of India.

2. I accordingly explained to His Majesty, in a candid manner, the cause of our present increased remittances to Affghanistan, and stated to him frankly that there was a temporary difficulty in procuring supplies of money at the precise places where they were wanted to the westward, which inconvenience would, perhaps, last for several months, and I said that, in my opinion, he could not in any way more appropriately evince his goodwill and gratitude to the British Government, than by subscribing largely to the Government loan now open, which I therefore advised him to do, as it would, I thought, at once be pleasing to the Governor-General in Council, and would, at the same time, benefit himself, because he would receive 5 per cent. interest for money which otherwise would remain without profit in his treasury.

3. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the way in which the King received this intimation of my wishes. He declared, in an earnest and cordial manner, that it always gave him pleasure to carry my wishes into effect, and that he was, at all times, ready to do so when, as in the present case, the act depended upon himself individually (here he made an allusion to the difficulty of carrying my wishes into effect in improving his general government, because that depended on numerous persons besides himself); that he well knows that his own prosperity depends entirely on that of the Company's Government, and that he would willingly subscribe all the money he could possibly spare, without the least delay, adding that, in two or three days, he would send

N.B.—The sum in question was some days afterwards made up to fourteen lakhs.

J. Low.

Extract of a dispatch from T. H. Maddock, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, dated the 18th of July, 1842, to Lieutenant-Colonel Low, Resident at Lucknow.

* * * your dispatches of the 12th and 15th instant, to the Governor-General, and I am directed to inform you that your proceedings, as therein reported, have met with the full approbation of his Lordship. The loan of 20 lakhs which you have procured from the King of Oude will afford a very seasonable relief to the finances of the North-Western Provinces, and your exertions in obtaining it are duly appreciated by the Governor-General.

From T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to Lieutenant-Colonel Low, Resident at Lucknow, dated the 19th of September, 1842.

Sir,

Simla, September 19, 1842.

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 83, dated the 5th instant, reporting that His Majesty the King of Oude has agreed to subscribe 10 lakhs of rupees to the Government 5 per cent. loan, and in reply to inform you that the King, following your suggestions in this matter, has afforded his Lordship entire satisfaction.

Two lakhs more were added to that 10, thus making the total sum supplied by that King, in 1842, amount to 32 lakhs, while his father, in the early part of the same year, supplied 14 lakhs. Total 46 lakhs.

J. Low.

I have, &c.

T. H. MADDOCK.

Inclosure 5 in No. 2.

Minute by Mr. Peacock.

August 22, 1855.

Government of
Oude.

I HAVE read the Minutes of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and of my honorable colleagues, with that attention which the importance of the subject demands. No one who reads the report of the Officiating Resident at Lucknow, and the clear and masterly statement of facts contained in the Minute of the Governor-General, can fail to be convinced that the people of that fertile, but unhappy, country are groaning under oppression, that they are subjected, without redress, to the most fearful atrocities at the hands of officials and of men in power, and that they are suffering from all the evils consequent on a state of misgovernment, worse, if possible, than no government at all. I, therefore, concur entirely with the Governor-General, that the relations which have heretofore existed between the British Government and the State of Oude, can no longer be maintained, and that the policy which we have heretofore observed must undergo a total change.

The question is, what that change shall be, and how it is to be effected.

The Governor-General is of opinion that the provisions of the Treaty of 1801, as it now stands, are not sufficient to enable the Government of India to apply an adequate remedy to the abuses of the administration of Oude.

The high respect which I entertain for the opinion of the Governor-General, leads me always to express my own opinion with the greatest diffidence, when I find it at variance with his.

I trust, however, that I shall be able to show that the East India Company have the right to compel the King of Oude to submit to such just and reasonable demands as may be necessary to secure good government for the people of that State.

I admit that the intention of all parties to the Treaty of 1801 was that the system of administration, for which stipulation was made by the VIth Article of the Treaty, was to be carried into effect by the officers of the Nawab Vizier. I admit that the Treaty makes no express provision for what is to be done, in the event of a breach of any of the engagements contained in it.

It is not usual for Treaties between nations, any more than contracts between individuals, to provide specifically for what is to be done in the event of a breach of any of the engagements. The fact that such stipulations are unusual is an argument, though not a conclusive one, that they are unnecessary.

If a contract between private persons is broken by either party, the other has a right, in some cases, to cancel the contract, or to refuse to perform any engagements on his part: but it is entirely at his option to do so or not.

If it is to his interest to uphold the contract rather than to declare it at an end, he has a right to resort to a Court of Justice to compel a specific performance of the contract, or to obtain reparation for the breach of it.

In like manner, if a Treaty entered into by two nations be broken by one of them, the injured nation has the option either to consider the Treaty at an end, or to uphold it, and insist upon the performance of it, and, if necessary, to resort to force for that purpose.

For example, if a nation contracts with another to demolish a particular fort, or not to keep up more than a certain number of ships of war, or not to navigate particular seas with her ships of war, or the like, there is no necessity to declare what shall be the consequence of a breach of the Treaty. If the nation which contracts to demolish the fort, or to limit the number of her ships of war, or to confine them to particular seas, violates her contract, the other may justly resort to force, and destroy the fort, or capture or destroy the ships, used in violation of the terms of the

Treaty. If, after the Treaty of 1801, the Nawab Vizier had refused to surrender to the East India Company the possession of the territories ceded by that Treaty, the East India Company might lawfully have resorted to force to obtain the possession of those territories; they would not merely have declared the Treaty at an end, and refused protection to the State of Oude, but they would, no doubt, have upheld the Treaty, and enforced the performance of it. In the same manner, I apprehend they are entitled to act in the present case. I am borne out in the above observations by the following extract from Vattel, p. 213.

He says: "Treaties contain promises that are perfect and reciprocal. If one of the allies fails in his engagements, the other may compel him to fulfil them; a perfect promise confers a right to do so. But, if the latter has no other expedient than that of arms to force his ally to the performance of his promises, he will sometimes find it more eligible to cancel the promises on his own side also, and to dissolve the Treaty. He has undoubtedly a right to do this, since his promises were made only on condition that the ally should, on his part, execute everything which he had engaged to perform. The party, therefore, who is offended or injured in those particulars which constitute the basis of the Treaty, is at liberty to choose the alternative of either compelling a faithless ally to fulfil his engagements, or of declaring the Treaty dissolved by his violation of it. On such an occasion, prudence and wise policy will point out the line of conduct to be pursued."

I cite from the
edition by Chitty,
1834.

It must be borne in mind that, whenever a nation resorts to force against a Sovereign or another nation, for the purpose of asserting or maintaining her rights, she in fact commences war against such Sovereign or nation. "War," says Vattel, p. 290, "is that state in which we prosecute our rights by force." It is, therefore, proper to consider whether the East India Company would be justified in resorting to force, or, in other words, to commence war against the King of Oude, to compel him to yield to their just demands. In the passage above quoted from Vattel he says: "Treaties contain promises that are perfect. If one of the allies fails in his engagements, the other may compel him to fulfil them; a perfect promise confers a right to do so."

At p. 302 he says: "The right of employing force, or making war, belongs to nations no further than is necessary for their own defence, and for the maintenance of their rights. Now, if any one attacks a nation, or violates her perfect rights, he does her an injury. Then, and not till then, that nation has a right to repel the aggressor, and reduce him to reason. Further, she has a right to prevent the intended injury, when she sees herself threatened with it. Let us then say, in general, that the foundation, or cause, of every just war is injury, either already done or threatened."

Elsewhere, at p. 315, he says: "After a fruitless application for justice, a nation may proceed to a declaration of war, which is then pure and simple. But, to include the whole business in a single act instead of two separate ones, the demand of justice (called by the Romans *rerum repetitio*) may, if we think proper, be accompanied by a conditional declaration of war, notifying that we will commence hostilities unless we obtain immediate satisfaction on such or such a subject. In this case, there is no necessity for adding a pure and simple declaration of war, the conditional one sufficing, if the enemy delays giving satisfaction. If the enemy on either declaration of war, offers equitable conditions of peace, we are bound to refrain from hostilities; for, as soon as justice is done to us, that immediately supersedes all right to employ force, which we are not allowed to use unless for the necessary maintenance of our rights. To these offers, however, are to be added securities; for we are under no obligation to suffer ourselves to be amused by empty proposals."

Again, at p. 306: "When offensive war has for its object the punishment of a nation, it ought, like every other war, to be founded on right and necessity.

"1. On right: an injury must have been actually received. Injury alone being a just cause of war, the reparation of it may be lawfully prosecuted, or, if in its nature it be irreparable (the only case in which we

are allowed to punish) we are authorised to provide for our own safety, and even for that of other nations, by inflicting on the offender a punishment capable of correcting him, and serving as an example to others.

"2. A war of this kind must have necessity to justify it; that is to say, that to be lawful it must be the only remaining mode to obtain a just satisfaction, which implies a reasonable security for the time to come. If that complete satisfaction be offered, or if it may be obtained without a war, the injury is done away, and the right to security no longer authorises us to seek vengeance for it."

The above extracts prove beyond a doubt the following propositions:

1. That a nation may obtain a perfect right by contract or Treaty.

2. That a breach of a contract or Treaty is an injury which confers upon the injured nation a right to resort to force, for the purpose of obtaining her rights.

3. That, when a nation is compelled to resort to force for the recovery of her rights, she is entitled to security against future wrongs, and is not bound to accept mere empty proposals.

4. That a just satisfaction includes a reasonable security for the time to come.

5. That she is not entitled to proceed to force, if the offender is willing to submit to fair and equitable conditions.

By the IIIrd Article of the Treaty of 1801, the East India Company engaged to defend the territories retained by the Nawab, from all foreign and domestic enemies; and, by the VIth Article, the Nawab engaged to establish in his dominions such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist upon other points, every one must, I think, admit that, in spite of advice and remonstrance, in spite of continual warnings, and in spite of repeated threats, the King has utterly violated the obligation which he undertook by the VIth Article of the Treaty.

When the East India Company bound themselves to protect the Nawab against domestic enemies, the framers of the Treaty thought it necessary, for the protection of the people, to bind him to maintain a proper system of Government. By that Treaty, they obtained a perfect right to have such a Government maintained. By the breach of it, they are justly authorised to resort to force to obtain a just satisfaction for the past, and a reasonable security for the future. If reasonable security can be obtained without force, satisfaction for the past should not be insisted upon. But, if the King refuse to give reasonable security for the good government of the people, he will have no one to blame but himself; and the evil which may result to him, will be attributable solely to his own injustice, and the violation of a Treaty solemnly entered into.

This leads me to consider what demand should be made.

Of the four proposals suggested by the Governor-General, in paragraph 57 of his Lordship's Minute, I think the second is the one which should be adopted.

In considering this question, I think we should consider, not what would be the best for the people of Oude, or for the British Government, but what will afford reasonable security that the object and intentions of the framers of the Treaty of 1801 will be carried out for the future. Our object is not to punish for the past, but to obtain security for the future.

Now it certainly was never the intention of the framers of the Treaty of 1801, that the people of Oude should cease to be subjects of the Rulers of that Province, and become subjects of the British Crown: it was the intention to guarantee to the Nawab Vizier, and his heirs, the possession of the territories which remained to him, together with the exercise of his authority within those dominions; at the same time, it was intended to secure to the people a government which would be conducive to their prosperity, and would afford protection to their lives and property.

If any reasonable security could be afforded that such a Government

could be carried into effect by the officers of the King, I think that, notwithstanding the past flagrant breaches of the Treaty, we ought to accept such security, and be satisfied with a specific performance of the engagement for the future. But I am perfectly satisfied that no such security can be afforded, and that any proposal to that effect is utterly futile. It is clear that the King is totally unfit, by nature, by education, and by his habits, for the high and important duties which have devolved upon him.

But, if the King will consent to vest the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom in the East India Company, for ever, to be carried into effect by their officers in his name, I think a sufficient guarantee for the future good government of his kingdom will be obtained, without the necessity of deposing him, or compelling him to abdicate, and to vest the whole of his territories in the British Government. For the strong and conclusive reasons urged by the Governor-General in paragraphs 59 to 68 of his Lordship's Minute, I am of opinion that nothing less than the second project proposed by his Lordship will be sufficient, and, for the above reasons, in addition to those which have been urged by the Governor-General in paragraph 59, I think that nothing more is *necessary*, and, consequently, that any further demand would be unjust.

My honorable colleague, Mr. Grant, in his very valuable Minute, has argued that the King of Oude is not an independent Sovereign, that Oude was merely a province, and that the Nawab was a mere Soobahdar, or Governor of that province. It is not necessary to discuss, in the present Minute, whether the Nawab, prior to the Treaty of 1801, was, or was not, a mere Viceroy or Governor, liable to be removed at any time by the East India Company, as the representative of the Emperor. Whatever might have been the case prior to the Treaty of 1801, I cannot think that, after that Treaty was entered into, he could have been removed by the East India Company from the possession, or government, of the territories which were confirmed to him by that Treaty, so long as he continued to observe the engagements which he thereby entered into. He has broken these engagements, it is true, and, therefore, in strictness, he is not now entitled to avail himself of the provisions of the Treaty.

The consent of the Company to allow him to assume the title of King was of course dependent upon any rights that might accrue to them from his non-observance of existing Treaties. The King may, therefore, in this view of the case, have placed himself at the mercy of the East India Company, by the non-observance of the engagements contained in the Treaty of 1801; but I do not think that it would be just or generous to inflict upon him any further punishment than may be necessary to secure the fulfilment of the spirit of the VIth Article of the Treaty, and to establish for the people of Oude a good government upon a sound and substantial foundation. For these reasons, I concur with the Governor-General in advising that the Province of Oude should not be declared to be British territory, and I would humbly recommend to the Honorable Court of Directors the adoption of the measures proposed in the second project specified in the Minute of the Governor-General.

If the Honorable Court of Directors should resolve to adopt that measure, I think that no pecuniary benefit should be derived by the East India Company. I, therefore, cannot recommend that any part of the revenues of Oude should be applied to the payment of the military administration of the province.

By the 1st Article of the Treaty of 1801, the Nawab Vizier ceded to the East India Company, in perpetual sovereignty, certain portions of his territorial possessions, amounting in the gross revenue to one crore and thirty-five lakhs of rupees, in commutation of the subsidy which his Excellency had, by the Treaty of 1798, agreed to pay to the East India Company.

In consideration of that cession of territory, the East India Company agreed to defend the territories remaining in his possession against all foreign and domestic enemies, and, by Article V, it was expressly declared that, the true intent of the territorial cession being in lieu of the subsidy and of all expenses on account of the Company's defensive engagements with his Excellency, no demand whatever should be made upon the

treasury of his Excellency on account of expenses which the Honorable Company might incur by assembling forces to repel the attack, or menaced attack, of a foreign enemy,—on account of the detachment attached to his Excellency's person,—on account of troops which might occasionally be furnished for suppressing rebellions or disorders in his Excellency's territories,—on account of any future change of military stations,—or on account of failures in the resources of the ceded districts, arising from unfavorable seasons, the calamities of war, or any other cause whatever. It should be borne in mind that, if the second project be adopted, the people of Oude will remain subjects of the present King; that the province will not be annexed, and will form no part of the British territories; that the people of that State will have no interest in, nor derive any benefit from, the general revenues of the Company's territories. It should be remembered also that the breaches, by the Kings of Oude, of the VIth Article of the Treaty of 1801, of which the Honorable Company have such just reason to complain, were rather the misfortune than the fault of the people. It is for their sake, and for their sake alone, that interference has become necessary. It would, therefore, I think be unfair to impose upon the revenues of the country any burthens which they would not have had to bear if the engagement of the Treaty had been fully and fairly fulfilled by the King. For these reasons, I would not subject them to the payment of the military expenses, which ought to be borne by the revenues of the provinces which were ceded by the Ist Article of the Treaty of 1801.

For the same reason, I would not place the residue of the revenue at the disposal of the East India Company, but would leave it to be disposed of entirely for the benefit of the people of the province. The whole expenses of the civil administration of the country should, of course, be a charge upon the revenues. If any portion of the general expenses of the Government of India can be fairly allotted to the province as part of the civil administration of the country, I see no objection; but I think that there will be great difficulty in fixing what portion of those expenses ought to be debited to Oude; and, rather than give rise to any misunderstanding, or open a door to any reasonable ground of complaint upon that subject, I would not charge any part of those expenses to the Province of Oude. This point, however, may be reserved for future consideration, and will not at all necessitate any alteration in the wording of the Treaty proposed by the Governor-General to be submitted to the King for his sanction.

I do not see any necessity to annul former Treaties, except so much of Article VI of the Treaty of 1801 as may be inconsistent with the project proposed for conducting the future government of the country. As our title to the provinces ceded by the Treaty of 1801 depends upon that Treaty, I would rather uphold it than declare it to be annulled. I would make the proposed Treaty binding upon the heirs and successors of the King.

The provision for His Majesty's family, [not being heirs to the Throne, should, I think, be granted for life only, subject to be renewed, at the option of the East India Company, in such cases, and in such proportions, as they may consider expedient; and the provision for the heirs of the King should be so restricted as to include only heirs to the Throne, so as to exclude heirs who may be adopted without the consent of the Government of India, and who might become entitled to the allowance, though the State might lapse.

I am of opinion that the King should not be allowed to exercise any jurisdiction, or powers of government, even within the walls or demesnes of his own palace. He has shown himself so utterly unfit to be trusted with any of the powers of government, that I would exclude him altogether from such an important trust.

I would by no means allow the King to exercise any option as to whether he will accept the terms offered to him or not; nor can I recommend that, under any circumstances, the Resident should quit the territories, or that the troops should be withdrawn.

If the King be allowed the option of submitting to the terms which may be proposed, or of having the troops withdrawn, he may be ill-advised

and elect the latter alternative; and the departure of the Resident and the withdrawal of the troops would probably be a signal for the commencement of a scene of anarchy and oppression that we should long have to deplore.

I think it would be inexpedient for the East India Company to attempt to conduct a Government by its own officers, in the name of the King, without his consent. If, therefore, the Honorable Court should determine to propose the second project, and the King should refuse to accept the terms offered, I should recommend the East India Company to exercise that power which I believe is, in strictness, vested in them, in consequence of the violation of the Treaty, and to remove the King and his heirs for ever from the Throne, of which he has proved himself so unworthy an occupant, and from the title which he has so entirely disgraced. I do not think it likely that the King will be so unwise as to refuse submission, when he is aware of the consequences to which his refusal will subject him; but, should he do so, he will be the cause, and the only cause, of his own misfortune and disgrace.

B. PEACOCK.

No. 3.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

November 21, 1855. (No. 33.)

1. IN a letter in the Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, July 3, No. 4 of 1855, the Governor-General transmits to us a report from Major-General Outram, Officiating Resident at Lucknow, on the condition of Oude, states the result of his own deliberations on the subject, and proposes for our sanction the measures which he is of opinion that the deplorable state of that misgoverned country renders it imperative on the British Government, without further delay, to adopt.

2. The letter from the President in Council, dated the 22nd of August, No. 50 of 1855, transmits to us the Minutes which the other members of your Government have recorded on the subject; agreeing with the Governor-General in regarding the evils of Oude as incurable by any other means than the permanent assumption by the British Government of the entire administration of that country; and agreeing with him in asserting the right, and duty, of applying that ultimate remedy; but differing, to a certain extent, from his Lordship in the mode which they would adopt of removing the obstacles to that necessary consummation.

3. In communicating to you our sentiments on the important question which the Governor-General has referred for our consideration, it is unnecessary for us to advert, in any but the briefest terms, to the character of the Oude Administration, either at the present or at former periods, or to dwell on the spectacle of anarchy and misrule which that country has long exhibited. Our records and our correspondence, for many years past, contain such numerous recognitions, and such overwhelming evidence, of this melancholy state of things, as would render it superfluous to enter into further particulars, even if the Governor-General had not, in his Minute, presented a full and faithful summary of the facts which, as they were successively brought to our notice, we have so often had occasion to deplore. The doubt which is raised by a survey of those facts is not whether it is now incumbent on us to free ourselves from the responsibility of upholding such a Government, but whether we have been excusable in not fulfilling that duty at an earlier period.

4. In considering the manner in which our obligations towards Oude, in the present condition of that country, may best be fulfilled, we agree with the Governor-General in rejecting as ineffectual any plan of interference grounded on the provisions of existing Treaties. By those Treaties, the King of Oude is bound, in general terms, to govern according to the advice of the Resident, and specially to introduce into his territory

"His Excellency engages that he will establish in his reserved dominions such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants."

a reformed system of administration. But it is also provided that this reformed system shall be carried into effect by his own officers; and, throughout the period of more than half a century, during which the Treaties have existed, this one provision has frustrated all the efforts which have been made to induce the Sovereigns of Oude to fulfil their obligations to the British Government, and to their own subjects,—efforts in support of which all means have been exhausted, except actual coercion, or the announcement that our connection with the Oude Government is dissolved.

5. But the violation, to so flagrant an excess, by a succession of Sovereigns, through so long a period (with a few brief intermissions), of the most important conditions of the Subsidiary Treaty, unquestionably releases us from the obligations towards those Sovereigns which that Treaty laid on us. Having failed to govern in conformity with the repeated requisitions made under the Treaty, the King of Oude has forfeited his right to the protection which it promises, and is no longer entitled to the irresistible support of our arms in maintaining his authority over subjects towards whom he so ill fulfils the duties of a ruler.

6. The Governor-General accordingly proposes that your Government should notify to the King of Oude that the Treaty of 1801, and all the other Treaties between his predecessors and the British Power, are at an end; that the political relations between the two Governments have ceased to exist; that, if he wishes for their renewal, it can only be on a completely altered footing; and that, unless he shall consent to a new Treaty, making over in perpetuity to the British Government the entire administration of his territory, he will no longer be considered as under British protection, and the Resident and the troops will be withdrawn.

7. The Governor-General appears to have made this proposal under the fullest conviction that the King will be so conscious of inability to carry on the government without the support of the British Power, as to accede unreservedly to whatever conditions it may be thought right to require of him. The contingency, however, of his availing himself of the alternative offered to him, must be admitted as at least a possibility; and the consequences of such an event would be so serious, that the other members of your Government unanimously deprecate his being allowed the choice. They do so on the ground that, by leaving the country to an anarchy still worse than that which now exists, the most terrible evils would, at least temporarily, be brought on the people of Oude, whose benefit is the sole motive, as well as the sole justification, of the proposed measure; and on the further ground (especially insisted on by Major-General Low) that we are, by special engagements, bound to protect the lives and property of a considerable number of individuals resident in Oude, and that the fulfilment of that obligation would be impracticable if the Resident and the subsidiary force were withdrawn from the country.

8. If, indeed, the measure which would incur those risks were the only one by which we could fulfil the obligation which we have contracted, of securing to the people of Oude a good Government; if, without the King's consent, we were not warranted in doing more than breaking off our connection with Oude, and had no right to attempt to procure his consent by any more direct means than the withdrawal of our protection, we should then have no option but to risk the consequences which that withdrawal might involve; for we fully concur in the unanimous opinion of your Government that to leave things as they are, or to attempt any mere palliatives (which would, we believe, fail of any good effect, and the failure of which would involve us in still further discredit), would be equally objectionable.

9. This limited view, however, of our right of interference in the internal government of Oude is contended against by the four members of Council.

10. Mr. Dorin affirms "the right of the Government of India, as Paramount Power, to adopt its own system of government, in respect to any portion of the Indian Empire that is hopelessly ground to the dust by the oppression of its native rulers." He proposes that, acting on this as

an avowed principle, "the King should be required to abdicate the sovereign power he has abused (on condition, however, of ample personal provision for himself and his family), and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown."

11. Mr. Grant contends that the present dynasty of Oude are not, and never have been, independent Sovereigns; that they were made for the first time, even nominally, Sovereigns, at a recent period, by ourselves; that, from the commencement of their power until the extinction of the Mogul Empire, they were mere Soobahdars, or Viceroy of the Emperor, and never disputed his right to remove them at pleasure; that the British Government has succeeded to the position and rights of the Mogul Emperor, both generally, and especially in relation to the Soobahdars of Oude; that the reigning family have never called in question our absolute power over them; that this power was asserted in the most positive manner by Lord Wellesley; that the Vizier, Saadut Alee, was compelled by Lord Wellesley to sign the Treaty of 1801, by the threat that, if he refused to do so, he and his family would be removed from power, and his whole territory annexed to the British Possessions; that many important acts of the British Government, during the period which has since elapsed, were justifiable only on the supposition of our having the right to adopt this extreme measure, in particular the threat of actually adopting it, which Lord William Bentinck held out to King Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, and our armed interference to remove an actual possessor of the Musnud (Vizier Alee), and to exclude a pretender to it (Moonah Jan), on the ground of their not being the rightful heirs.

12. Major-General Low expresses his general agreement in the conclusions of Mr. Grant, and he records the following testimony, which is entitled to peculiar weight on account of his long experience as Resident in Oude: "I beg to declare it to be my deliberate opinion that the disorders of Oude are of such long standing, and are so deeply rooted, and the corruption of the Native Government officers, from the Prime Minister down to the meanest Chuprassie, is so general and so inveterate, that there is now no other efficient remedy available for effecting and maintaining a just Government over the people of Oude, than that of placing the whole of its territory, exclusively, and permanently, under the direct management of the East India Company."

13. Lastly, Mr. Peacock maintains that, even on the ground of the Treaty of 1801, we have a right to adopt the measure, on the necessity of which all Authorities are unanimous, since, by the principles of international law laid down by the most authoritative writers, the infringement of a Treaty by one party entitles the other to do more than declare the Treaty no longer binding on itself. It may, at its discretion, treat the infringement as a *casus belli*, for the purpose of compelling the delinquent party to fulfil the obligations of the Treaty, and not only this, but to provide effectual security for their future fulfilment; and, in the present case, it is the unanimous opinion of your Government, in which we fully agree, that nothing less than the transfer to us of all the powers of Government would constitute such security.

14. Of the three modes of proceeding which are thus placed before us for our choice, the two last, those of Mr. Peacock and of the three other members of Council, are of an authoritative character. The plan of the Governor-General includes the King himself as a consenting party to the measure; and, inasmuch as it is intended to show more tenderness to the feelings of a family who, whatever may have been their offences towards their own subjects, have not been unfaithful to the British Government, his Lordship's plan has so far an advantage over the two others. The practical considerations which militate against it have been already stated. If the King should refuse his consent to the Treaty offered for his acceptance, the people of Oude would be, at least temporarily, exposed to a state of still worse anarchy than at present, while it would be extremely difficult for us to fulfil our numerous pledges of protection to individuals and families in Oude. These consequences would be so serious that any considerable risk of their being actually incurred would outweigh the strong desire we entertain to carry into effect the measures necessary for

the good government of Oude, in the manner least painful to the feelings of the reigning dynasty.

15. Your Government, in communication with the Officiating Resident, Major-General Outram, is in a condition to judge, and perhaps to ascertain, whether the prospect of your declaring the Treaties cancelled, and our connection with the Oude Government at an end, would be so alarming to the King as to render his acceptance of the Treaty proposed to be tendered to him a matter of virtual certainty. Unless such be the conviction of the Governor-General, the alternative should not be offered to the King; and, in that event, without expressing any opinion on the principles laid down by the several members of Council, we are fully prepared to take the responsibility of authorising, and enjoining, the only other course by which our duties to the People of Oude can be fulfilled, that of assuming authoritatively the powers necessary for the permanent establishment of good government throughout the country, leaving all questions of detail to the wisdom of the Governor-General, in conjunction with the other members of your Government.

16. If, on the other hand, the Governor-General should feel warranted in carrying out his first suggestion, and proposing a new Treaty to the King, the conditions of that Treaty remain to be considered.

17. We entirely participate in the opinion that the provision for the reigning family should be very liberal. But we do not think it necessary that the permanent provision for the King's descendants should be of so large an amount as we should be willing to concede to the present King for his own life, in consideration of the habits of expense which have grown out of the station he occupies, and of the feelings natural to his altered position.

18. We are of opinion that the King and his Successors should retain full jurisdiction (except as regards the punishment of death), not only, as proposed by the Governor-General, within the precincts of the palace, but also, as recommended by Major-General Low, within the extent of the Dil Khosha and Beeheepore Parks. Major-General Low regards this concession as essential to the comfort and enjoyment of the family, and, "as there are distinct boundaries to these domains," he feels "sure that no serious inconvenience could arise" from leaving them under the King's exclusive jurisdiction.

19. It is on every account to be desired that the great measure which we have authorised should be carried into effect under the auspices of the nobleman who has so long, and with such eminent ability and success, administered the affairs of the British Empire in India—who has bestowed such attentive and earnest consideration on this particular subject—and whose acts may carry a weight of authority which might, perhaps, not in the same degree attach to the first proceedings of a new administration. Entertaining full reliance on the ability and judgment of the Marquis of Dalhousie, with the suggestions of the other members of your Government before him, we abstain from fettering his Lordship's discretion by any further instructions; and feel assured that, whichever mode of attaining the indispensable result may be resolved on, the change will be carried into effect in the manner best calculated to avert collisions of any kind, and with every proper and humane consideration to all persons whose feelings have a just claim to be consulted.

We are, &c.

E. MACNAGHTEN.

W. H. SYKES.

&c. &c. &c.

No. 4.

The Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

February 22, 1856. (No. 23.)

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honourable Court's despatch, No. 33, dated the 21st of November last, conveying instructions for the assumption of the Government of Oude.

2. We beg to transmit for your information copies of the papers enumerated in the accompanying Abstract of Contents, and to refer your Honorable Court to the Minutes recorded by us, and to the instructions we have issued to Major-General J. Outram to carry out the measures proposed for the administration of the affairs of Oude.

We have, &c.

DALHOUSIE.
GEORGE ANSON.
J. DORIN.
J. LOW.
J. P. GRANT.
B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Minute by the Governor-General; concurred in by the other Members of Council.

January 15, 1856.

1. IT is necessary that instructions should be prepared for the guidance of the Resident at Lucknow, in his management of the negotiations which are about to be entrusted to him.

Instructions for the Resident at Lucknow, in regard to the Draft Treaty.

2. The Resident should be informed that his Report on the state of Oude, dated the 15th of March last, was transmitted to the Court of Directors, together with Minutes recorded by the Governor-General and by the Members of the Supreme Council.

3. The Honorable Court, having considered the several documents above mentioned, addressed to the Governor-General in Council a dispatch dated the 21st of November, which was received by the last English mail. A copy of that dispatch is annexed for the information of the Resident.

4. The Governor-General in Council having thereupon resolved to proceed at once to the establishment of the new policy which he had proposed, and to carry into effect the instructions of the Honorable Court for the assumption of the Government of Oude, has issued orders for the assembling of such a military force at Cawnpore as, added to the troops cantoned at that station, and to those already in Oude, is considered sufficient to meet every contingency which could arise at present.

5. It is expected that the additional troops will all be assembled at Cawnpore before the end of the present month.

6. The Resident will communicate to the Major-General commanding the division at Cawnpore the force which, under various circumstances, he may require that officer to dispatch to Lucknow, and the Major-General will be directed to comply with the requisitions of the Resident accordingly.

7. The troops, on entering Oude, will remain under the divisional command of Major-General Penny, but will constitute a distinct field-force under the immediate command of Colonel Wheler as Brigadier, who (as well as Brigadier Spens) will obey any orders which he may receive direct from the Resident. If, however, hostilities should appear imminent, it will become essentially necessary that the political and military authority should be placed in one hand. In such case, and on the declaration of the Resident that the necessity has arisen, the principal military authority and control over all the troops within the territory of Oude will be vested in the Resident at Lucknow, Major-General Outram, C.B.

8. As soon as the Resident shall be satisfied with the completeness of the military arrangements, and with the proximity of the troops which he may think necessary, he will proceed to enter into formal communications with the Court of Lucknow, for the purposes which are mentioned in the dispatch of the Honorable Court.

9. In order that the King may not be taken by surprise, and that the unwelcome communication he is to receive may not appear to be made to him unnecessarily abrupt, the Resident will previously require the attendance of the Minister, Alee Nukkee Khan, and will make known to him the intentions of the Government of India regarding the Kingdom of Oude.

He will point out to the Minister that, as the resolution of the British Government to assume forthwith the administration of Oude, in one form or other, has been finally taken, and is inflexible, it is for the interest of the King, his master, that the transfer of the powers of administration should be made by means of an amicable agreement, whereby large and liberal consideration will be secured to His Majesty, to his successors, and to his family. He will call upon the Minister to give his best aid to the negotiation of such a Treaty accordingly; and he will explicitly state that the degree of favor and consideration with which the Minister will be regarded by the British Government, will depend on his giving his hearty aid to the conclusion of a new Treaty, and on his affording subsequently all the information and assistance whereby he can facilitate the administration of the affairs of Oude by the officers who shall be appointed by the British Government for that purpose.

10. When the Resident shall have communicated with the Minister Alee Nukkee Khan, he will request an audience of the King, in order to inform His Majesty that the time has now come when the systematic violation of the Treaty of 1801 by every successive Ruler of Oude, from the date of its signature to the present day, has rendered it the imperative duty of the British Government to declare the Treaty null and void, and to proceed either to form new engagements with the King of Oude, or to assume to itself the administration of his territories.

The Resident will deliver to the King the letter which the Governor-General has addressed to His Majesty.

When His Majesty shall have perused the letter, the Resident will lay before him the Draft Treaty which is annexed to these instructions, and will invite the King to affix his signature thereto.

The Resident will afford to the King full and patient explanation of the reasons by which the British Government has been determined to take the decided step which has now become necessary, and which alone can be effectual for relieving the people of Oude from the oppression and misgovernment under which they have suffered so long.

He will impress upon the King the wisdom of submitting himself to inevitable necessity; and he will urge upon His Majesty's attention the advantages His Majesty will derive from giving his ready assent to an instrument which, while it transfers to the British Government the powers of administration, secures to His Majesty, and to his heirs, the royal title, and makes ample and rich provision for the honor and dignity of the King, and for the maintenance of His Majesty's family.

11. If these considerations should, unfortunately, fail to induce the King to sign the Treaty at once, the Resident will give the King to understand, in firm but respectful language, that the resolution of the British Government is fixed, and that, if the King shall continue to refuse to sign the Treaty, the Resident, by the directions of the Governor-General in Council, must proceed forthwith to assume the administration of Oude, and to extend the authority of the British Government over the whole of that territory. In such case, the King will be left without any security, either for the continuance of his title, or for the payment of a stipend; and he will be wholly dependent upon the Governor-General in Council for such consideration as his Lordship in Council may think fit to show him.

12. The Resident will afford to the King, if His Majesty should desire it, three days, for consideration and for conference with his advisers.

13. He will, at the same time, reject every proposal which may be made on the part of the King or his advisers for addressing a letter to the Governor-General, or for awaiting the arrival of Lord Canning, or for any other expedient to which the King or his Minister may have recourse, in order to gain time and defer a final conclusion. In reply to all such proposals, the Resident will inform the King that, in anticipation of them, the Governor-General in Council has instructed him to state, that the resolution of the Government of India is irrevocably taken; that the assumption of the administration of Oude has been ordered by the Court of Directors, with the assent of Her Majesty's Ministers, of whom Lord Canning was one; that, moreover, the Governor-General in Council has received their directions to carry this policy into effect before his own departure from India; and that, consequently, no further letters will be received by the Governor-General, nor any delay permitted beyond that of three days, as before mentioned, which the Resident has been authorised to concede to the King.

14. If the objection of the King to sign the Treaty should be founded on the amount of stipend which is proposed for himself, and which is fixed at fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum, the Resident is authorised to grant eighteen lakhs of rupees to the King for his life (including three lakhs for guards), rather than lose the Treaty which we desire to obtain.

Adverting to the very large annual revenue which this sum of eighteen lakhs, added to the provision which is to be made for the collateral members of the family, would give to the King and his relations, the Governor-General in Council could not consider himself justified in consenting to the alienation of a larger amount of the annual revenue of Oude, even for the purpose of obtaining a transfer of the powers of Government by means of a mutual agreement between the authorities of the two States.

15. In Article IV, certain words which specify the palaces and parks within which the King shall have jurisdiction, are placed in brackets. The Resident will use his discretion in inserting the name of such palace at Lucknow, and such two parks as the King may prefer.

With respect to the other Articles of the Draft Treaty, the Resident will be at liberty to make such verbal alterations as may be found necessary, provided they do not affect the tenor and clear intention of the Articles as they stand.

16. It is very probable that the King, in the course of the discussions which will take place with the Resident, may refer to the Treaty negotiated with his predecessor in the year 1837.

The Resident is aware that that Treaty was not continued in force, having been annulled by the Court of Directors so soon as it was received in England. The Resident is further aware that, although the King of Oude was informed, at that time, that certain provisions of the Treaty of 1837, respecting an increased military force, would not be carried into effect, the entire abrogation of the Treaty by the Court of Directors was never communicated to His Majesty.

The effect of this reserve and want of full communication is felt to be embarrassing to-day. It is the more embarrassing that the cancelled instrument was still included in a volume of Treaties which was published in 1845 by the authority of Government. There is no better way of encountering this difficulty than by meeting it full in the face.

17. If the King should allude to the Treaty of 1837, and should ask why, if further measures are necessary in relation to the administration of Oude, the large powers which are given to the British Government by the said Treaty should not now be put in force, His Majesty must be informed that the Treaty has had no existence since it was communicated to the Court of Directors, by whom it was wholly annulled. His Majesty will be reminded that the Court of Lucknow was informed at the time, that certain Articles of the Treaty of 1837, by which the payment of an additional military force was imposed upon the King, were to be set aside. It must be presumed that it was not thought necessary at that time to make any communication to His Majesty regarding those Articles of the Treaty which were not of immediate operation; and that a subsequent

communication was inadvertently neglected. The Resident will be at liberty to state that the Governor-General in Council regrets that any such neglect should have taken place, even inadvertently.

The Resident may, at the same time, observe that the absence of a final communication to the Court of Lucknow regarding the annulment of the Treaty of 1837 by the Government of that day, has not been productive of any detriment whatever to His Majesty's interests, either then, or at any later period.

18. Should His Majesty observe that, although the Treaty of 1837 was annulled, and is no longer in existence, a similar measure, less stringent than that which is now proposed, might be adopted on the present occasion, His Majesty should be requested to observe that the measure to which he refers was at once rejected by the Supreme Authorities in England; and that all subsequent experience has shown that the remedy which the Treaty of 1837 supplied would be wholly inadequate to remove the evils and abuses which have long marked the condition of Oude.

19. It is natural to expect that dislike will be felt, and that opposition will be made, to the intended transfer of the Government of Oude, by officers, nobles, and others at the Court of Lucknow, whose personal interests, consideration, and official position are likely to be affected by the change. It must obviously be our policy to conciliate all such opposition. The Resident should, therefore, be authorised to use his discretion in giving such assurances, and holding out such advantages, as (without imposing any undue burden upon the State) will tend to reconcile the minds of influential persons in Oude to the intended transfer of the powers of Government.

20. If, at the expiration of the three days allowed for consideration, the King shall sign the Draft Treaty, the Resident will at once transmit it by express for the ratification of the Governor-General in Council.

21. Without waiting for the return of the ratified Treaty, the Resident will promulgate the Proclamation, of which a copy is annexed marked A.

22. The Resident will at the same time obtain from the King, and promulgate, a Proclamation, announcing His Majesty's concurrence in the Treaty, and directing all Amils and other officers, and the whole body of his subjects, to render implicit obedience to the officers of the British Government, to which His Majesty has transferred the civil and military administration of the Kingdom of Oude.

23. If, in spite of every exertion on the part of the Resident, the King should refuse to sign the Treaty, the Resident will promulgate the Proclamation marked B, and will proceed forthwith to take those measures which may seem to him necessary for establishing the authority of the British Government in every part of the Oude territories.

It is impossible for the Government to furnish the Resident with detailed instructions to meet every contingency of the case which is last supposed. The Governor-General in Council reposes perfect confidence in the capacity and judgment which Major-General Outram will exercise in the circumstances in which he may be placed.

24. In either case, whether the King shall sign, or shall refuse to sign, the Treaty, the Resident, simultaneously with the issue of the Proclamation, will call to Lucknow the several officers who have been selected to carry on the new administration, and of whom a list is annexed.

25. Instructions for the guidance of the Resident in carrying into effect the details of that administration will be conveyed to him in a separate letter.

DALHOUSIE.
J. DORIN.
J. LOW.
J. P. GRANT.
B. PEACOCK.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

Fort William, January 23, 1856.

WITH reference to the dispatches noted in the margin, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you that your report on the state of Oude, dated the 15th of March last, was transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, together with Minutes recorded by the Governor-General and by the Members of the Supreme Council.

To Officiating Resident, Nov. 24, 1854.
 From Officiating Resident, Feb. 6, 1855.
 From Officiating Resident, Feb. 14, 1855.
 From Officiating Resident, March 15, 1855.
 To Officiating Resident, June 30, 1855.

2. The Honorable Court, having considered the several documents above mentioned, addressed to the Governor-General in Council a dispatch dated the 21st of November last, which was received by the last English mail: a copy of that despatch is annexed for your information.

3. The Governor-General in Council having thereupon resolved to proceed at once to the establishment of the new policy which he had proposed, and to carry into effect the instructions of the Honorable Court for the assumption of the Government of Oude, has issued orders for the assembling of such a military force at Cawnpore as, added to the troops cantoned at that station, and to those already in Oude, is considered sufficient to meet every contingency which could arise at present.

4. It is expected that the additional troops will all be assembled at Cawnpore before the end of the present month.

5. You will communicate, to the Major-General commanding the division at Cawnpore, the force which, under various circumstances, you may require him to dispatch to Lucknow, and the Major-General will be directed to comply with your requisitions accordingly.

6. The troops, on entering Oude, will remain under the divisional command of Major-General Penny, but will constitute a distinct field force under the immediate command of Colonel Wheler, as Brigadier, who (as well as Brigadier Spens) will obey any orders which he may receive direct from you. If, however, hostilities should appear imminent, it will become essential that the political and military authority should be placed in one hand. In such case, and on your declaration that the necessity has arisen, the principal military authority and control over all the troops within the territory of Oude will be vested in you.

7. As soon as you are satisfied with the completeness of the military arrangements, and with the proximity of the troops which you may think necessary, you will proceed to enter into formal communications with the Court of Lucknow, for the purposes which are mentioned in the dispatch of the Honorable Court.

8. In order that the King may not be taken by surprise, and that the unwelcome communication he is to receive may not appear to be made to him in a manner unnecessarily abrupt, you will previously require the attendance of the Minister, Alee Nukkee Khan, and will make known to him the intentions of the Government of India regarding the Kingdom of Oude.

You will point out to the Minister that, as the resolution of the British Government to assume forthwith the administration of Oude, in one form or other, has been finally taken, and is inflexible, it is for the interest of the King, his Master, that the transfer of the powers of administration should be made by means of an amicable agreement, whereby large and liberal consideration will be secured to His Majesty, to his successors, and to his family. You will call upon the Minister to give his best aid to the negotiation of such a Treaty accordingly, and you will explicitly state that the degree of favour and consideration with which he will be regarded by the British Government will depend on his giving his hearty aid to the conclusion of a new Treaty, and on his affording, subsequently, all the information and assistance whereby he can facilitate the administration of the affairs of Oude by the officers who shall be appointed by the British Government for that purpose.

9. When you shall have communicated with the Minister, Alee Nukkee Khan, you will request an audience of the King, in order to inform His Majesty that the time has now come when the systematic violation of the Treaty of 1801, by every successive Ruler of Oude, from the date of its signature to the present day, has rendered it the imperative duty of the British Government to declare the Treaty null and void, and to proceed either to form new engagements with the King of Oude, or to assume to itself the administration of his territories.

You will deliver to the King the letter which the Governor-General has addressed to His Majesty, and accompanies this dispatch.

When His Majesty shall have perused the letter, you will lay before him the Draft Treaty which is annexed to these instructions, and will invite the King to affix his signature thereto.

You will afford to the King full and patient explanation of the reasons by which the British Government has been determined to take the decided step which has now become necessary, and which alone can be effectual, for relieving the people of Oude from the oppression and misgovernment under which they have suffered so long.

10. You will impress upon the King the wisdom of submitting himself to inevitable necessity, and you will urge upon His Majesty's attention the advantages His Majesty will derive from giving his ready assent to an instrument which, while it transfers to the British Government the powers of administration, secures to His Majesty, and to his heirs, the Royal title, and makes ample and rich provision for the honor and dignity of the King, and for the maintenance of His Majesty's family.

11. If these considerations should, unfortunately, fail to induce the King to sign the Treaty at once, you will give the King to understand, in firm but respectful language, that the resolution of the British Government is fixed, and that, if the King shall continue to refuse to sign the Treaty, you, by the directions of the Governor-General in Council, must proceed forthwith to assume the Administration of Oude, and to extend the authority of the British Government over the whole of that territory. In such case, the King will be left without any security, either for the continuance of his title, or for the payment of a stipend; and he will be wholly dependent upon the Governor-General in Council for such consideration as his Lordship in Council may think fit to show him.

12. You will afford to the King, if His Majesty should desire it, three days, for consideration, and for conference with his advisers.

13. You will, at the same time, reject every proposal which may be made, on the part of the King or his advisers, for addressing a letter to the Governor-General, or for awaiting the arrival of Lord Canning, or for any other expedient to which the King or his Minister may have recourse, in order to gain time and defer a final conclusion. In reply to all such proposals you will inform the King that, in anticipation of them, the Governor-General in Council has instructed you to state, that the resolution of the Government of India is irrevocably taken; that the assumption of the Administration of Oude has been ordered by the Court of Directors, with the assent of Her Majesty's Ministers, of whom Lord Canning was one; that, moreover, the Governor-General in Council has received their directions to carry this policy into effect before his own departure from India; and that, consequently, no further letters will be received by the Governor-General, nor any delay permitted beyond that of three days, as before mentioned, which you have been authorised to concede to the King.

14. If the objection of the King to sign the Treaty should be founded on the amount of stipend which is proposed for himself, and which is fixed at fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum, you are authorised to grant eighteen lakhs of rupees to the King for his life (including three lakhs for guards), rather than lose the Treaty which the Government desire to obtain.

Adverting to the very large annual revenue which this sum of eighteen lakhs, added to the provision which is to be made for the collateral members of the family, would give the King and his relations, the Governor-General in Council could not consider himself justified in consenting to the alienation of a larger amount of the annual revenue of Oude, even for the

purpose of obtaining a transfer of the powers of Government by means of a mutual agreement between the authorities of the two States.

15. In the fourth Article, certain words which specify the palaces and parks within which the King shall have jurisdiction, are placed in brackets. You will use your discretion in inserting the name of such palace at Lucknow, and such two parks, as the King may prefer. With respect to the other Articles of the Draft Treaty, you will be at liberty to make such verbal alterations as may be found necessary, provided they do not affect the tenor and clear intention of the Articles as they stand.

16. It is very probable that the King, in the course of the discussions which will take place with you, may refer to the Treaty negotiated with his predecessor in the year 1837.

You are aware that that Treaty was not continued in force, having been annulled by the Court of Directors, so soon as it was received in England. You are further aware that, although the King of Oude was informed, at that time, that certain provisions of the Treaty of 1837, respecting an increased military force, would not be carried into effect, the entire abrogation of the Treaty by the Court of Directors was never communicated to His Majesty.

The effect of this reserve and want of full communication is felt to be embarrassing to-day. It is the more embarrassing that the cancelled instrument was still included in a volume of Treaties which was published in 1845 by the authority of Government. There is no better way of encountering this difficulty than by meeting it full in the face.

17. If the King should allude to the Treaty of 1837, and should ask why, if further measures are necessary in relation to the Administration of Oude, the large powers which are given to the British Government by the said Treaty should not now be put in force, His Majesty must be informed that the Treaty has had no existence since it was communicated to the Court of Directors, by whom it was wholly annulled. His Majesty will be reminded that the Court of Lucknow was informed, at the time, that certain Articles of the Treaty of 1837, by which the payment of an additional military force was imposed upon the King, were to be set aside. It must be presumed that it was not thought necessary, at that time, to make any communication to His Majesty regarding those Articles of the Treaty which were not of immediate operation, and that a subsequent communication was inadvertently neglected. You will be at liberty to state that the Governor-General in Council regrets that any such neglect should have taken place, even inadvertently. You will, at the same time, observe that the absence of a final communication to the Court of Lucknow, regarding the annulment of the Treaty of 1837, by the Government of that day, has not been productive of any detriment whatever to His Majesty's interests, either then, or at any later period.

18. Should His Majesty observe that, although the Treaty of 1837 was annulled and is no longer in existence, a similar measure, less stringent than that which is now proposed, might be adopted on the present occasion, His Majesty should be requested to observe that the measure to which he refers was at once rejected by the Supreme Authorities in England, and that all subsequent experience has shown that the remedy which the Treaty of 1837 supplied would be wholly inadequate to remove the evils and abuses which have long marked the condition of Oude.

19. It is natural to expect that dislike will be felt, and that opposition will be made, to the intended transfer of the Government of Oude, by officers, nobles, and others at the Court of Lucknow, whose personal interests, consideration, and official position are likely to be affected by the change. It must obviously be our policy to conciliate all such opposition. The Governor-General in Council requests, therefore, that you will use your discretion in giving such assurances, and holding out such advantages, as (without imposing any undue burden upon the State) will tend to reconcile the minds of influential persons in Oude to the intended transfer of the powers of Government.

20. If, at the expiration of the three days allowed for consideration, the King shall sign the Draft Treaty, you will at once transmit it, by express, for the ratification of the Governor-General in Council.

21. Without waiting for the return of the ratified Treaty, you will promulgate the Proclamation of which a copy is annexed, marked A.

22. You will, at the same time, obtain from the King, and promulgate, a Proclamation, announcing His Majesty's concurrence in the Treaty, and directing all Amils and other officers, and the whole body of his subjects, to render implicit obedience to the officers of the British Government, to which His Majesty has transferred the civil and military administration of the Kingdom of Oude.

23. If, in spite of every exertion on your part, the King should refuse to sign the Treaty, you will promulgate the Proclamation marked B; and will proceed forthwith to take those measures which may seem to you necessary for establishing the authority of the British Government in every part of the Oude territories. It is impossible for the Government to furnish you with detailed instructions to meet every contingency of the case which is last supposed. The Governor-General in Council reposes perfect confidence in the capacity and judgment which you will exercise in the circumstances in which you may be placed.

24. In either case, whether the King shall sign, or shall refuse to sign, the Treaty, you will, simultaneously with the issue of the Proclamation, call to Lucknow the several officers who have been selected to carry on the new administration, and of whom a list is annexed.

25. Instructions for your guidance in carrying into effect the details of that administration will be conveyed to you in a separate letter.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

The Governor-General of India to the King of Oude.

After titles and compliments.

IT has been my anxious and earnest desire, ever since I assumed the government of India, to uphold the honor and dignity of your Majesty's exalted station, to see the country, over which you rule, prosperous and flourishing, and the people, who are your subjects, happy and contented, in the enjoyment of peace, and of all the blessings which flow from a wise, liberal, and beneficent administration. For eight years, I have watched with much solicitude the progress of affairs in your Majesty's kingdom, in the hope that the unceasing warnings and remonstrances addressed to your Majesty by my predecessors and by myself, and earnestly pressed upon your Majesty by the able and zealous officers who have held the office of Resident at your Court, might have the effect of awakening your Majesty to a sense of the duties and responsibilities of your Royal station, and of the solemn engagements imposed upon your Majesty's Government by the Treaty of 1801.

It has now become my most painful duty to inform your Majesty that the British Government, influenced by a regard for its reputation among the nations, and still more by the obligations which, many years ago, it took upon itself in relation to the people of Oude, can no longer lend its countenance and support to a Government whose existence is the fruitful source of misrule, oppression, and misery, to all who live under its control.

Nearly a century has passed since the connection, now existing, between the East India Company and the Government of Oude, was formed. During this period, from the time of the Nawab Vizier Shuja-ood-Dowlah to the present, a long line of your Majesty's ancestors has occupied the throne of Oude; and numerous Treaties have been, from time to time, concluded, having for their object the perpetuation of friendship and union between the State of Oude and the East India Company; the maintenance of the Viziers and Kings of Oude in the peaceful enjoyment of their exalted dignity; and the mutual advantage of the Contracting Powers. It cannot be necessary to remind your Majesty that, from an early period, the East India Company, actuated by a warm desire for the internal tranquillity and prosperity of the Oude dominions, took upon itself the arduous and anxious duty of defending them from all foreign and domestic enemies,

and of upholding the authority of the Ruler of Oude, whenever his power was wrongfully defied. By this engagement on the part of the East India Company, the Rulers of Oude were relieved from the necessity of maintaining, at heavy expense, an enormous army, to repel foreign invasion, and enforce internal tranquillity; a serious burthen upon the finances of the kingdom was thus withdrawn; a source of constant anxiety and care was thus removed; and the Rulers of Oude were left free to give their undivided attention to the gradual introduction of a "wise and benevolent administration, calculated to inspire the people with confidence in the security of life and of property, to protect the fruits of honest labour, and to establish order and submission to the just authority of the State on the solid foundations of gratitude for benefits received, and expectation of continual security."

These hopes and expectations, however, have been grievously disappointed. From the earliest period of the connection above referred to, the Government of Oude has been notorious for its abuse of power, for gross misrule, and for the oppression of its subjects; and successive Governors-General have felt it to be their duty to bring to the notice of the Rulers of Oude the disorders and evils which prevailed under the ruinous system of their administration, the impoverishment and desolation with which the kingdom was threatened, and the deplorable condition of misery and insecurity to which the people of Oude were reduced. If your Majesty will consult your own archives, they will show you that, so early as the year 1779 A.D., the Governor-General, Warren Hastings, found it necessary to tell the Vizier Asuf-ood-Dowlah, "that the disorder of his State and the dissipation of his revenues were the effects of his own conduct, which had failed, not so much from the casual effects of incapacity, as from the detestable choice which he had made of the Ministers of his power." Subsequently, Lord Cornwallis, after having resided for a brief period at Lucknow, and passed through the Oude dominions, was concerned to observe the growing defalcation of the finances, the continued depravity of the administration, and the desolated appearance of the country. And, in the year 1793, five years after the period of his visit, his Lordship addressed to the Vizier Asuf-ood-Dowlah a solemn letter of expostulation and advice, pointing out, in strong and emphatic language, the evils, abuses, and oppressions, which flowed from the vicious and inefficient system of his Highness's administration. His Lordship found that, after a period of five years, the evils which prevailed at the beginning of that time had increased; that the revenues were collected, without system, by force of arms; that the Amils were left to plunder uncontrolled; that the Ryots had no security from oppression, nor hope of redress for injustice and extortion exercised upon them. This remonstrance failed to have the effect, which was desired and intended, of prevailing upon the Nawab Vizier to establish the internal administration of his country upon principles calculated to promote the happiness of his subjects, and the permanency of his own authority.

The disorders and abuses of the administration continued in unabated force, and, at a very early period, attracted the attention of Lord Mornington. Shortly after that nobleman assumed the government of India, the Nawab Vizier, Saadut Alee Khan, finding it impossible, "owing to the adverse disposition, enmity, and disobedience of his people, added to the negligence of his Ministers," to conduct the affairs of his Government, either with ease to himself, or advantage to his subjects, intimated to the Governor-General his desire to abdicate the sovereign authority. The Governor-General, having observed the inveterate abuses which had long disgraced every branch of the Civil Government of Oude, perverted the administration of justice, impaired the sources of revenue, industry, and commerce, and destroyed the foundations of public prosperity and individual happiness, in the fertile, but declining, country of Oude,—and entirely concurring in the truth of his Excellency's voluntary declaration,—advised the Vizier to "vest the exclusive administration of the civil and military government of Oude and its dependencies in the hands of the East India Company," as the only effectual means of carrying on the administration "with ease to his Excellency, or with advantage to his subjects."

As your Majesty is aware, this declared intention of the Nawab Vizier Saadut Alee Khan to relinquish the government of his dominions, was never executed ; but, yielding at length to the frequent representations of the Governor-General respecting the continued operation of the evils and abuses actually existing in the civil and military administration of the Province of Oude, the misery of the lower classes of the people, absolutely excluded from the protection of the Government, and the utter insecurity of life and property in that province—"yielding to these representations," his Excellency the Nawab Vizier Saadut Alee Khan concluded the Treaty of November 1801 ; and to certain of the provisions of that Treaty I desire particularly to draw your Majesty's attention.

By the VIth Article of that Treaty, the Nawab Vizier engaged that he would "establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants ; and his Excellency," it was added, "will always advise with, and act in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of" the East India Company.

The British Government, upon its part, bound itself by the IIIrd Article of the Treaty, "to defend the territories which will remain to his Excellency the Vizier, against all foreign and domestic enemies ; provided always that it be in the power of the Company's Government to station the British troops in such parts of his Excellency's dominions as shall appear to the said Government most expedient."

The obligations thus imposed upon it, by the Treaty of 1801, have been observed by the Government of India for more than half a century, constantly, faithfully, and completely. Throughout the whole of that eventful period, the British Government has been engaged in constant wars with the most powerful native States of the East, and it has been more than once required even to repel invasion, coming in formidable aspect, and from the most distant points. But, in all that time, as your Majesty knows well, no foreign foe has ever set foot on the soil of Oude ; no great rebellion has ever threatened the stability of its throne. British troops have been ever kept in close proximity to the person of the King. Once, they have preserved the throne to its rightful Sovereign, against the treachery of his own nearest kindred. For many years, in former times, they were perpetually called upon to uphold the King's authority ; their aid, in later times, has never been withheld, whenever his power was wrongfully resisted or defied ; and, in very recent years, the Minister has found himself unable, without the service of the British troops, to control a rebellious chief within but sixteen miles of the capital.

Widely different has been the observance which the Treaty has received at the hands of successive rulers of Oude. The Nawab Vizier, by whom it was concluded, fulfilled indeed, and at once, the obligation whereby territory was ceded to the British Government ; but the other, and not less important, obligation, the stipulation, namely, whereby his Excellency bound the Sovereigns of Oude to conform ever to the counsels of the British Government, and to establish such a system of administration as should secure the lives and property of his subjects, and be conducive to their prosperity, has, from that day to this, been utterly, and *systematically*, set at nought. The misgovernment of the country continued unabated ; the landholders were exposed to the habitual extortions of the farmers of the revenue ; the farmers of the revenue were authorised to levy their demands by the most violent and oppressive means : there was no confidence in the integrity of the Government ; no security that the fruits of honest industry, whether commercial or agricultural, would be protected ; and no assurance whatever that the wrongs and grievances of the people would be, even tardily, redressed. Thus, no reform having been made, the Governor-General, in A.D. 1813, was compelled to remind his Excellency the Vizier that the British Government had a right, founded upon the basis of the Treaty, to propose such reforms in his internal government as it deemed essential ; and that his Excellency was held, by the same Treaty, under an obligation to follow such advice. His Excellency was assured that

no lapse of time—no change of circumstances—would ever induce the British Government to relinquish a measure which it considered essential to the happiness and prosperity of Oude, the care and reputation of the Nawab, and the best interests of both States. His Excellency was also warned that, if he persisted in his refusal to introduce the required reforms, he would violate an express stipulation of the Treaty.

The Nawab Saadut Alee Khan died without effecting any of those improvements in the administration of his kingdom which had been so long, so frequently, and so urgently, pressed upon him and his predecessors; and, in the reign of his successor, Ghazee-ood-deen Hyder, no amelioration of the State of Oude was obtained by the representations and remonstrances of the British Government. At length, in 1826, owing to the inability of the Government of Oude to control its refractory Zemindars, or to suppress the gangs of armed robbers who haunted the country, and made frequent and desperate inroads into British territory, the Governor-General held an interview with the Ruler of Oude, now raised to the kingly rank, in the hope of inducing him to amend the administration of his country. But, in the following year, His Majesty deceased, leaving every vicious feature of his government unamended, every extortionate and oppressive practice of his administration in unmitigated force, and every wrong and injustice exercised upon his people unredressed.

The Government of India, however, was no longer able to conceal from itself the fact that the countenance and support which, by its own observance of the Treaty of 1801, it had long given to the Government of Oude, had inflicted, and was still inflicting, unnumbered evils on the people of that province; and, in 1831, the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, informed His Majesty Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, in person, and subsequently communicated to him in writing, that, in the event of improvement and reformation not being effected by His Majesty's officers, the settlement of the country would need to be made by British officers. But, notwithstanding this explicit declaration, on the part of the British Government, of an intention to assume the management of the Province of Oude, and notwithstanding the warning held out to His Majesty in the consequences of similar misrule in Bengal, Benares, Arcot, and Tanjore, misgovernment, approaching almost to anarchy, marked the reign of His Majesty Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder, and nothing was done to relieve the oppressed condition of the people of Oude. From the time of the King Nusseer-ood-deen Hyder's death, in 1837, until the period of your Majesty's accession, three Kings successively sat upon the throne of Oude, but the state of the kingdom in 1847 was no better than it had been at any previous period, in spite of the earnest advice and solemn warnings repeatedly offered to the King, and urged by all the authority of the Supreme Government.

Towards the end of that year (1847), as your Majesty will doubtless remember, the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, sought an interview with your Majesty at the capital, for the purpose of personally representing to your Majesty the evils produced in Oude by long-existing misrule; and with the intention of urging upon your Majesty the necessity of no longer delaying to remedy the manifold abuses from which your people suffered, and by which your Royal authority had already been placed in jeopardy. It cannot be necessary for me to recall to your Majesty's recollection all the particulars of that interview. It will be sufficient to remind you that, after reciting the relations which existed between the British Government and that of Oude, and the obligations by which the rulers of each kingdom were mutually bound, the Governor-General pointed out to your Majesty that, "if the Governor-General permits the continuance of any flagrant system of misgovernment which, by Treaty, he is empowered to correct, he becomes the participator in abuses which it is his duty to repress; and, in this case, no Ruler of Oude can expect the Governor-General to incur a responsibility so repugnant to the principles of the British Government, and so odious to the feelings of the British people." Your Majesty was, at the same time, reminded that, many years before, in 1831, the Governor-General,

Lord William Bentinck, had informed the reigning Sovereign that, if the warning he then gave was disregarded by His Majesty, it was his (the Governor-General's) intention to submit to the Home Authorities his advice, that the British Government should assume the direct management of the Oude dominions. The Governor-General then proceeded to state that these warnings had been wholly disregarded. He dwelt upon the notorious existence of extensive misrule in various departments of the State, and denounced the "cruel oppression" which prevailed throughout your Majesty's dominions. Having impressed upon your Majesty the great importance of making salutary and decisive changes in the administration of the Government, having further advised your Majesty that delay in the reformation of abuses would "force the British Government to interfere, by assuming the Government of Oude," and having fixed a period of two years, as affording sufficient space and opportunity for the introduction of an amended system of government, the Governor-General communicated to your Majesty this solemn and final warning :

"If your Majesty cordially enters into this plan, you may have the satisfaction, within the period specified of two years, of checking, and eradicating, the worst abuses, and, at the same time, of maintaining your own sovereignty, and the native institutions of your kingdom, unimpaired. If you do not, or if your Majesty, by taking a vacillating course, shall fail, by refusing my advice, you are aware of the other alternative, and the consequences. It must then be manifest to the whole world that, whatever may happen, your Majesty has received a friendly and timely warning."

This memorable interview took place in November 1847, and sanguine hopes were entertained that your Majesty, made sensible of the responsibilities and duties of your exalted station, and, warned of the consequences which would, sooner or later, follow the disregard of them, would act up to the requirements thus imposed upon your Majesty at the commencement of your reign, and would, at least, endeavour to fulfil the condition on which, as your Majesty was informed, the continuance of your sovereign authority would wholly and solely depend.

It is, therefore, with feelings of the deepest regret that I find myself compelled, by the dictates of my public duty, to announce to your Majesty the resolution to which I have been driven by the grievous misgovernment which, with scarcely the feeblest attempt at improvement, has desolated the fair provinces of your kingdom, impaired the resources of the State, and exposed your suffering people to violence, extortion, and outrage, from your Majesty's accession to the present day.

When the period of probation fixed by Lord Hardinge had elapsed, the Governor-General, reluctant to resort to measures which could not be otherwise than painful to your Majesty, permitted yet further time for amendment. The Resident at your Court, Colonel Sleeman, neglected no opportunity of urging upon your Majesty the correction of the formidable abuses which disgraced your Government in all its branches, and entreating your Majesty to give that earnest attention to the affairs of your kingdom which was called for by a regard no less for your own reputation and your own honor than for the happiness of your people, the due administration of justice, and the security of life and property within your dominions; but, surrounded by foolish and irresponsible advisers, surrendering yourself, in the seclusion of your palace, to indulgence and amusement, and heedless of remonstrance and warning, your Majesty continued, during the whole of that probationary period of two years, to neglect the duties of your Royal station, and, when its close approached, had made no progress whatever in introducing any one of the reforms so earnestly recommended, and enjoined, by the Governor-General, at his personal interview with your Majesty, in November 1847. The original period of probation, thrice told, has again elapsed, and no substantial improvement has been effected. On the contrary, the misgovernment of Oude is even more gross and palpable than at the first. The condition of your Majesty's dominions and people is even more miserable than before. There is abundant evidence to show that this deplorable state of things has been caused by your Majesty's apathy, and by your habitual reliance on the counsels of unworthy favourites and associates. The most recent advices

from the Resident at Lucknow prove, beyond question, that eunuchs, songsters, and fiddlers, against whose appointment to public offices of trust and responsibility Lord Hardinge remonstrated with your Majesty, in November 1847, are still entertained, and that your Majesty, confiding in these incompetent and unfitting persons, continues to devote all your time to personal gratifications and frivolous amusements, and to manifest the same utter disregard of your duties and responsibilities. The same advices show that, though, in ostensible pursuance of the counsel offered by the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, the Amanee system of collecting the revenue was substituted for the Izarah, or Contract system, which had reduced the people and the country of Oude to a condition of lamentable impoverishment, the change was but a change in name, the same evils prevailing under the one as under the other. Lord Hardinge's advice that a fixed assessment on the land should be effected, for a period of not less than five years, has not been regarded; the same uncertainty still prevails as to the extent of the Government demand; and there is a strong body of concurrent testimony to prove that even greater exactions and oppressions are now enacted under the cloak of Amanee management than those which existed under the Contract system; that corruption reigns paramount in the Fiscal Department of your Majesty's Administration, even from the highest functionary to the lowest subordinate, and that, though your Majesty's revenue receipts have been diminished, this has brought no relief to the Ryut, who is crushed by the weight of the exactions levied upon him to satisfy the arbitrary demands of your Majesty's dishonest and unscrupulous servants. The same advices further tend to confirm the impression which has long rested on my mind, that your Majesty's finances are in the last degree disordered and embarrassed. No reduction has been effected in your Majesty's military establishments, or in the scale of palace expenditure. The troops, the civil establishments, the stipendiaries, are all represented to be deeply in arrears, and even the Royal family, your Majesty's own kindred, suffer, with others, the consequences of universal misrule.

Turning from the revenue administration, and the financial condition of the kingdom, to the administration of civil and criminal justice, I find even a darker picture; a state of things even more discreditable and injurious. Life and property are insecure on the roads and rivers, in the towns and villages. With the exception of the frontier police, which is under the direction of British officers, and under the immediate control of the Resident, hardly any police force is maintained throughout your Majesty's extensive dominions, and such establishments as do exist are, in the last degree, inefficient and corrupt; apt to seize and mulct the poor and the weak under false and frivolous prettexts, but powerless to restrain bad characters, or to check the universal prevalence of heinous crime.

The administration of criminal justice is lax and corrupt; those who preside in the Courts are venal, and any criminal who can purchase protection is secure of acquittal, however atrocious and numerous may have been his offences.

The corruption and servility of what are called Courts of Justice in your Majesty's kingdom were flagrantly exemplified in the case of the murder of Ramdutt Panday by Mahomed Husein, the Nawab of Bharaitch, who, in the face of the clearest proofs of his guilt, was acquitted by your Majesty's Court at Lucknow. Your Majesty will not have forgotten the indignation with which I viewed this shameful denial of justice, or the warning with which the expression of that feeling was accompanied, viz., that such acts as these were rapidly filling up the measure of your Majesty's misgovernment, which, as you had been before advised, must end in the entire subversion of your Kingly power. Nevertheless, two years had not elapsed before another example of the indifference with which the commission of heinous crime has been ever regarded by your Majesty's Government was afforded by the case of highway robbery, attended with murder, which was perpetrated on British subjects, on the 20th of March, 1853, by the armed retainers of the Amil of Poorwa, acting under the orders of his deputy, and with his own connivance. The First Assistant to the Resident was associated with one of your Majesty's

officers in the trial of the criminals, Shunkur Lall and Kashepershad, and they were punished; but the anxiety of the Durbar to screen these offenders was manifested throughout the trial, and your Majesty barely acquiesced in the sentence which was at length adjudged. At the present day, the police management, and the administration of criminal justice, are as inefficient as ever. Criminals escape the penalty of their misdeeds; crime and violence of every complexion reign, unrepressed, throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom; and neither life nor property is secure. Week after week, I receive reports of atrocious murders, of the wholesale destruction of villages by fire, and the enormous sacrifice of human life which attends such calamities; of daring dacoitees, and open robberies; of violence uncontrolled in every shape; and I am overwhelmed with sentiments of sorrow and commiseration for the people, who thus suffer from the weakness and the venality of your Majesty's Administration. And it is not, I regret to say, from the prevalence of heinous crime alone that the subjects of your Majesty are exposed to wretchedness and suffering. The tyranny, cruelty, and oppression, exercised by your Majesty's Amils and the Ministers of your power, are hardly less appalling than the catalogue of violent crimes; and no room is left to doubt that the weak and the poor have no protection whatever afforded them against the extortions and the depredations of those stronger than themselves.

Not less corrupt, I grieve to add, are the Courts of Civil Justice. These exist only in the capital, and there justice is openly bought and sold. Notwithstanding the earnest expostulations of the Resident, and notwithstanding your pledge to exclude singers and fiddlers from offices of trust and responsibility, your Majesty is known to have placed one of this obnoxious class in a position of actual authority over the Civil Courts.

While such are the vices of your Majesty's civil administration, while the construction of roads and bridges to facilitate communication and commerce has been entirely overlooked, and the development of the resources of the country has been equally neglected, unnumbered evils have been inflicted upon your Majesty's subjects by the maintenance of a rapacious, licentious, and disorganised army, which, powerless for any good purpose, has systematically lived upon the plunder of the landholders and cultivators, and has ever been a disgrace to your Majesty's Government.

Such being the state of your Majesty's kingdom, such being the inefficiency, and the depravity, of your Majesty's administration, such being the apathy and indifference with which your Majesty has disregarded the repeated warnings which have been urged by the Resident and pressed upon your Majesty with the full authority of the Government of India, and such the wretched and deplorable condition of your Majesty's kingdom and subjects, I can no longer conceal from myself that, in continuing to support a Government so thoroughly effete and corrupt, the Government of India would fail in the discharge, towards the people of Oude, of those duties to which it is pledged by solemn Treaty. On a former occasion, I signified my grave displeasure at the misrule which prevailed in Oude, and the absence of any strenuous effort on your Majesty's part to correct it in pursuance of your pledge to the Governor-General, Lord Hardinge, by declining to accord to your Majesty the compliment of a visit at your capital. It now becomes my painful duty to intimate to your Majesty the resolution which I have formed, with the full concurrence of the Home Authorities, and under a sense of the obligations imposed upon me by Treaty.

In the course of this letter, your Majesty has been reminded that no endeavours have been spared to obtain from your predecessors, and yourself, a reformation of the evils, disorders, and abuses which disgraced the administration of affairs in your Majesty's kingdom, and inflicted unnumbered ills on your Majesty's subjects. Your Majesty has also been reminded that the advice of the British Government has been rejected, that its earnest remonstrances have been disregarded, and its warnings, the solemn warning even of the Governor-General himself, have been treated with neglect. It has also been brought to your Majesty's notice that, instead of the period of two years after which, Lord Hardinge

advised you, the British Government would have recourse to certain and decided action, eight years have elapsed, without any measure of improvement having been introduced, and without any earnest desire having been manifested by your Majesty to remove, or mitigate, the evils of which the British Government has so long, and so justly, complained. Wherefore, having maturely considered the course of events in Oude, since the Treaty of 1801, and more particularly since your Majesty's accession, having seen that every means of persuasion have been tried without effect, and having observed that advice, remonstrance, and warning have been exhausted in vain, I feel that the Government of India, which I represent, would be guilty, in the sight of God and man, if it were any longer to aid in sustaining, by its countenance and power, an administration fraught with suffering to millions. For more than fifty years, the British Government has faithfully performed the duties which the Treaty of 1801 imposed upon it. For more than fifty years, the Government of Oude has continued to violate one of its gravest and most essential stipulations. Every effort to recall the Government of Oude to a sense of its duty having been made in vain, the British Government has no alternative left but to declare that the violated Treaty of 1801 is wholly dissolved.

I have charged Major-General Outram, the Resident at your Court, (by whose hands this letter will be delivered to your Majesty), to declare the Treaty of 1801 at an end. I have communicated to him my instructions relative to the course which, under the circumstances above explained to your Majesty, I deem it my indispensable duty to adopt for the purpose of restoring order to your Kingdom, and thus vindicating the character of the British Government in the eyes of the nations, as well as in the eyes of the suffering people of Oude. I earnestly exhort your Majesty, as you value the happiness and prosperity of your people, the permanent tranquillity of your mind, and the future interests of yourself and your family, to consider the proposals which will be laid before you by Major-General Outram, with calm deliberation, and to give to them your prompt acquiescence. I am fully persuaded that no other remedy than that which he will recommend to your Majesty's acceptance can now improve the resources of Oude, or ultimately secure its internal peace and order. Under the proposals which Major-General Outram will offer to you, it will be in your Majesty's power to renew relations of amity with the British Government, on conditions which will be calculated to prevent a recurrence of misgovernment in Oude, while they will effectually secure the interests of your Majesty's family, and maintain your kingly rank in affluence and dignity.

If your Majesty should, unfortunately, determine to refuse these proposals, Major-General Outram is charged to set before your Majesty the immediate, and inevitable, consequences which will follow upon your short-sighted and ill-advised determination.

DAIHOUSIE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 4.

Draft of Treaty between the East India Company and the King of Oude.

WHEREAS, in the year 1801, a Treaty was concluded between the Honorable East India Company and his Excellency the Nawab Vizier, Saadut Alee Khan Bahadoor; and whereas the sixth Article of the said Treaty requires that the Ruler of Oude, always advising with, and acting in conformity to the counsel of, the officers of the Honorable Company, shall "establish, in his reserved dominions, such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as shall be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and be calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants;" and whereas the infraction of this essential engagement of the Treaty, by successive Rulers of Oude, has been continued and notorious; and whereas its long toleration of such infraction of the Treaty on the part of the Rulers of Oude has exposed the British Government to the reproach of having failed to fulfil the obligations it assumed

towards the people of that country; and whereas it has now become the imperative duty of the British Government to take effectual measures for securing, permanently, to the people of Oude such a system of just and beneficent administration as the Treaty of 1801 was intended, but has failed, to provide: the following Treaty, consisting of seven Articles, is concluded, on the one part, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Dalhousie, K.T., Governor-General in Council, appointed by the Honorable Company to direct and control all their affairs in the East Indies, through Major-General Outram, C.B., Resident at Lucknow, under full powers vested in him by the said Governor-General; and, on the other part, by His Majesty Abool Munsoor, Nasir-ood-deen, Sikundur Jah, Mahomed Wajid Alee Shah, King of Oude, for himself and his heirs, through, &c.

ARTICLE I.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sole and exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the territories of Oude shall be henceforth vested, for ever, in the Honorable East India Company, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof; the said Company hereby engaging to make ample provision for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, as hereinafter mentioned, and for the due improvement of the said territories.

ARTICLE II.

It is stipulated and agreed that the sovereign title of "King of Oude" shall be retained by His Majesty, and that it shall descend, in continual succession, to the heirs male of his body born in lawful wedlock.

ARTICLE III.

It is stipulated and agreed that His Majesty the King, and his Successors, shall be treated, upon all occasions, with the attention, respect, and honor which are due to a Sovereign Prince.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that, notwithstanding the provisions of the first Article of the present Treaty, His Majesty the King of Oude, and his successors, shall retain full and exclusive jurisdiction within the precincts of the Palace at Lucknow, as well as within the Dil Khosha and Beebeepore Parks, provided always that the punishment of death shall not be inflicted by the order of the King, or within the limits of the palace and garden parks aforesaid, unless with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas it is expedient and right that the Crown of His Majesty the King of Oude should be upheld in fitting dignity and honor, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the Honorable East India Company shall pay to His Majesty the said Mahomed Wajid Alee Shah, from out of the revenues of Oude, twelve lakhs of Company's rupees per annum; and that the said Company shall further maintain, for His Majesty, a body of palace-guards, at a cost not exceeding three lakhs of Company's rupees per annum.

To each of His Majesty's successors it is agreed that the said Company shall pay twelve lakhs of Company's rupees per annum.

ARTICLE VI.

In order that nothing may be wanting to the full measure of liberal endowment which the Honorable East India Company desires to secure to His Majesty the King of Oude, it is hereby agreed that the said Company shall take upon itself the maintenance of all collateral members of

the Royal family, for whom provision is now made by His Majesty the King.

ARTICLE VII.

All former Treaties between the Honorable East India Company and the Rulers of Oude, which are now in force, and which are not contrary to the tenor of this engagement, are confirmed by it.

Inclosure 5 in No. 4.

Draft of Proclamation.

(A.)

BY a Treaty, concluded in the year 1801, the Honorable East India Company engaged to protect the Sovereign of Oude against every foreign and domestic enemy; while the Sovereign of Oude, upon his part, bound himself to establish "such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants."

The obligations which the Treaty imposed upon the Honorable East India Company have been observed by it for more than half a century, faithfully, constantly, and completely.

In all that time, though the British Government has itself been engaged in frequent wars, no foreign foe has ever set his foot on the soil of Oude, no rebellion has ever threatened the stability of its throne. British troops have been stationed in close proximity to the King's person; and their aid has never been withheld, whenever his power was wrongfully defied.

On the other hand, one chief and vital stipulation of the Treaty has been wholly disregarded by every successive Ruler of Oude; and the pledge which was given for the establishment of such a system of administration as should secure the lives and property of the people of Oude, and be conducive to their prosperity, has, from first to last, been deliberately, and systematically, violated.

By reason of this violation of the compact made, the British Government might long since have justly declared the Treaty void, and might have withdrawn its protection from the Rulers of Oude. But it has hitherto been reluctant to have recourse to measures which would be fatal to the power and authority of a Royal race who, whatever their faults towards their own subjects, have ever been faithful and true to their friendship with the English nation.

Nevertheless, the British Government has not failed to labour during all that time, earnestly and perseveringly, for the deliverance of the people of Oude from the grievous oppression and misrule under which they have suffered.

Many years have passed since the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, perceiving that every previous endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people of Oude had been thwarted or evaded, made formal declaration to the Court of Lucknow, that it would become necessary that he should proceed to assume the direct management of the Oude territories.

The words and the menace which were then employed by Lord William Bentinck were, eight years ago, repeated, in person, by Lord Hardinge to the King. The Sovereign of Oude was, on that day, solemnly bid remember that, whatever might now happen, "it would be manifest to all the world that he had received a friendly and a timely warning."

But the friendly intentions of the British Government have been wholly defeated, by the obstinacy, or incapacity, or apathy, of the Viziers and Kings of Oude. Disinterested counsel and indignant censure, alternating, through more than fifty years, with repeated warning, remonstrance, and threats, have all proved ineffectual and vain. The chief condition of

the Treaty remains unfulfilled, the promises of the King rest unperformed, and the people of Oude are still the victims of incompetency, corruption, and tyranny, without remedy, or hope of relief.

It is notorious, throughout the land, that the King, like most of his predecessors, takes no real share in the direction of public affairs.

The powers of Government, throughout his dominions, are, for the most part, abandoned to worthless favourites of the Court, or to violent and corrupt men, unfit for their duties, and unworthy of trust.

The collectors of the revenue hold sway over their districts with uncontrolled authority, extorting the utmost payment from the people, without reference to past or present engagements.

The King's troops, with rare exceptions, undisciplined and disorganized, and defrauded of their pay by those to whom it is entrusted, are permitted to plunder the villages for their own support; so that they have become a lasting scourge to the country they are employed to protect.

Gangs of freebooters infest the districts.

Law and justice are unknown. Armed violence and bloodshed are daily events; and life and property are nowhere secure for an hour.

The time has come when the British Government can no longer tolerate in Oude these evils and abuses, which its position under the Treaty serves indirectly to sustain; or continue to the Sovereign that protection which alone upholds the power whereby such evils are inflicted.

Fifty years of sad experience have proved that the Treaty of 1801 has wholly failed to secure the happiness and prosperity of Oude; and have conclusively shown that no effectual security can be had for the release of the people of that country from the grievous oppression they have long endured, unless the exclusive administration of the territories of Oude shall be permanently transferred to the British Government.

To that end, it has been declared, by the special authority and consent of the Honorable Court of Directors, that the Treaty of 1801, disregarded, and violated, by each succeeding Sovereign of Oude, is henceforth wholly null and void; and His Majesty the King has consented to sign a new Treaty, whereby the sole and exclusive administration of the government of the territories of Oude, is vested for ever in the Honorable East India Company, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof, ample provision being made for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, and for the due improvement of the Oude territories.

The Kingly rank and title will be retained by His Majesty, and by his Successors.

His Majesty, and his Successors, will be treated on all occasions with the attention, respect, and honour which are due to a Sovereign Prince.

Liberal provision has been assigned in the Treaty for the maintenance of the Royal dignity; and fitting stipends will be allotted to all the members of the King's family.

Wherefore, proclamation is hereby made, that the government of the territories of Oude is henceforth vested, exclusively, and for ever, in the Honorable East India Company.

All Amils, Nazims, Chuckedars, and other servants of the Durbar, all officers, civil and military, the soldiers of the State, and all the inhabitants of Oude, are required to render henceforth implicit and exclusive obedience to the officers of the British Government.

If any officer of the Durbar, Jageerdar, Zemindar, or other person, shall refuse to render such obedience, if he shall withhold the payment of revenue, or shall otherwise dispute or defy the authority of the British Government, he shall be declared a rebel; his person shall be seized, and his jageers or lands shall be confiscated to the State.

To those who shall, immediately, and quietly, submit themselves to the authority of the British Government, whether Amils or public officers, Jageerdars, Zemindars, or other inhabitants of Oude, full assurance is hereby given of protection, consideration, and favour.

The revenue of the districts shall be determined on a fair and settled basis.

The gradual improvement of the Oude territories shall be steadily pursued.

Justice shall be measured out with an equal hand.

Protection shall be given to life and property; and every man shall enjoy henceforth his just rights, without fear of molestation.

Inclosure 6 in No. 4.

Draft of Proclamation.

(B.)

BY a Treaty concluded in the year 1801, the Honorable East India Company engaged to protect the Sovereign of Oude against every foreign and domestic enemy, while the Sovereign of Oude, upon his part, bound himself to establish "such a system of administration, to be carried into effect by his own officers, as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects, and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants."

The obligations which the Treaty imposed upon the Honorable East India Company have been observed by it, for more than half a century, faithfully, constantly, and completely.

In all that time, though the British Government has itself been engaged in frequent wars, no foreign foe has ever set his foot on the soil of Oude; no rebellion has ever threatened the stability of its throne; British troops have been stationed in close proximity to the King's person, and their aid has never been withheld, whenever his power was wrongfully defied.

On the other hand, one chief and vital stipulation of the Treaty has been wholly disregarded by every successive Ruler of Oude, and the pledge which was given for the establishment of such a system of administration as should secure the lives and property of the people of Oude, and be conducive to their prosperity, has, from first to last, been deliberately, and systematically, violated.

By reason of this violation of the compact made, the British Government might long since have justly declared the Treaty void, and might have withdrawn its protection from the Rulers of Oude. But it has hitherto been reluctant to have recourse to measures which would be fatal to the power and authority of a Royal race who, whatever their faults towards their own subjects, have ever been faithful and true to their friendship with the English nation.

Nevertheless, the British Government has not failed to labour, during all that time, earnestly and perseveringly, for the deliverance of the people of Oude from the grievous oppression and misrule under which they have suffered.

Many years have passed since the Governor-General, Lord William Bentinck, perceiving that every previous endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the people of Oude had been thwarted or evaded, made formal declaration to the Court of Lucknow that it would become necessary that he should proceed to assume the direct management of the Oude territories.

The words and the menace which were then employed by Lord William Bentinck were, eight years ago, repeated, in person, by Lord Hardinge to the King. The Sovereign of Oude was, on that day, solemnly bid remember that, whatever might now happen, "it would be manifest to all the world" that he "had received a friendly and timely warning."

But the friendly intentions of the British Government have been wholly defeated, by the obstinacy, or incapacity, or apathy, of the Viziers and Kings of Oude. Disinterested counsel and indignant censure, alternating, through more than fifty years, with repeated warning, remonstrance, and threats, have all proved ineffectual and vain. The chief condition of the Treaty remains unfulfilled, the promises of the King rest unperformed,

and the people of Oude are still the victims of incompetency, corruption, and tyranny, without remedy, or hope of relief.

It is notorious throughout the land that the King, like most of his predecessors, takes no real share in the direction of public affairs.

The powers of Government, throughout his dominions, are, for the most part, abandoned to worthless favourites of the Court, or to violent and corrupt men, unfit for their duties, and unworthy of trust.

The collectors of the revenue hold sway over their districts with uncontrolled authority, extorting the utmost payment from the people, without reference to past or present engagements.

The King's troops, with rare exceptions, undisciplined and disorganized, and defrauded of their pay by those to whom it is entrusted, are permitted to plunder the villages for their own support, so that they have become a lasting scourge to the country they are employed to protect.

Gangs of freebooters infest the districts; law and justice are unknown; armed violence and bloodshed are daily events; and life and property are nowhere secure for an hour.

The time has come when the British Government can no longer tolerate in Oude these evils and abuses, which its position under the Treaty serves indirectly to sustain; or continue to the Sovereign that protection which alone upholds the power whereby such evils are inflicted.

Fifty years of sad experience have proved that the Treaty of 1801 has wholly failed to secure the happiness and prosperity of Oude, and have conclusively shown that no effectual security can be had for the release of the people of that country from the grievous oppression they have long endured, unless the exclusive administration of the territories of Oude shall be permanently transferred to the British Government.

To that end, it has been declared, by the special authority and consent of the Honorable the Court of Directors, that the Treaty of 1801, disregarded, and violated, by each succeeding Sovereign of Oude, is henceforth wholly null and void.

His Majesty Wajid Alee Shah was invited to enter into a new engagement, whereby the government of the territories of Oude should be vested, exclusively, and for ever, in the Honorable East India Company; while ample provision should be made for the dignity, affluence, and honor of the King, and of his family.

But His Majesty the King refused to enter into the amicable agreement which was offered for his acceptance.

Inasmuch, then, as His Majesty Wajid Alee Shah, in common with all his predecessors, has refused, or evaded, or neglected, to fulfil the obligation of the Treaty of 1801, whereby he was bound to establish within his dominions such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity and happiness of his subjects; and inasmuch as the Treaty he thereby violated has been declared to be null and void; and inasmuch as His Majesty has refused to enter into other agreements which were offered to him in lieu of such Treaty; and inasmuch as the terms of that Treaty, if it had still been maintained in force, forbade the employment of British officers in Oude, without which no efficient system of administration could be established there, it is manifest to all that the British Government had but one alternative before it.

Either it must altogether desert the people of Oude, and deliver them up helpless to oppression and tyranny, which, acting under the restrictions of Treaty, it has already too long appeared to countenance, or it must put forth its own great power on behalf of a people for whose happiness it, more than fifty years ago, engaged to interpose, and must at once assume to itself the exclusive, and permanent, administration of the territories of Oude.

The British Government has had no hesitation in choosing the latter alternative.

Wherefore, proclamation is hereby made that the government of the territories of Oude is henceforth vested, exclusively, and for ever, in the Honorable East India Company.

All Amils, Nazims, Chuckledars, and other servants of the Durbar;

all officers, civil and military; the soldiers of the State; and all the inhabitants of Oude, are required to render henceforth, implicit, and exclusive, obedience to the officers of the British Government.

If any officer of the Durbar,—Jageerdar, Zemindar, or other person,—shall refuse to render such obedience,—if he shall withhold the payment of revenue, or shall otherwise dispute or defy the authority of the British Government, he shall be declared a rebel, his person shall be seized, and his jageers or lands shall be confiscated to the State.

To those who shall, immediately, and quietly, submit themselves to the authority of the British Government—whether Amils or public officers, Jageerdars, Zemindars, or other inhabitants of Oude—full assurance is hereby given of protection, consideration, and favour.

The revenue of the districts shall be determined on a fair and settled basis.

The gradual improvement of the Oude territories shall be steadily pursued.

Justice shall be measured out with an equal hand.

Protection shall be given to life and property; and every man shall enjoy, henceforth, his just rights, without fear of molestation.

Inclosure 7 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Government of India to Major-General Outram.

Sir,

February 4, 1856.

YOU have been informed, in a separate dispatch, of the resolution which the Government of India has formed in regard to the alteration of its political relations with the King of Oude, and have been furnished with sufficient instructions for your guidance in negotiating the Treaty which is to be substituted for that of 1801, and in conducting the operations that must precede the occupation of the province, and the assumption by the British Government of its administration.

2. The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to appoint you to be Chief Commissioner for the Affairs of Oude and Agent to the Governor-General, I am directed to communicate to you the functions, powers, and responsibilities, which he proposes to vest in your high and honorable office, and to add some general remarks on the principles and practices which are to be followed in conducting the Government of that province.

3. In subordination to you, will be a Judicial and a Financial Commissioner, Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy-Commissioners, Assistant-Commissioners, and Extra Assistants; and the administration, it has been resolved, shall be conducted, as nearly as possible, in accordance with the system which the experience of nearly seven years has proved to have been eminently successful in the provinces beyond the Sutlej.

4. As Chief Commissioner, you will retain the salary and allowances which have hitherto appertained to the office of Resident at Lucknow. A salary of 3,500 rupees per mensem will be assigned to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners; and Commissioners of Divisions will receive 2,750 rupees per mensem each. There will be three grades of Deputy-Commissioners, with salaries varying from 1,500 to 1,000 rupees, and as many grades of Assistant-Commissioners, to whom will be assigned salaries from 700 to 500 rupees. And, in accordance with general instructions from the Honorable Court of Directors, the Extra Assistants will also be divided into three classes, to which different salaries will be attached in proportions to be determined hereafter, as soon as the number of those officers to be employed shall have been finally settled. In the first instance, the eighteen Extra Assistants, whom it is intended to employ, will be divided into three classes, as follows:

1st class, salary 600 rupees per mensem	..	..	3
2nd class, salary 400 rupees per mensem	..	..	6
3rd class, salary 250 rupees per mensem	..	..	9

This title of Extra Assistants is that which has been introduced in other provinces under the direct administration of the Government of India, and is considered preferable to that of Deputy Collectors (which is the designation still used in the North-Western Provinces), inasmuch as they will be vested with judicial, fiscal, and magisterial powers. They will consist of uncovenanted servants, of every class and religion, and the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive your nomination of officers for these appointments.

5. It is impossible, at present, with the number, and the limits, of districts unknown and undefined, to determine the numerical strength of the Commission; but the Governor-General in Council, adverting to the known area, and the supposed revenue, of the province, as compared with those of the districts ceded to the British Government in 1801, and now forming part of the North-Western Provinces, is inclined to think that four Commissioners of Divisions, twelve Deputy Commissioners of Districts, eighteen Assistant-Commissioners, and eighteen Extra Assistants, will suffice in the first instance. Besides these, there will be two Special (Military) Assistants, to aid in the management of the police, and the administration of criminal justice, in the cities of Lucknow and Fyzabad, in subordination to, and under the direction of, the Deputy Commissioners of those districts. Hereafter, when affairs are somewhat settled, and some knowledge of the most natural and convenient divisions of the country has been acquired, this list may have to be added to, or possibly reduced; but it is hoped that the agency proposed will, at any rate, be found ample for the immediate purpose of introducing generally our system of administration.

6. A list of the several officers at present appointed accompanies this letter. As they have all been selected for their known, or presumed, qualifications, the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that you will find them as efficient a body of public servants as have ever been employed in any province in India.

7. An Inspector of Jails will be provided, on adequate salary, as soon as our system of administration has been fairly established, and a Department of Public Works will be organised in due course to aid you in developing the resources of the country.

8. It only remains to add, in regard to the composition of the Commission, that the creation of a new Office of Audit and Account, specially for the Province of Oude, is considered to be at present unnecessary. The duties of this department may be more conveniently entrusted, in the first instance, to the officers of the North-Western Provinces, stationed at Agra, who will be directed to keep entirely separate everything relating to the receipts and disbursements of the Province of Oude. As the Accountant superintends the distribution of the resources of the State, by remitting, from one treasure-chest to another, to meet the local demands of the public service, and will have to negotiate bills of exchange between the stations of our old districts and the districts in Oude, it is obviously desirable that we should avail ourselves of the experience of the present incumbent, and not create, at this time, the confusion which would inevitably follow on the institution of a new office.

9. Before proceeding to define the powers which shall be exercised by the several officers in their respective grades, and to prescribe the principles which shall govern the administration of the country in its several branches, it is necessary to advert to the difficulty which may probably be experienced in the formation of the native establishments, district as well as metropolitan. The chief civil officers, called from our older provinces, have been invited to bring with them a few trustworthy and experienced men to form the nucleus of their establishments; but it is by no means intended that all official aids should be derived from this source. On the contrary, every means should be taken to give employment to the natives of the province, and every encouragement should be held out to them to accept it. Many of them will be found able, no doubt, to undertake the duties which devolve upon the highest classes of native functionaries in our older provinces.

10. The nature of the agency to be employed in the administration of Oude has been described above, and the authority of the several officers

composing it, will be hereafter defined. The first object of the Governor-General in Council is to instruct you as to the operations which must be commenced immediately on the occupation of the country, and must be prosecuted with the utmost energy and vigour, to ensure success.

11. All the officers who have been already appointed have been directed to assemble at Cawnpore, as a central place of rendezvous, and such as may be hereafter selected to complete the requisite number will be similarly instructed. In consultation with the most experienced and best informed of these officers, and with the means at your disposal of obtaining local information, you will, it is presumed, find no very great difficulty in roughly determining the limits of Commissioners' divisions, and of the districts which shall compose each division. This is the first, and it is an essential, preliminary to those further administrative proceedings which cannot be conducted without confusion, and frequent collision of authority, unless the limits within which that authority is to be exercised by each officer be, at least approximately, determined. It is not thought necessary to detain you by any lengthened detail of the considerations which should guide you in parcelling out the country for administrative purposes; for, besides that they are well known, and are in themselves obvious, no such precise and definitive settlement of the limits of divisions and districts can be expected, as to preclude the necessity of future changes hereafter, when the probable amount of revenue, the nature of the country, the character and extent of the population, and the centres of trade, shall be more accurately known than will at first be practicable.

12. The rough outline of divisions and districts having been thus formed, no time should be lost in dispatching the several officers to their respective jurisdictions, in order that they may at once make tours through their districts, organise something like a police control, take possession of public buildings, establish Civil and Criminal Courts, and arrange for the collection of the spring revenue, before the harvest, which will come to maturity in a month or two, is disposed of by the agriculturists.

13. And here it is not immaterial to notice a difficulty which has been apprehended, as arising from the practice, usual with the impoverished Government about to be superseded, of forestalling the revenue. This excuse will, no doubt, be urgently pressed upon the district officers, and every device will be resorted to, in order to deter them from enforcing the just demands of the Government; but it will be found, the Governor-General in Council is persuaded, that, in the great majority of cases, if not in all, the anticipated revenue (where it has been anticipated) will have been received, not from the people in actual proprietary, or possessory, occupation of the villages, but from the Amils or Nazims, or other local officers of the native Government. In such case, the matter resolves itself into a question of account as between the Amil and the Government which he served—a question which must be separately dealt with; and the agriculturists themselves, whether holding as proprietors of the soil or otherwise, cannot be absolved from their liability to revenue on the standing crop, unless they can produce an acquittance, and satisfy the district officer that it is a genuine and correct and valid document. The district officers must be instructed accordingly, and they must be told to regard the crop as their security for the realisation of the revenue, and, by its sequestration, if necessary, to enforce payment, except when they may have reason to be satisfied that the claim to exemption is well founded: all such claims may be reserved for future adjustment and report.

14. To return from this digression. As soon as the several officers have introduced their authority in their several districts, and organised such provisional establishments, both revenue and police, as will be indispensable for the protection of the spring revenue, and the maintenance of tranquillity and order, they must at once proceed to the formation of a summary settlement of the land revenue, and, simultaneously, the revival and reorganisation of the village police. The settlement should be made, village by village, with the parties actually in possession, but without any recognition, either formal or indirect, of their proprietary right. The term of the settlement should be fixed for three years certain, from the 1st of May, 1856, and a stipulation should be added that it will remain in force, and binding on

those entering into engagements, beyond that period, until another settlement, whether summary or regular, shall be made. The assessments must be founded on the accounts of past collections, which will be procurable either from the officers of the late Government, or from the village accountants, or the information which a district officer of intelligence, activity, and energy, can always command; and on such personal inspection of the country as the shortness of the time will admit. You will take care to impress upon the Financial Commissioner, and, through him, upon all the officers subject to his authority, the great importance of making the assessments moderate, and, so far as that may be practicable, equable; and you will require him to furnish you, as soon as possible, with a brief statement of all these summary settlements, in order to enable the Government to arrive at an approximate estimate of revenue, which the Province of Oude may be expected ultimately to yield, as well as of that which will be immediately available for the purposes of the administration, and the liquidation of other demands which will be properly chargeable to it.

15. The record of the summary settlement should be as brief as may be consistent with precision, in regard to the name of the Village, of the Talooka, or Pergunnah, to which it belongs, and of those engaging for the revenue of the village, and in regard to the terms, and the duration, of the settlement. The engagements should provide for the payment of one per cent., over and above the assessed Land Revenue, for the formation of a Road Fund, and they should also provide specifically for the adequate remuneration of the village police. The experience of the Financial Commissioner and the Commissioners of Divisions will guide them in the regulation of further details, and in the adjustment of such subordinate questions as may arise; but it must be borne in mind, as a leading principle, that the desire and intention of the Government is to deal with the actual occupants of the soil, that is, with village Zemindars, or with the proprietary coparcenaries, which are believed to exist in Oude, and not to suffer the interposition of middle-men, as Talookdars, Farmers of the revenue, and such like. The claims of these, if they have any tenable claims, may be more conveniently considered at a future period, or brought judicially before the Courts competent to investigate and decide upon them.

16. The formation and efficient organisation of the Tehseeldaree and Police establishments cannot be completed for some months, but it will be necessary for the district officers to lose no time in engaging the services of a few trustworthy men who possess some experience and knowledge of our systems, as Tehseeldars and Darogahs of Police, and in attaching to each a sufficient number of subordinates to assist them in collecting the revenue, preserving the peace, and executing the orders which they may receive. In the selection of sites for Tehseeldarees and Police Posts, some difficulty will of course be experienced by the district officers, from their ignorance of localities; they must act, in the first instance, to the best of their discretion; bearing in mind that the jurisdiction of these officers, both revenue and police, should be, if possible, compact, and their position central,—that a Tehseeldar's circle may comprise villages paying from two to three lakhs of revenue, and should comprehend the *entire* jurisdiction of two or three thannahs,—that large towns must not be left without a police force,—and that arrangements must be made, without delay, for the protection of the lines of communication as they at present exist.

17. It is hoped that, at each place which may be fixed on as the temporary Suddur station of each district, some public buildings may be made available for residences, offices, jails, &c., until affairs shall have become sufficiently settled, and sufficient local knowledge shall have been acquired, to admit of the head quarters of each district being finally determined, and of arrangements being made for the construction of the requisite buildings.

18. The cost of the establishments, both Suddur and Mofussil, which will be at once required for the realisation of the revenue, and for the preservation of tranquillity, as well as for the ministerial work of the several officers themselves, may, for the first six months, be charged for in

contingent bills, which will be passed on your authority. It is hoped that, before that period has passed, you will have been able to submit complete schedules of establishments, both Suddur and Mofussil, for the sanction of the Government.

19. It may be added, in connection with the subject of initiatory operations, that all transit duties, if they should be found to exist, are to be, at once, and finally, abolished, and the exactions of petty Jageerdars and landholders, which invariably grow out of those duties, are to be vigorously suppressed. The only sources of Imperial revenue will be the land, and an excise on the retail sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs (abkaree), for the introduction of which latter, arrangements must be made, forthwith, on the plan which obtains in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and which is too well known to need description. To meet the necessary expenditure for municipal, police, and conservancy purposes, in the cities and large towns, the imposition of town duties, moderate in amount, and carefully regulated, has been found more effective, and more popular, in the provinces beyond the Sutlej than the Chowkeedaree cess, which is levied in our older districts; and, though the district officers may be unable, under the pressure, at first, of more emergent and important business, to mature the system, they may at once declare the principle, and give effect to it as soon as may be practicable. Indeed, the probability is, that the levy of town duties will be found to have obtained under the native Government, and the immediate necessity will be adequately met by maintaining it provisionally, merely reducing the rates, and striking off at once all objectionable and vexatious cesses.

20. I am now to communicate to you some general remarks and instructions on the system of administration which is to be permanently established in Oude.

21. It has been already intimated to you that the administration of Oude is to be conducted, as nearly as possible, in conformity with the system which has been introduced in the Punjab. The general features of that system will be familiar to you. Having for its foundation the principles and practices which have brought the North-Western Provinces to a state of unexampled prosperity, it was so framed, in its details, as to ensure unity of control, and simplicity, by uniting fiscal and judicial authority in the person of the Commissioner and the district officer; to improve and consolidate the popular institutions of the country, by maintaining the village coparcenaries, and adapting our proceedings to the predilections of the people and the local laws to which they were accustomed; to promote the prosperity of the country, and the welfare of the agricultural classes, by light and equable assessments, for a fixed term of years; and to expedite the distribution of justice, both civil and criminal, by removing, or dispensing with, the many unnecessary forms, and the technicalities, which encumber the proceedings of the judicial and magisterial officers in the North-Western Provinces, and circumscribe their power for good. That these objects have been accomplished in the Punjab, is due, as must be admitted, in a great measure, to the eminent ability and energy with which the administration has been there conducted; but the Governor-General in Council is, nevertheless, justified in regarding the general principles of the system by which the operations in that province have been regulated, as practically sound and beneficial, and in extending them to the Government of the Province of Oude.

22. The Governor-General in Council has no doubt that this plan of administration may be introduced in the country now about to be placed under your charge, not only with every prospect of ultimate success, but with the utmost facility at the outset. For, besides that the plan can be no longer considered experimental, it is to be observed that Oude is in fact a Province of Hindustan Proper, and differs in no essential particulars from our adjacent districts. The population is composed of the same classes, professes the same creeds, uses the same language—or rather the same dialects of the same language—and follows the same customs, as the people in our North-Western Provinces. A very large section of the people of Oude have served for years past in the Native Army, and, through them, and through their relatives domiciled in Oude,

the principles and the practice of our Government have become widely known, and are, without doubt, fully appreciated. The tenures in land, the distinctive characteristics of proprietary village communities, and the usages of the agricultural classes, are believed to be identical with those in the North-Western Provinces. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, and none to doubt, that the system of administration as modified for the Punjab, and divested of all those forms and technicalities which delay justice, and are specially distasteful to a people unaccustomed to technical litigation, will be acceptable to the people of Oude, and more completely suited to the province itself than it was to the Punjab, where, nevertheless, its success is undeniable.

23. From these general remarks the Governor-General in Council desires to pass on to the several branches of the Administration, and to convey to you such instructions as appear to be called for on each. The first to be noticed is the Revenue Department.

24. It may be hardly necessary to observe that the ordinary revenue of the Indian Government is derived principally from a tax on land, and, in a lesser degree, from an excise on the retail of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs (abkaree), and the compulsory use of stamped paper in official proceedings; while the extraordinary revenue, generally held to be applicable to special purposes, is contributed by the proceeds of ferry collections, town duties, and a per-centage on the land revenue, to form a road fund.

25. Of these, the land revenue is not only the most productive, but infinitely the most important, as affecting the dearest interests of the people, and the rights which they most value, and as touching more directly on the prosperity of the country than perhaps any other branch of the Administration.

26. If, as there is no reason to doubt, the conjecture of the Governor-General in Council as to the existence of coparcenary village communities in Oude should be correct, there can be no necessity for detaining you with any detailed instructions on the plan of Revenue Administration which is to be adopted. The "Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue," published under the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, form an admirable body of instructions, adapted to any province where the village system obtains, and explain so lucidly the structural and functional divisions of our complicated Revenue machinery, that they should be largely indented for, and circulated to the officers about to be employed in the Province of Oude. Translations of this publication are available, and should be procured for the instruction of the native subordinates.

27. Upon the basis of these instructions, with which the Financial Commissioner, and the Commissioners of Divisions, and probably many of the Deputy and Assistant Commissioners, will be familiar, the plan of Revenue Administration in Oude may be framed; but you will understand that, at the outset, when the local officers will be fully occupied in securing the revenue on the standing crop, enforcing tranquillity and order, and establishing their own official position and influence, strict adherence to these instructions, in all their details, is neither expected, nor believed to be practicable. The principles, however, which they inculcate may, from the very first, be regarded and acted upon; and the operations of the district officers in this department should be so directed as to lead, gradually, to the complete introduction of the system which they prescribe. Such alterations of practice as may be called for by the condition of the province, or such additional instructions as present exigencies may demand, it will of course be discretionary with you, in concert with the Financial Commissioner, to introduce; bearing in mind that the tendency of all such alterations should be to abolish technical niceties and distinctions, to simplify proceedings, and abridge labour, so far as these may be compatible with the security of the revenue, with the accuracy and completeness of the district accounts, with the due recognition and protection of the rights of the several classes of the agricultural population, and with efficiency of management and control.

28. Further to assist you in the execution of these measures, I have

been desired by the Governor-General in Council to transmit to you copies of the Revenue Circulars which were issued by the late Board of Administration to the officers in the Punjab, between the date of annexation and the 10th of February, 1853, when that body was abolished, and to request that such of these as may be found on examination applicable to Oude, may be put in force. These will show you, more readily, perhaps, than any such comparative analysis as could be conveniently brought within the compass of this despatch, the modifications of the North-Western Provinces system, which experience in the Punjab has suggested, and will direct your attention to those points which will most urgently call for it, on the first occupation of the country.

29. One of the changes introduced in the Punjab is sufficiently radical and important to justify a separate notice, and it has been found in practice so beneficial that it should be unquestionably, and from the first, adopted in Oude. In the Regulation Provinces, the Civil Courts are empowered to revise, not only the judicial acts of the revenue authorities, but many even of their fiscal proceedings. But this principle, whether useful or not where the judge and the collector are distinct persons, ceases to be applicable where judicial and fiscal functions are united in the person of the same officer. At a very early period after our occupation of the Punjab, the Board of Administration expressed their opinion "that disputes regarding rights in the soil can be satisfactorily disposed of, in a new country, in a Settlement Office only. Until the lands of a village," they added, "have been measured, and its constitution ascertained, it is impossible to limit and determine the subject in dispute, and arrive at, or execute, a decision, without trenching on the rights of others not parties to the suit." To enforce this principle, certain rules were laid down, under which the Civil Courts were prohibited from taking cognizance of claims to any fractional share of a village, or to any specific lands, except on the production of an attested copy of a Settlement officer's decision in the case; and the Revenue Courts, other than the Courts of Settlement officers, were prohibited from admitting any such claims, if the party suing had been out of possession for more than one year, while, in regard to such claims as were admissible under this restriction, those Courts were required to restore, or confirm, possession, as it stood at the beginning of the year, without entering into the legal rights of the parties. In those exceptional cases where possession could not be ascertained, the Revenue Courts were authorised to investigate them on their merits, and to pass a formal decision. This, as has been stated, was very shortly after the annexation of the Punjab. It was not long before the principle was extended, by the *entire* exclusion from the Civil Courts of all claims to proprietary and accessory rights in land, and the withdrawal of that power of revision which, as above shown, had been, in the first instance, reserved to those Courts. The duty of investigating, and deciding, all such claims judicially was held to appertain to the Revenue authorities exclusively, that is to say, to the Settlement officer (his decision being open to appeal to his superiors in the Revenue Department), whenever the case might admit of delay, or be of so peculiar and intricate a character as to admit of being satisfactorily dealt with by that officer only, and to the Deputy Commissioner, as a Revenue officer, in those cases in which a final order could be clearly given without prejudice to the general interests of the village, and in which hardship and injustice to individual claimants would evidently be entailed by delay.

30. The alternative provision just noticed was rendered unavoidable, by the impossibility of simultaneously extending settlement operations to all parts of the country, and by the clamorous demand of numerous claimants for the recovery of rights and interests, of which they believed themselves to have been unjustly dispossessed. But, by this provision, the main principle of confining the cognizance of all claims to rights in the soil to that department which, from its constitution, and the sources of information within its reach, was the best qualified to adjudicate them, was not violated. On the contrary, it has been steadily pursued, and, more recently, it has been so extended as to separate the Civil from all relations with the Fiscal Department, and to render the latter independent

of the former, on the ground that what has been done by one competent department need not be redone or reconsidered by another. The extent to which this has been carried will be apparent to you, on reference to the first section of a Civil Code which has been prepared for the guidance of officers employed in the administration of civil justice in the Punjab, and which will be noticed hereafter, in its proper place.

31. The Governor-General in Council has been led to draw your early, and particular, attention to this point, not only because it constitutes, in fact, a very important, and radical, deviation from those principles of administration which have always been followed in our older provinces, but also because it is almost certain that, in connection with the summary settlement, which will demand the immediate attention of our officers, numerous claims to proprietary and accessory rights in land will be brought forward in the several districts of Oude, and it will be convenient, if indeed it be not a matter of great moment, that they should be dealt with, from the first, in that department to which the adjudication of all such will be hereafter restricted. Such other modifications of the Revenue system, observed in the North-Western Provinces, as have been introduced, and have proved beneficial, in the Punjab, are more inconsiderable, and, relating rather to matters of detail than of principle, do not call for special notice in this place. The Governor-General in Council commends them to your attention.

32. As regards the subordinate sources of revenue, the abkaree, and the stamps, I am desired to refer you to pages 102 to 116, and pages 117 to 123 of the "Directions for Collectors of Land Revenue," as containing complete information on these subjects, and giving ample instructions for the effective management of the business connected with them. The scale of stamp duty will be the same as that introduced in the Punjab, and will be found exhibited, in detail, in Sec. VII, Part II, of the Civil Code which has been mentioned in a preceding part of this despatch.

33. The summary settlement of the land revenue which has been directed, is intended, of course, only to provide for the realization of the revenue in the first instance, and for the protection of the agricultural body from the vexatious imposts, and the ever-varying demands, to which, under all native Governments, they are more or less liable. It is a temporary expedient, which always becomes necessary on the acquisition of a new province, and will be superseded, as soon as a regular settlement, on the basis of a professional and field survey, can be accomplished. It is impossible to determine what interval will elapse before this important measure can be carried into effect; but, until it is, nothing like a definitive settlement, or one for any prolonged period, can be introduced. More than one Survey Establishment will have to be organised, and, as this work must be effected, in almost all instances, by officers who have already been employed on the duty, this will be a work of time; but it must be entered upon early, as indispensable, not only to the determination of the revenue, but to the introduction of an efficient system of police.

34. There are only two points connected with this subject which call for consideration. The one is the system of settlement which shall be followed; and the other, the agency by which it shall be executed.

35. On the first point, there is hardly any room for difference of opinion or discussion. The tenure being identical, the existence of coparcenary communities of village proprietors being certain, and the nature of the country, as well as the agricultural usages of the people being similar, the system of village settlements in the North-Western Provinces, as fully and lucidly elaborated, and explained, in the "Directions for Settlement Officers," and as modified, in its application to the Punjab, by the employment of a different agency in the execution of village measurements, should unquestionably be adopted.

Whether or not the labors both of the Settlement and the Survey Departments may be abridged, by requiring field measurements and field maps only in those estates which are well cultivated, or in which the absence of a definition of rights and possession is likely to lead to misunderstandings among the coparcenary proprietors, is a practical question, which, at the

N. B.—A full detail of the plan followed in the Punjab will be found in the accompanying No. 3 of the Selections from public correspondence in the Punjab.

fitting time, should receive your careful and earnest consideration. Another question, in connection with this branch of revenue subjects, is the adjustment and demarcation of boundaries. This is an essential preliminary, and, when commenced, it must be prosecuted in every district with the utmost vigour, till there is not a single disputed claim left, throughout the whole country. The mode of determining boundary questions in the North-Western Provinces is well known; and, as a practice of more than twenty years has failed to suggest a better and more expeditious system, and as it is highly popular even among the litigants, it should be introduced into Oude without modification. But it will be for your consideration whether this work shall be at once commenced under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner, or whether it shall be postponed until the Departments of Survey and Settlement can be organised. In any event, however, care should be taken, in the uncultivated tracts, not to insist rigidly that village boundaries should be necessarily conterminous. Many tracts may, perhaps, be found to intervene, which may admit of being marked off as separate estates, the property of Government, and either bestowed on the terms usually applicable to grants of waste land in the forests of the Doon and the sub-Himalaya, or be reserved till the spread of cultivation, which invariably follows our rule, enables us to dispose of them to advantage.

36. On the second point, viz., the agency by which the settlement operations shall be conducted, the Governor-General in Council is clearly of opinion that, as in other provinces, a separate Settlement Department should be organised, and officers, qualified by their knowledge of our fiscal system, and by the experience which they may have gained elsewhere, should be specially selected for it. His Lordship in Council, besides that he sees no good reason for departing from a practice which has proved successful wherever it has been tried, apprehends that, at no time, will the district officers, charged with the heavy and responsible duty of carrying on the ordinary administration of the country in all its branches, be enabled to give to the important and difficult task of effecting a regular settlement on the basis of a detailed survey, and in the complete form which will be requisite, that degree of attention and labour without which the work cannot be satisfactorily accomplished. The Governor-General in Council will, accordingly, be prepared, at a fitting time, to receive specific proposals from you as to the organisation of a Survey and a Settlement Department, as to the number of parties which you would recommend for employment, the parts of the country which should be at first commenced upon, and other details of the necessary arrangements.

37. Subordinate to the subject of revenue generally, is that of customs. In the present state of his information, the Governor-General in Council can only suggest to you that you should at once put yourself in communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the subject of the abolition that will be required of the frontier line, in consequence of the administration of Oude being transferred to the British Government. All transit duties, as you have been informed, are to be forthwith, and finally, abolished, and means should be immediately taken for the removal of all the roadside customs' chowkees, and of all the establishments belonging to them.

38. There is only one other subject connected with this branch of the administration, which calls for immediate consideration, and that is the determination of questions affecting the validity of grants to hold lands rent-free. The Governor-General in Council, adverting to the circumstances which have forced upon the Government the extreme measure of superseding the Native Government in Oude, and the absence of any participation, on the part of the people, in its acts or omissions, is clearly of opinion that the only just and politic course will be for the Government to show its respect for existing rights by confirming and maintaining all grants for which sufficient authority can be produced and established. But this resolution does not, in any way or in any measure, do away with the necessity of attention being immediately directed to the determination of all claims to rent-free holdings, in order that the minds of the people may, at the earliest possible period, be set at rest upon a matter which

most nearly concerns their personal interests, and will, very naturally, engage their warmest feelings. For, as has been observed on another occasion, "it is obvious to remark that the longer the investigation is delayed, so much the more do these tenures acquire the force of prescription, and make resumption more unpopular, and apparently unjust." In our older provinces, notwithstanding the frequent declaratory enactments respecting the right, and the intention, of the Government, the investigations were delayed to so late a period as to give to our proceedings a character of injustice and severity.

39. The Governor-General in Council is not possessed of any information as to the extent and value of rent-free holdings in Oude, or as to the practice which may have prevailed under the Native Government, in respect of these grants; but it is an accepted principle, upon which the British Government has always acted, that the actual Ruler of the country is the only person whose grants are unquestionably valid, provided that they prove, on scrutiny, to be genuine, and that they have been followed by uninterrupted possession of the thing granted. I am, accordingly, desired to communicate to you the resolution of the Government, that, in the adjudication of claims of the class under consideration, the following general rules shall be observed:—

1st. That all grants of land, or money, shall be confirmed in conformity to the actual terms of the Sunnud, if the authority of the grantor, and the authenticity of the grant, shall be established by proof.

2nd. That all Sunnuds bearing the seal, or sign-manual, or both (as may have been the practice), of any of the Viziers or Kings of Oude, and none other, shall be accepted as valid, provided they prove, on sufficient inquiry, to be genuine.

3rd. That grants supported by no valid Sunnuds shall, nevertheless, be maintained, for the lives of the incumbent occupants, if uninterrupted possession in the third generation, or for a period not less than twenty years, shall be established.

4th. That all endowments, *bonâ fide* made for the maintenance of religious establishments, or buildings for public accommodation, shall be maintained, as long as the establishments or buildings are kept up, provided they are not exorbitant in amount.

5th. That all grants, whether in land or money, conferred for service done, and intended by the grantor to be for the life of the grantee, shall be maintained for the life of the holder.

6th. That all grants conditional on a service to be done, shall be resumed, if the service is no longer required by the Government.

7th. That grants may be continued to the legitimate male issue of the holder for a certain number of lives, or in perpetuity, either in virtue of prescriptive possession, or of the grantor's authority, or on special considerations of family influence and antiquity or of individual character and service.

40. Every grant of land or money must be made the subject of separate investigation, and be reported (with the exceptions to be hereafter noted) in the tabular forms used in the Punjab, for the orders of the Government of India.

41. In carrying out these investigations according to the general rules above prescribed, it will be proper to bear in mind that no rent-free tenure should be continued in favor of any man who may, either openly or indirectly, oppose our occupation of the province, or endeavour to frustrate the measures of the local officers for the introduction of our administration; that no rent-free holder should be allowed to retain any police authority within his tenure; that the Government revenue should be assessed on each village or tract which constitutes a separate tenure, so that the holder, if his tenure be maintained, may not have it in his power to rack-rent his tenants, or derive more from the land than would be taken by the Government whose place he will occupy; that every holder of rent-free land, who is confirmed in his tenure by the Government, must yield up every document in his possession on which his claim to exemption from revenue was founded, and a new grant must be given to him under your seal and signature. I am only desired to add, on this point, that the

rules prescribed by the late Board of Administration, in their Circular No. 5, dated the 16th of January, 1850 (page 19 of Revenue Circulars), had better be observed, in investigating, and reporting on, claims to hold land rent-free: they are remarkable for their simplicity and their precision; they are calculated to reduce to a minimum the harassment and vexation to which the people and the village office-bearers must be, in some measure, subjected; and they are so framed as to expedite the completion of these troublesome and irritating inquiries, and to ensure the submission of the results to the deciding officers, in a clear, concise, and compendious form.

42. The State pensions should also form the subject of early scrutiny, and the same principles should be observed in investigating their validity.

43. The administration of Civil Justice is the next subject which calls for the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, and here again very material assistance is derived from the results of experience acquired in the Punjab. It is believed that the Civil Courts in our older provinces have proved more distasteful to the people than any other of our institutions. The laws which they administer, though founded on equitable principles, are encumbered with many forms and technicalities, the tendency of which is to favour groundless and vexatious litigation, and to prevent the prompt dispensation of justice. And, if such has been felt and acknowledged, and is still felt, to be the effect of the technical and complicated laws by which the Civil Courts of our older provinces are fettered, there is the stronger reason for introducing simpler rules in a new province, the people of which are unaccustomed to technical litigation, and will view with impatience a system which has little to recommend it but its supposed approximation to that which has grown up in England under circumstances so totally different as to afford no excuse for imitating it here.

44. In 1847-48, a few rules for civil judicature were drawn out for the guidance of the officers employed in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States; these were, in 1849, extended to the Punjab; and it was left to the officers charged with the local administration, laying upon these the foundation of the judicial system, to improve, amend, and elaborate them, as practical experience might suggest. In 1854, some "Rules for the better Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab," consisting of two parts—the first relating to the "Principles of Law," and the second to "Procedure"—were prepared, and submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who, while he demurred, for obvious reasons, to their being promulgated under the authority of the Government of India, still made no objection to their being circulated by the Chief Commissioner, on his own authority, so that they might have the same force as Circular Orders of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut. These rules now, for the most part, guide the proceedings of the Judicial Courts in the Punjab, and they have been found so well fitted to the requirements of a new province, and a simple people, so easy in their application, so acceptable to the population, no less than to the officers themselves, and so beneficial in their results, that the Governor-General in Council advises that they should be made the ground-work of the civil judicial system in Oude. Several printed copies of these "Rules" will shortly be furnished to you for distribution.

45. There appears to be no reason whatever for supposing that the Rules of Procedure will not be as applicable to the Civil Courts in Oude as to those in the Punjab, and there can be no objection to their immediate introduction. It is believed also that the "Principles of Law" will be found sufficient, in the first instance, to guide the judicial officers in dealing with the various questions which will come before them in this branch of their duty. But it will not escape your observation that, in the preparation of the rules under notice, much attention has been given to the *lex loci*, and that, especially in matters relating to inheritance, marriage, divorce, and adultery, adoption, wills, legacies, and partition, as well as in all commercial transactions, a due regard to local usage has been enjoined. It cannot, of course, be supposed that the *lex loci*, or local custom, in provinces differing so widely as the Punjab and Oude, is in all, or even in many, respects, identical, and it follows that those provisions of the

"Rules" which rest on the *lex loci* in the Punjab, cannot, with any propriety, or without risk of injurious failure, be extended to the Province of Oude.

46. While, then, the Governor-General in Council directs your attention to this collection of principles of law as calculated to afford material assistance, in the absence of any better or more appropriate treatise, he refrains from requiring the strict observance of them, until it can be ascertained how far they are applicable to the peculiarities of the province, and the customs of its people. With this end in view, his Lordship in Council desires me to suggest that all the Commissioners and District Officers, and the most experienced of the Assistants, should be required to study the "Principles of Law," in their daily application to the business brought before the Civil Courts, and, after the lapse of a twelvemonth or more, as may be hereafter determined, to report to the Judicial Commissioner the opinions which they may have formed, of the applicability of the "Rules of Law" to the people of Oude, and to offer, at the same time, any remarks and suggestions which may have occurred to them. It may, perhaps, be advisable also to invite the opinions and observations of a few of the native Extra Assistants, whose past career, and official knowledge, and more immediate contact with the people, may have qualified them to form a judgment on those points which touch upon native customs, and to give sound advice. On receipt of all these reports, it will be the duty of the Judicial Commissioner to study the suggestions which they contain, and to recast the collection of Rules of Law. It is not anticipated that the Rules of Procedure will call for much, if any, alteration, but it will rest with the Judicial Commissioner to give his consideration to these also at the same time, and to introduce such modifications as may appear advisable, provided they do not tend to introduce those complications and technicalities, the removal of which is the main, as it is the most acceptable, feature of the system successfully followed in the Punjab.

47. You are aware that another feature of that system has been the employment of the Tehseeldars, instead of a separate class of judicial officers, called Moonsiffs in the North-Western Provinces, in the administration of civil justice. This measure has proved most beneficial. The effect of it has been to bring justice to every man's door; to reduce the expense of litigation, and divest it of all technicalities, quibbles, and legal fictions; to encourage the amicable adjustment of suits, and to expedite their decision, when contested. It has been received, by the people of the Punjab, as a great boon; and, strictly supervised by the district officers under the large discretion vested in them by the rules to be presently noticed, it has been most successful in its operation.

48. I am, therefore, directed to request that, from the first, such of the Tehseeldars as may be found qualified, be invested with judicial functions, to be exercised in accordance with rules, of which several copies will be shortly sent to you. A translation of these rules may be procured from the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, or may be made on the spot without difficulty. These rules, you will observe, lay down the extent of the powers to be exercised by a Tehseeldar, and the limits of his jurisdiction; they describe the suits which he may, and those which he may not, entertain; they prohibit absolutely the admission of vakeels and agents in the Tehseeldar's Courts, and enjoin the processes by which, if possible, the passing of an *ex parte* decision shall be avoided; they prescribe certain precautions to be observed in accepting the amicable adjustment of suits, and describe the course which shall be followed on a confession of judgment being entered; they require that, generally, arbitration shall be encouraged, and that, in some cases, it shall be imperative, and they then lay down the manner in which the award of arbitrators shall be dealt with; they describe how evidence shall be taken, what evidence shall be accepted, how the attendance of witnesses is to be enforced, and how they are to be examined; and they then proceed to provide for various matters of detail, which, though they form an essential part of the rules, do not call for particular notice in this place. The rules, you will further remark, are preceded by a copy of a circular letter which was addressed

by the late Board of Administration to the Commissioners in the Punjab, for their guidance in giving effect to this measure.

49. The system, thus devised, is, in all essential respects, identical with that which the Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner's Courts are required to follow by the "Rules of Procedure," which have been commended to your attention in paragraph 44 of this letter. It is marked principally by its simplicity; by its freedom from all the forms and technicalities which encumber the proceedings of the Civil Courts in the Regulation Provinces; by the exclusion of vakeels and agents, whose practice it is to mystify and distort the real facts in dispute; by the compulsory attendance, instead, of the litigants themselves confronted, and their personal examination on the points at issue; by the general use of the popular institution of Panchayets; and by the imperative employment of it in all matters of dispute relating to caste, family, inheritance, betrothal, and accounts; and, above all, by the power which is conferred on the District Officers of revising the decisions of the Tehseeldars, *even though no appeal be preferred*. The Governor-General in Council is persuaded that this system, judiciously and carefully supervised, is well suited to secure substantial justice, and is certain to be much more acceptable to a people unaccustomed to technical litigation, than the more complicated laws by which the Courts in our older provinces are guided, and he desires that every effort be made to introduce it in its integrity, and to ensure that its operation shall be effective.

50. Several copies of circulars issued, in the Judicial Department, by the late Board of Administration for the Affairs of the Punjab, will be forwarded to you as soon as they have been printed; the intention being that they shall be carefully examined and scrutinized by the Judicial Commissioner, and such of them as may be found applicable extended to the Province of Oude.

51. The subject which next calls for direction is the administration of criminal justice and the management of the police.

52. It is not the wish of the Governor-General in Council that the voluminous regulations which govern the proceedings of the magistrates of our older provinces in this department, should be introduced bodily in Oude. It will be sufficient that their spirit be observed, in regard to the processes for the apprehension of offenders, the responsibility of landholders, the crimes finally cognizable by the magistrates, and those committable to Sessions Courts, the sentences allowable on conviction of different crimes, and appeals. The magistrates of a new province must necessarily have a larger discretion than might be elsewhere, and under a more settled state of things, permissible; and it will be the duty of the Commissioner to see that the limits of a sound discretion are not overstepped. Beaufort's "Digest of the Criminal Law" is a very good summary of criminal and police regulations, and every district office should be furnished with a copy, if this work be procurable.

53. You will observe, on reference to the judicial circulars of the Punjab, that corporal punishment has been extended to certain offences for which that penalty cannot be adjudged in the North-Western Provinces, and that certain restrictions on the reception of appeals from the decisions of the magistrates, as they are laid down in Act XXXI of 1841, have been received in that province. These are both considered to be beneficial modifications, and are recommended to your attention.

54. Further, in connection with this subject, I am desired by the Governor-General in Council to advise you that Tehseeldars in the Punjab, who have been found qualified for that duty, have been invested with authority to try petty criminal cases, the object being "to obviate the inconvenience and distress to which people are exposed, by being obliged to travel to considerable distances from their homes, before they can obtain a hearing in the most trivial cases." The rules under which this authority has been exercised, are clear, precise, and simple; and there can be no doubt that, care being taken to employ only well-qualified and trustworthy men in these duties, and to vigilantly supervise them, in their discharge thereof, the system is fraught with many advantages, both to the people, and to the officers charged with the administration; and the

Governor-General in Council desires that it be introduced in Oude, under the restrictions which are described in paragraph 2 of the circular issued by the Punjab Board, under date the 11th of May, 1852. Several copies of that circular, and of the rules to which it gave currency, will be sent to you hereafter. In distributing them to the Commissioners and District Officers, you will impress upon them the certain fact, prominently noticed in the first of the two documents, that "native officials usually take their tone from their own superiors. If they find that these superiors are really in earnest; that they know their duty, and scrupulously practise it; that honor and consideration follow good service, and prompt and severe punishment is as surely the result of venality and ignorance; such incentives to exertion will be created," that an effective native agency may be confidently expected to arise, which will be an honor to your administration, and a blessing to the people of the country about to be committed to your control.

55. The experience which the Commissioners (who will also be Superintendents of Police) and the Deputy-Commissioners have gained in the management of the district and rural police, during their past service in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, will be their best and most efficient guide in this branch of the administration. The Regulation XX, of 1817, of the Bengal Code, has been now in operation for nearly forty years; scarcely a section of it has been rescinded, or materially modified, since its enactment; it contains a body of rules which provide for almost every contingency with which the police officer can have to deal *proprio motu*, and possesses the advantage, moreover, of being very generally known. This Regulation may, therefore, be at once declared in force in Oude, and translations of it should be furnished to every Darogah of Police, and to every Tehseeldar who may be appointed head officer of police within the limits of his division.

56. The employment of the Tehseeldars in this capacity was first provided for by Regulation XI of 1831, but it was not until 1845 that the Government of the North-Western Provinces exercised the authority with which that enactment invested it. The aid of the Tehseeldars in this branch of the administration added greatly to its efficiency in the North-Western Provinces, and, in 1852, the measure was introduced into the Punjab, in accordance with certain rules prescribing the mode of procedure which the Tehseeldars should observe, and defining their position and powers relatively to the Darogah of Police. Several copies of these Rules will be forwarded to you as soon as possible, in view to their distribution, and the introduction, substantially, of the system which they describe. Translations may be procured from the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, or may be made on the spot, as you may find most convenient.

57. It has been stated, in the 55th paragraph, that the Commissioners will also be Superintendents of Police. It becomes, therefore, necessary to explain that, in addition to the rural police, which is to be reorganised, and the district or detective police, which is to be composed as usual of Darogahs, Mohurrirs, Jemadars, and Burkundauzes, a military police, consisting of three battalions, each 800 strong, will be organised on the model of the Punjab military police, and a separate officer, to be styled "Superintendent of Military Police," with three Commandants subordinate to him, will be appointed. He will have no concern with, or authority over, the district police, and his functions will not therefore clash with those of the Commissioners or the District Officers. In this military police the existing Oude frontier police will merge, and the special duty of this force will be to strengthen the hands of the district police; to hunt down Dacoits and other violent transgressors of the law; to overawe the population of large towns and turbulent localities; and to furnish guards for the district jails, and the Mofussil (Tehseel) treasuries. For this purpose, the force will be, necessarily, much scattered in small detachments, all over the province, and the detachments, so long as they are employed in any district, will be at the disposal, and under the direction, of the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner will also be authorised, whenever they may see occasion, to make requisitions on the "Superintendent of Military Police," for an addition to

the strength, or the number, of the detachments serving in their respective districts; and it will be the duty of the Superintendent to give immediate attention to such requisitions, to the extent of the means at his disposal. But, for the organisation, the discipline, and internal economy of these police battalions, the Superintendent will be responsible solely to you, and, through you, to the Government. With him will rest the power of making promotions, and discharging, or otherwise punishing, men for misconduct, subject to your approval and concurrence; and, for the purpose of enabling him the better to check such misconduct, the Superintendent will possess the powers of a joint magistrate, in so far as the men of the police battalions are concerned. Men belonging to detached parties, employed at a distance from the head-quarters of the battalion, if they are charged with misconduct or disobedience of orders, must be sent to the Superintendent, who, after inquiry, will pass such orders as he may think proper.

58. The Governor-General in Council is aware that there are objections to the divided authority to which the men of the police battalions will thus be subject. Bound, while employed in the districts, to obey the orders of the magisterial officers, they will be liable to punishment for disobedience of those orders only by the sentence of the Superintendent; but it appears to his Lordship that, by confining to the latter the power of punishment, there will be less risk of collision of authority than under any other arrangement; and he is persuaded that, if there be between the district officers and the Superintendent that cordial operation for the general good which should exist, the service will suffer no inconvenience.

59. Subordinate to the subject of police and criminal administration, is that of jails and jail management. At first, any buildings that may be available, must be used for the purposes of a jail in each district. Hereafter, a central jail will be erected at Lucknow, capable of accommodating 2,000 prisoners, and, at the Suddur station of each district, whenever these may have been finally determined, a jail of adequate capacity will be sanctioned. The plan of all the district jails will be uniform, and will, at the fitting time, call for your consideration, in concert with the officers of the Public Works Department, which it is intended hereafter to organise.

60. Within the last eight or ten years, a great deal of attention has been given to the question of jail management in the North-Western Provinces, and the improved system which has thus been brought into operation has been fully extended to the Punjab. A more severe discipline, a stricter economy, and a better classification of prisoners, have been enforced, and, in the Punjab, out-door labour has been entirely discontinued, and in-door labour substituted, with the greatest advantage. You will be pleased to call upon the Government of the North-Western Provinces for copies of Mr. William Woodcock's several reports, and for such other official documents, of subsequent date, as touch upon jail management, and the reforms which have been lately introduced; and you will also request the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to forward to you copies of all instructions that may have been issued, on similar subjects, in that province. With these documents to guide him, the Judicial Commissioner will have no difficulty in establishing from the first, and carrying out afterwards to completion, the most approved system of jail management which experience has yet suggested in India.

61. An Inspector of Jails, as you have been already advised, will be in due time appointed, and it may perhaps be convenient and practicable to add to his duties that of Superintendent of Charitable Dispensaries. These institutions involve but little expense, compared with the benefits which they extend to suffering humanity; they are most useful, and fully appreciated by the people; and one is to be established at each of the Suddur stations of the Province of Oude, as soon as circumstances may permit. A sum of 500 rupees is sanctioned for each building, and the establishment specified on the margin will be allowed for each dispensary, as soon as you may certify the necessity of its being entertained.

	Rs.	Rs.
1 Dresser	..	7
1 Compounder	..	5
2 Cooks at 4 Rs.	..	8
1 Bheestee	..	4
1 Sweeper	..	4
	—	23
Diet allowance	..	10
Native medicines	..	6
	—	16
Extra Allowances:—		
To Assistant Surgeon	..	30
To Sub-Assistant Surgeon	..	20
To Native Doctor, when in charge ..	..	10

62. There are a few miscellaneous matters that call for a passing notice, before I proceed, under the direction of the Governor-General in Council, to define the powers of the several officers, and bring these instructions to a close.

63. Of these, the language of record is one. The Governor-General in Council can have no doubt that this should be Oordoo. Oordoo is the colloquial language of the Court, as well as, in some of its numerous dialects, the language of the people; it is the language of business, and of record, in our neighbouring provinces, and must be the most appropriate for Oude, which in every respect resembles those provinces.

64. Another is the subject of town duties. You have been already advised, in paragraph 19 of this letter, to establish these in the cities and large towns, for the purpose of meeting the charges of municipal, conservancy, and police arrangements, within the places where they are levied; and the only further instruction which is requisite is, that the system should be put on precisely the footing which obtains in Lahore, Umritsur, and other towns of the Punjab. Copies of the regulations by which the Punjab Deputy Commissioners are guided in levying these duties, and expending the proceeds, can be obtained from the Chief Commissioner in that province, and to him you are requested accordingly to apply for them. It is believed that these duties will be infinitely less obnoxious to the residents of towns than the inquisitorial and invidious Chowkeedaree tax which prevails in our older provinces, and that, besides having the advantage of being applicable, without question, to the purposes of cleansing, lighting, draining, &c. (a virtue which the Chowkeedaree tax does not properly possess), they will be greatly more productive, with much less sensible burthen on the payers.

65. Another subject is that of ferries; these, like town duties, are not a source of general revenue, the proceeds being, as a rule, held available for the particular purposes specified in Regulation VII of 1819, and other cognate objects. The demand, however, is a perfectly legitimate and just demand, and the people receive the full equivalent of their payments in the maintenance of a safe and efficient ferry, while the administration derives its advantage, no less than the people, from the control which it possesses over the ferries, in the aid and support which that control gives to police arrangements. Public ferries are, therefore, to be established on such rivers, and at such points, as may be thought most advisable; and they are to be managed in accordance with the rules which the Regulation above cited enacts. The proceeds will be considered available for the purposes specified in the same Regulation, under the restrictions to be hereafter described.

66. The powers to be exercised by the several officers of the Commission may be briefly defined.

67. As Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, you will possess plenary authority and control in all departments.

68. In the departments of Civil Judicature, Police, and Revenue, the supervising authority will be primarily exercised by the Judicial and Financial Commissioners; and it will be, for the most part, either as ultimate referee, or as the channel of communication with the Government, that business will devolve upon you in these departments.

69. In the department of Criminal Justice, all trials in which the Judicial Commissioner may record a capital sentence will be submitted to you, and, without your concurrence, no such sentence can be inflicted.

70. In the Revenue Department, you will have authority finally to resume all holdings that may be pronounced, after inquiry, to be invalid. You will also have authority finally to dispose of all claims to all grants of land rent-free, under fifty acres, which should, in your opinion, be released for the lives of the occupants. All other cases wherein it may be proposed to release land, above fifty acres in extent, to the incumbents for their lives, or to release land, of any amount, to the second generation, or in perpetuity, or wherein it is proposed to release land forming an integral village, or a specific fractional portion of a village, for any period of time, must be reported, by you, for the final orders of the Government.

71. Such business as there may be of a political character, all commu-

nications with the King and the King's family, all matters relating to their stipends, and all questions connected with the allowances secured by Treaty to any family or persons, or for any specified purpose, &c. &c., will be conducted by you.

72. An efficient secretary will be appointed, on a salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem, and you will correspond, through him, with the Government, and all other authorities.

73. A Military Secretary, on a salary of 1,200 rupees per mensem, will also be appointed, and, through him, all correspondence connected with the organisation, in the first instance, and the management, subsequently, of the Oude Irregular Force, and the Military Police, will be carried on. This officer will also be appointed "Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Oude," for the purpose of aiding you in your communications with the King and the King's family. The correspondence on these points, and on all political subjects, however, will be conducted through the Civil Secretary.

74. A departmental abstract of your correspondence, whether in the English, or the Native language, should be furnished every week, for the information of the Governor-General in Council.

75. As regards expenditure, you have been already advised that all charges for the new establishments which will be immediately required, will be passed in contingent bills, on your authority.

76. You will also have authority, hereafter—1st. To sanction expenditure not exceeding 10,000 rupees (from the general revenues) for the construction of any single public work, civil or military; 2ndly. To sanction the payment of compensation for lands taken up for public purposes, such compensation being calculated according to the rules observed in the North-Western Provinces; 3rdly. To sanction the purchase of tents for the use of the several public officers, according to the scale which has been fixed in the North-Western Provinces; and 4thly. To pass ordinary contingent charges.

77. Items of expenditure, other than these, chargeable to the general revenues of the Government, must receive the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

78. The Civil Auditor will pass all fixed and authorised charges, and all charges which you have now been permitted to sanction, without reference to Government; and he will reject, of his own authority, and without reference to Government, all such as have not previously received sufficient sanction. If any accounts submitted for audit contain any disbursements not duly sanctioned, they will stand, until sanctioned, at the personal responsibility of the officer by whom they may have been made.

79. An annual report should be submitted by you on each department of administration, to be compiled from returns transmitted by the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and Commissioners of Divisions, detailing the work performed by their subordinates, the manner in which they have acquitted themselves, remarking on their habits of application, their accessibility to the people, the merits which are due to them, the deficiencies with which they are chargeable, together with comments on the prevailing crimes, the state of the revenue, and the police, and evils that require correction. The first report should be prepared on the model of the two printed Punjab reports. Subsequent reports may be succinctly drawn up, in the form prescribed by a recent circular from the Home Department, of which a copy is inclosed for your guidance.

80. The Judicial Commissioner will be charged with the direction and control of the administration of civil and criminal justice; and he will be the ultimate judge in all cases of a judicial character.

81. In civil suits, the decision of a Commissioner will, ordinarily, be final, but the Judicial Commissioner, on cause being shown by a dissatisfied party, or in the event of such cause appearing, from the periodical returns, or from any other cause, desirable, will be authorised to call for the record of any civil case, and pass such orders thereon as may seem fit.

82. In respect of criminal cases finally decided by Commissioners of Divisions, the Judicial Commissioner will possess the same authority.

83. In trials referred for his orders by Commissioners of Divisions, the Judicial Commissioner will be authorised to pass sentence of imprisonment for life, in transportation beyond the seas. Cases in which he may consider a capital sentence to be necessary, must be referred by the Judicial Commissioner, with his opinion, and the reasons for it, duly recorded, for your concurrence; and, without such concurrence, no capital sentence will be executed.

84. To the Judicial Commissioner is also to be intrusted the superintendence of all matters relating to the civil or district police, the management and control of jails, the establishment and management of public ferries, and the introduction and future supervision of the system of town-duties which has been recommended to your notice. On these subjects, his orders will be final; but it will be proper that he obtain your approval of any important circular, or general orders, which he may desire to issue regarding them.

85. The local funds arising either from Nuzzool property, the one per cent. road-fund, public ferries, town-duties, or otherwise, will be under the control of the Judicial Commissioner, and he will have authority, subject to the concurrence of the Chief Commissioner, to sanction expenditure therefrom not exceeding 10,000 rupees for any one work, subject, of course, to the restriction that the proceeds of each fund can be devoted only to those special purposes for which it is designed.

86. Questions regarding the construction, and regarding important alterations, of all judicial public buildings, and regarding judicial establishments, must be referred, by the Judicial, to the Chief Commissioner.

87. Questions which may hereafter arise connected with ecclesiastical and judicial matters, will be dealt with, in the first instance, by the Judicial Commissioner; the more important questions in these and other departments being referred to the Chief Commissioner for decision, or for submission to Government.

88. The Judicial Commissioner will be authorised to pass contingent bills (in his department) to the extent of 500 rupees for one work, and to sanction temporary establishments, for extraordinary purposes, for a period not exceeding six months.

89. The Financial Commissioner will exercise much the same powers as are exercised by the Suddur Board of Revenue in the North-Western Provinces.

90. It will be his duty to direct and superintend the revenue administration in all its branches, to introduce system, regularity, and order, in the collection of the revenue, and to carry out such measures as may seem best calculated to inspire the people with confidence in the moderation and good faith of the British Government.

91. Whenever the great measure of a regular settlement, on the basis of a professional and field survey, may be commenced, the entire direction and control thereof will rest with the Financial Commissioner.

92. In the meantime, he will have authority finally to sanction all summary settlements, and to sanction, without further reference, remission of balances, in estates temporarily settled, and in estates held "Kham," as well as refunds of land revenue, and excise wrongly demanded.

93. He will have authority to call for the proceedings of the Commissioners of Divisions, in any cases finally decided by them in the Revenue Department, whenever, on cause being shown by a dissatisfied party, or for any other reason, he may deem such course expedient, and to pass thereupon such orders as he may think proper.

94. He will have authority finally to dispose of all claims to grants of land rent-free under ten acres, whenever he may be of opinion that such holdings should be released for the lives of the incumbents. All other cases of this class must be sent on, with his opinion, to the Chief Commissioner, either for decision, or for submission to Government.

95. He will have authority to grant "tukkaavee," for the construction of wells, or other works of permanent utility, to an extent not exceeding 500 rupees in each case.

96. All questions connected with revenue, surveys, and settlement generally, with stamps, excise, and pensions, will be in the Financial Commissioner's Department. The more important questions will be submitted by the Financial Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner for decision, or for reference to Government, as the case may require.

97. All questions regarding projects for the extension of irrigation, for the preservation of forests, and for developing the resources of the country, as well as all questions relating to revenue buildings and establishments, will pass through the Financial Commissioner's office to the Chief Commissioner.

98. The Financial Commissioner will be authorised to exercise, in regard to pensions and pensioners, all the powers that reside in the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

99. He will also be authorised to pass contingent bills (in his department), to the extent of 500 rupees for one work, and to sanction temporary establishments for settlement or other extraordinary purposes, for a period not exceeding six months.

100. Both the Judicial and the Financial Commissioner will furnish to the Chief Commissioner a weekly index of correspondence, and nothing in the above rules shall be held to prevent the Chief Commissioner from calling for any papers and proceedings, and submitting the same for the revision or orders of Government, whenever he may think fit.

101. The Commissioners of Divisions will be Commissioners of Revenue, Sessions Judges, and Superintendents of Police, in their respective divisions.

102. As Commissioners of Revenue and Superintendents of Police, they will perform the functions of the officer of the same denomination in the North-Western Provinces, but they will be required to exercise a stricter supervision and control over the Deputy Commissioners than would be required where a regular routine of business is well established and understood.

103. As Sessions Judge, the only cases which the Commissioner will be required to refer to the Judicial Commissioner will be those involving a sentence of capital punishment, or of imprisonment for life in transportation beyond seas.

104. In cases of less aggravation, he will have authority to sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment, and two additional in lieu of stripes.

105. If, in any case within his competency, he should consider the punishment he is authorised to award insufficient, he must refer it for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

106. With a view of rendering the administration of criminal justice more prompt, of relieving parties and witnesses from the expense of attendance on distant courts, and of lessening the burthen of judicial duty on Commissioners, the Commissioner will be authorised to pass sentence on the record of the trial of the Deputy Commissioner's Court in certain classes of committed cases, viz. :—

1st. Commitments within the final cognizance of the Commissioner, on which a sentence not exceeding nine years (two in lieu of stripes) is legally awardable, may be tried, and sentence passed, upon the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner, without the attendance of parties and witnesses in the Commissioner's Court.

2ndly. In cases within the competency of the Commissioner, requiring above nine years' imprisonment, as above, a regular trial must be held by the Commissioner whenever a plea of "not guilty" may have been entered before the Deputy Commissioner, or other committing officer.

3rdly. In cases within the competency of the Commissioner to punish, in which the prisoners may have voluntarily confessed their guilt before the Deputy Commissioner, the trial may be held by the Commissioner on the record of the Lower Court, and sentence may be passed, without summoning the parties and witnesses.

4thly. Whenever the Commissioner, on a perusal of the proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner, or other committing officer, may deem the prisoner entitled to his release, sentence of acquittal may be passed, without summoning the parties and witnesses.

In hearing appeals in criminal cases the Commissioner will be authorised to enhance the punishment awarded by the Lower Court, and to reverse sentence of acquittal, whenever he may see fit.

107. The Deputy Commissioners will be Civil Judges of their respective districts; and in this, as in the Departments of Police and Criminal Justice, they will be aided by Assistant-Commissioners, Extra Assistant-Commissioners, and Tehseeldars.

108. The Deputy Commissioner will try all original suits for property, real or personal, exceeding in value 1,000 rupees; and an appeal will lie from his decisions, in such cases, to the Commissioner, whose order, as stated in a foregoing part of this dispatch, will, ordinarily, be final.

109. Suits for smaller amounts may be tried by the Assistants, covenanted and uncovenanted, who will have, the former, jurisdiction in original suits to the extent of 1,000 rupees, and the latter, to the extent of 500 rupees. Suits up to 300 rupees will be triable by the Tehseeldars, under the rules which have been already adverted to.

110. The Deputy Commissioner will exercise an appellate authority in respect of all decisions passed by his Assistants, Extra-Assistants, and Tehseeldars, in original suits; and, from his order on such first appeals, a second, or special appeal, will lie to the Commissioner, whose judgment will, ordinarily, be final.

111. In the Departments of Revenue, Police, and the administration of Criminal Justice, the Deputy Commissioner will exercise the full powers of a Magistrate and Collector, as described in the regulations applicable to the ceded and conquered provinces. These are so well known that further specification is needless.

112. The Deputy Commissioner will use his discretion in making over to his subordinates such portion of his work in these departments as he may think proper.

113. The Assistant Commissioners of the first class will hold the same position as Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces, and will exercise the same powers. They will be exempt from examination.

114. Appeals from the decisions of the Deputy Commissioner, and the First-Class Assistant Commissioner, will lie direct to the Commissioner.

115. The Assistant Commissioners of the second class will exercise the special powers of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, as described in Regulation IX of 1807, III of 1821, and Section 21 Regulation VIII of 1831, and appeals from their decisions, as well as from the decisions of the Assistant Commissioner, third class, and of the Extra-Assistant in the Departments of Revenue and Criminal Justice, will lie to the Deputy Commissioner.

116. Such of these Assistants (second class) as have not already passed the examinations prescribed for Assistants will be required to pass them, as will also Assistants of the third class, before they can be considered entitled to promotion.

117. If the Extra-Assistants should be employed in the Magisterial and Revenue Departments, the powers to be conferred upon them may be determined by the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, on report from the Commissioner of Division, with due reference to their past career, and the opportunities they have had of acquiring knowledge and experience.

118. Such of these last-named officers as have not passed examinations will be required to pass them, in accordance with the Punjab Rules, as modified by a recent resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, of which copies accompany this dispatch.

119. The subject of office and mofussil establishments calls for instructions.

120. You have been informed that, for the first six months, charges on account of all establishments, Suddur and Mofussil, will be passed in contingent bills countersigned by your authority. Before the expiration of that period, it is hoped that complete schedules of all Civil establishments may be submitted for the formal sanction of Government. These

schedules, after being sent up by the local officers, should be considered by you in classes; that is to say, Commissioner's establishments with Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner's with Deputy Commissioner, Tehseeldar's with Tehseeldar, and so forth, so that the test of comparison may be applied to each. Every salary above the common average will thus at once attract attention, and be properly checked.

121. To assist the several officers and yourself in the preparation of these schedules, I am desired to inclose a transcript of a complete set of statements of establishments which have been sanctioned in the Punjab. These will show the strength, and cost, of the establishments entertained in the offices of the Chief, the Judicial, and Financial Commissioners, of a Commissioner of Division, and of a Deputy Commissioner inclusive; the latter of Tehseeldaree, Thannah, Treasury, and Jail Establishments. The scale herein exhibited should be your guide, and any great deviation from it will need explanation.

122. It is hoped that the foregoing paragraphs contain instructions sufficiently comprehensive and detailed to enable you, with the ample and efficient advice and aid which will be at your disposal, to put the Civil Administration of the Province, in all its branches, on a sound and durable footing. In connection with this subject, it only remains for the Governor-General in Council to remind you that, under the proposed Treaty, the British Government engages to make ample provision for the improvement of the country. It will, therefore, be the duty of every officer not only to develope, as much as possible, the resources of the country in agriculture and manufacture, but to record the results of his experience and observation, so that, within a short time, a body of information may be accumulated, which will show the real value of the province, the occupation of which has been forced upon the Government. Trade should be protected, encouraged, and fostered by every means; attention should be given, at an early period, to the improvement of existing communications, and the construction of new lines; means should be taken for the efficient protection of traffic from lawless violence, as well as from unlicensed extortion. The practicability of extending irrigation, by means of canals, may form the subject of inquiry and consideration; and the introduction of valuable products may very well claim your early attention. The Governor-General in Council, you may rest assured, will be prepared to encourage all feasible schemes for the improvement of the country, so far as the means available in men and money will permit.

123. A Public Works Department will be hereafter organized, in accordance with details which will be elaborated in that Department at the Presidency, and duly communicated to you.

124. I am to add, that a military force, to be called the "Oude Irregular Force," will be in due time organized, under instructions which will be communicated to you in full detail from the Military Department. It will consist of eight regiments of Infantry, three of Cavalry, and three Horse Field Batteries: a Brigadier will be appointed to the command of it; and, to each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry, the usual complement of three European officers will be assigned. The force will be organized on the system which has been found completely efficient in the Punjab, and will, it is expected, be a perfectly reliable force, able, with the aid of the Military Police, to maintain internal tranquillity, and such as to put the Government in a position to withdraw nearly all the regular troops, now, and heretofore, cantoned in the Province of Oude.

125. You will, doubtless, recognise the necessity of absorbing, in the Irregular Force, and the Military and District Police, &c., as many of the soldiers belonging to the King's army (which will of course be disbanded) as may be found physically fit for the duties that will be required of them, and willing to accept service under the British Government. Hitherto, licentious and disorderly, and subject to little or no discipline, these men have lived upon the plunder of the land, and have been an absolute scourge to the country which they were employed to protect. If these men be suddenly deprived of their means of subsistence, they will be

driven, for their support, to violence and robbery, and will become a greater, and more injurious, nuisance than they have hitherto been.

126. But his Lordship in Council is aware that the establishments, military and civil, which are to be formed in Oude, will not absorb one-half of the King's army, and that, moreover, there will be many civil *employés* of the native Government who will be unequal to the duties which must be required of them under our system.

127. With a view to make provision for those who are wholly inefficient, or for whom suitable employment cannot be obtained, the Governor-General in Council has resolved that pensions and gratuities shall be granted, on the following scale, provided that the parties be, in other respects, deserving of consideration and favour:—

Service from twenty-five to thirty years shall entitle the party to one-fourth of his emoluments as "pension."

Service from thirty to thirty-five years shall entitle the party to one-third of his emoluments as "pension."

Service from thirty-five to forty years and upwards, shall entitle the party to one-half of his emoluments as "pension."

Persons, whether of the civil or military establishment, who may not have served long enough for pension, according to the foregoing scale, shall be entitled to gratuities, according to the following scale, provided that they are wholly inefficient, and are otherwise deserving; provided also, that no person shall be recommended for pension, or gratuity, who may decline employment, offered to him under the British Government:—

For seven years', and under fifteen years' service, three months' pay.

For fifteen years', and under twenty years' service, six months' pay.

For twenty years', and under twenty-five years' service, nine months' pay.

All cases falling under these heads must be reported ultimately, in tabular statements, for the orders of Government; but, if you should think it necessary, you are authorised to discharge gratuities at once, according to the above scale, and in conformity to the foregoing instructions.

128. It is not intended, as you will readily understand, that these instructions should fetter your discretion in dealing with special cases. You have already been advised, in my (Secret) letter No. 7, dated the 23rd ultimo, that the objects in view will be facilitated, by the early adoption of measures to conciliate the minds of all persons whose interests, or personal consideration, may be affected by the dissolution of the existing Government; and you have been authorised to exercise your discretion in giving such assurances, and holding out such advantages as (without imposing any undue burthen on the State) will tend to reconcile the minds of influential persons in Oude to the intended transfer of the powers of Government. You will, in due time, state, for the information, and orders, of the Governor-General in Council, your sentiments in regard to the persons of this class for whom it may be expedient and just to provide; and you will suggest the amount, and the mode, of provision, which you may consider suitable.

129. In entrusting to your hands the entire administration of the affairs of the Province of Oude, the Governor-General in Council is persuaded that no efforts on your part will be wanting to diffuse the blessings of good government, to make our rule popular and acceptable, and to advance the credit of the British name, among a people who, by their proximity to our own districts, and their knowledge of the British character, are well able to appreciate our good faith, our moderation, and our justice.

I have, &c.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, January 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, Notes of Conferences I have had with the Minister yesterday, and this morning.

The officer referred to, at the conclusion of yesterday's conference, whom I had required from the Durbar to conduct the troops from Cawnpore, was sent to me by His Majesty last night, and must, I trust, have joined Colonel Wheler to-day, who will pass the Ganges into Oude to-morrow morning. To-day, His Majesty sent me a purwannah, directing all the authorities on the road to comply with the requisitions of his officer on behalf of the troops.

I have not yet been able to learn the effect on His Majesty of the communications I have made to him through the Minister.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure 1 to Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

(A.)

Note of the Interview between Major-General Outram and the Prime Minister of Oude, Alee Nukkee Khan Bahadoor, January 30, 1856.

ON the arrival of the Resident at the suburbs of Lucknow, he was met by the Prime Minister, who was present to pay his respects, according to established usage. During a brief conversation, the Resident requested the Minister to accompany him to the Residency, in order to converse on matters of public importance.

At 3 P.M. the Minister waited on the Resident, who, after some introductory remarks, imparted to the Minister, for the King's information, that he had been detained in Calcutta under the following circumstances. Anxious to pay his respects to the Governor-General, prior to his Lordship's departure from India, the Resident had intended to pass but a few days in Calcutta. Subsequent to his arrival in that city, he was given to understand that, by the expected mail, dispatches relative to Oude were momentarily looked for, and, therefore, his stay at Calcutta was deemed necessary. Soon afterwards it appeared important to the Governor-General that the Resident should still further postpone his departure, until General Outram might be in possession of the views of Government relative to the expected dispatches, and be enabled to convey to His Majesty the sentiments of his Lordship in Council. The Resident, therefore, had thought it necessary to request the Minister to mention these facts to the King, lest His Majesty might suppose that the Resident's language on taking leave could have been misunderstood.

The Resident then proceeded to acquaint the Minister that the time had at length arrived when the British Government felt necessitated to adopt a policy towards the Government of Oude, which could no longer be averted. This policy had been dictated by the Honourable the Court of Directors, and had received the sanction of Her Majesty's Ministers. The King could not be ignorant that, soon after the Resident's arrival at Lucknow, he was called upon to report on the state of the Administration, and the general condition of Oude. After patient and searching inquiry, it was the Resident's painful duty to confirm, in all particulars, the deplorable and distressing details which his predecessor, Colonel Sleeman, had been obliged to submit to Government, of the anarchy and misrule existing in Oude. The Governor-General had likewise deemed it imperative to forward that report, with his Lordship's sentiments, for the consideration and instructions of the Home Government, and, within the last few

weeks, the orders had reached India, and would now be carried into effect.

The Resident then, in general terms, informed the Minister of the contemplated changes, and of the explicit instructions with which he had been honoured by his Lordship; and mentioned that, in order to prevent the chance of a disturbance, on the part of evil-disposed persons, a strong brigade of troops was directed to cross the Ganges, and march on the capital.

The Minister appeared much surprised and distressed at this intelligence, and declared that the presence of any British troops was altogether unnecessary; that His Majesty was in the hands of the Resident, who had simply to express his wishes to ensure their fulfilment.

The Resident assured the Minister that His Majesty might implicitly rely on the favor and consideration of the British Government, which would guarantee that nothing should be done which could in any degree detract from the King's rank, position, or personal comforts, or in any way diminish His Majesty's dignity, or honour.

The Minister replied that, if the country was to be taken, there was little occasion to make any stipulations of the kind, and that the Government had the power to resume that which they had conferred.

He then attempted to contrast the reign of the present King with those of his predecessors, and to point out the manifest reforms which were to be seen on all sides; but the Resident replied that it was now useless to discuss that, or any other question, and that he was compelled by the tenor of his instructions to offer to His Majesty either of the alternatives to which the Resident had already alluded.

The Minister again declared that the march of the troops was entirely unnecessary, and begged that their presence might be dispensed with.

The Resident declared that the advance of the troops was indispensable, and suggested that some confidential servant of the King should be deputed to meet the force, in order to arrange with the Commanding Officer for compensation for whatever damage to the fields the encampment of the troops might have occasioned.

The Minister promised to acquaint His Majesty with the Resident's suggestions, and also with all that had passed during the interview, assuring the Resident that the name of the officer selected to accompany the troops should be communicated before evening.

As it was late in the afternoon, the Resident requested the Minister to be good enough to call at the Residency on the following morning, in order that he might peruse, in detail, the various documents which would be laid before the King, and thus have an opportunity of fully and fairly imparting to the King the object of the interview which the Resident would be obliged to seek with His Majesty in a few days. This would enable the Minister to give the fullest information on all points to the King, and prevent the possibility of His Majesty being kept in ignorance of the wishes and policy of the British Government, or of stating that the King had not received timely and adequate intimation of the determination of the Government, and of the changes which the Resident was charged to carry into execution.

After some further remarks from the Minister, deprecating any necessity for the advance of the troops, and asserting the desire of the King to meet the wishes of the Resident in all things, the Minister paid his respects, and withdrew.

FLETCHER HAYES,
Assistant to the Resident.

Sub-Inclosures 2 to Inclosure 8 in No. 4.

(B.)

*Note of the Interview between Major-General Outram and the Prime Minister,
January 31, 1856.*

AT 11 A.M., according to agreement, the Minister waited on the Resident, who, after some introductory remarks, gave copies of the Proclamation and of the Treaty, which were yesterday referred to, for the Minister's perusal.

The Minister, having attentively read all their contents, declared that he was authorised by the King to state that His Majesty was the servant of the British Government, and was of course ready to do whatever was required.

With reference to the Treaty, the Resident assured the Minister that he was authorised to declare that the King would be most liberally and honorably provided for; that a sum of twelve lakhs of rupees would be assigned for his personal expenses, to which a further addition of three lakhs would be made for the payment of the King's guards; but the Resident would not conceal from the King that, unless the Treaty was signed and ratified within the prescribed period of three days after presentation, His Majesty may render himself liable to a less liberal provision. Should the King, however, be so ill-advised as to refuse to sign the Treaty, it would follow that His Majesty could have no claim whatever, by right of Treaty, to any fixed provision from the British Government, and that his maintenance would then depend on the pleasure of the Government. The Minister declared that the King would be glad to receive whatever the Government might assign; but it could not but be expected that His Majesty would feel deeply distressed, and that he would ignore the necessity which caused the contemplated changes: the King would necessarily contrast the improvements in his reign with the condition of the country in the time of his predecessors, and would protest against the measure about to be adopted. The Resident replied, that he could not enter into any discussion on that point; it would be a waste of time; the decision of the Government was final and irrevocable.

It was based on the various official reports from time to time submitted to Government, on the views of the Government of India, and had met with the unanimous approbation and approval of the Court of Directors and of Her Majesty's Ministers: the Home Government was desirous that the measures alluded to should be carried out by Lord Dalhousie in person, and that they should not be deferred until the arrival of his successor, himself a member of the Cabinet which had approved of them. The Minister then urged that the King might be permitted to attend on Lord Dalhousie, or even to visit England; possibly, the matter might be reconsidered, and some decision more favorable might be the result. The Resident entreated the Minister to believe that no further consideration of the question could be entertained; that Government would not allow the question to be opened; and, should any evil-disposed person work on His Majesty's good sense, and prevent the formal ratification and signing of the Treaty, it was obvious that the consequences would rest on His Majesty, who would be responsible for whatever might happen. The Minister then adverted to the reluctance with which the King would naturally sign away his territory; but the Resident declared that every possible respect and attention had been paid to the King's feelings; that, in order to prepare His Majesty for the communication which he, the Resident, would have to make in person, he had thus previously acquainted the Minister with their nature, for His Majesty's information; moreover, that three days, after placing the Treaty before His Majesty, was the utmost limit that could be allowed to him for his final decision, affording ample time to consult with his advisers. But the Resident would beg the Minister distinctly to understand that, on the expiration of the three days, in the event of His Majesty's declining to

sign the Treaty, he, the Resident, would assume the government of the country, and, by virtue of his instructions, would proclaim the views of the British Government; moreover, should the King refuse to sanction the ratification of the new Treaty, and abstain from proffering that aid which the British Government has a right to expect, by directing his subjects to obey the new administration, the Government would have no alternative left but to declare His Majesty answerable to the British Government for any hostile opposition which might ensue in consequence. There could be no doubt, therefore, that His Majesty would suffer to a ruinous degree, should he persist in so disastrous a course. The Minister replied that, as a matter of course, both the King, and all his subjects, were dependent on the power and pleasure of the British Government, and that he would not fail in imparting to the King, to the utmost of his power, the substance of the papers which he had perused, and of the conversation which had passed; and, after some further remarks, the Minister paid his respects to the Resident, and withdrew.

FLETCHER HAYES.

NOTE.—In the narrative of this day's Conference, it has been accidentally omitted that the Resident desired the Minister to ask His Majesty to appoint a day upon which the Resident might wait on the King with the Treaty. The Minister promised to inform the King, and to acquaint the Resident on what day His Majesty would be glad to see him.

Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, a translation of a letter I received this morning from the King, and of my reply.

The Queen-Mother has sent an earnest request that I would visit her, and I purpose doing so this afternoon. As she has much influence with the King, her son, and is a sensible woman, I could not have a better channel for conveying advice to His Majesty.

Brigadier Wheeler crossed the first column of troops over the Ganges yesterday, and reports that it is to-day encamped at Onow, about eleven miles on this side of the river, and that the second column will have crossed the Ganges this morning. I had requested General Penny to exercise his discretion in delaying the march of the troops, should rain continue, which it had every appearance of doing, when I left Cawnpore the day before yesterday; consequently, they have marched a day sooner than I expected.

Brigadier Wheeler reports that the people are very civil, and provide all they can. He is most careful to protect cultivation and the property of the villagers.

The city is perfectly tranquil, and the demeanour of the people as respectful as usual.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure 1 to Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

(A.)

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

February 1, 1856.

HIS Majesty acquaints the Resident that the Prime Minister has communicated to the King the substance of the conversation which took place yesterday at the Residency, and of the tenor of the document which he had perused.

The King is much astonished, and distressed, that any evil should happen to his throne, in the incumbency of the present Resident. Let it not be concealed from the Resident that His Majesty's ancestors have been at all times obedient to the wishes of the British Government.

Since His Majesty ascended the throne, the King has never wilfully performed aught that could offend the British Government; on the contrary, for the least of its servants, every step has been taken to please.

It is notorious that the administration of Oude has been always supported, by the British Government, and, up to the present moment, as far as it was possible, everything has been done to obey whatever instructions may have been received.

For instance, after the admonition of Lord Hardinge, the whole country has been placed under a new arrangement, and transferred from the Izarah to the Amanee scheme; police stations have everywhere been formed; and the number of culprits who have been punished is manifest. If His Majesty was of opinion that all his endeavours for the better government of his country had been disapproved of, he was willing to adopt any other system which the dictates of friendship might point out, and this would tend to display how much importance the British Government attaches to its promises and Treaties.

It is also notorious that thousands are dependent on His Majesty, and that they have never had any occasion to look to others.

Notwithstanding all His Majesty's compliance, and endeavours to please, and being anxious to govern in any way that may be pointed out, it is assuredly contrary to Treaties that any such changes should take place, such as have been alluded to, and imparted to the Minister; and there can be no doubt that they are opposed to all the amicable relations which have hitherto existed.

His Majesty has the strongest reliance on the Resident's goodness; and, therefore, with reference to what the Resident stated to the King's agreeing to the new policy, and attesting it by His Majesty's seal, the King entreats the Resident to intercede most imploringly with the Most Noble the Governor-General, to put off the adoption of the new policy, and to be assured that other steps might be taken which would tend to improve the condition of the King; and, at the same time, be agreeable to the British Government, the particulars of which can be communicated to the Resident, should he be anxious to be made acquainted with them.

The good name of the Resident cannot fail to be identified with his conduct and endeavours in this matter.

Sub-Inclosure 2 to Inclosure 9 in No. 4.

(B.)

Major-General Outram to the King of Oude.

After titles and compliments.

February 1, 1856.

THE Resident begs to inform His Majesty the King of Oude that, out of consideration for the King's feelings, and in order that His Majesty might be in possession of all the particulars which it would be the Resident's duty to communicate to the King personally, General Outram had deemed it necessary to impart to the Prime Minister the commands of the British Government. The Resident, however, much regrets to find that his kindly consideration for the King's feelings should have been so very much misunderstood as to have induced His Majesty to have addressed to the Resident the letter now under acknowledgment.

In the discharge of his duties to the British Government, the Resident is compelled to declare that he must decline to discuss any of the arguments, or to notice the assertions, in his Majesty's letter. It is his solemn duty to acquaint His Majesty, in terms the most unequivocal and explicit, that the resolution of the Government of India is irrevocably taken; moreover, that the assumption of the government of Oude has been directed by

the Court of Directors, with the unanimous consent of Her Majesty's Ministers, of whom the future Governor-General of India was one; likewise, it is the Resident's duty to state unreservedly to His Majesty, that the Most Noble the Governor-General of India, Lord Dalhousie, has been directed to carry into execution the policy to which the Resident has alluded, prior to his departure from India. Under these circumstances, and in compliance with the stringent directions which have reached his Lordship, the Governor-General is precluded from receiving any further letters or references, nor will any delay be granted beyond the three days subsequent to the day on which the Resident shall present the Treaty to His Majesty; and, beyond that term of three days, no further delay can be conceded to the King, nor is the Resident authorised to extend that term.

In the interview which took place yesterday, between the Resident and the Prime Minister, the Resident requested the Minister to desire His Majesty to be good enough to name a day, as early as convenient, on which the Resident might be able to wait upon the King, for the purpose of presenting to His Majesty the letter with which the Resident had been honored, and commissioned to deliver; but the Resident cannot conceal his disappointment that, up to the present moment, no communication has been received, relative to the request which the Prime Minister promised to convey.

Inclosure 10 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 2, 1856.

I HAVE the honor to transmit, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, notes of a conference I held yesterday with the Queen-Mother. The palace courts were densely crowded as I passed, but the people quite civil as usual.

The Minister is to visit me this afternoon, when I trust the day will be fixed for my presenting the Treaty.

I hear that those about the King, by whom he is principally influenced, urge His Majesty to decline the Treaty, but that the Minister advises its acceptance, and I hope the latter course will be advocated by the Queen-Mother.

Brigadier Wheler reports this morning that the troops have advanced another march, the leading column being to-day at Nawalgunj, twenty-five miles from Lucknow. The Brigadier speaks favorably of the Durbar officer deputed to accompany the troops.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure to Inclosure 10 in No. 4.

Note of a Conference with the Queen-Mother.

ON the 1st of February, 1856, at the request of the Jenab Aulea Begum, mother of His Majesty, the Resident, Major-General Outram, paid her a visit, at the Zurd Kothee Palace, at 4 P.M., when a conversation passed between the Resident and the Queen, of which the following is a summary.

After the usual compliments, the Queen, who appeared deeply moved, entreated the Resident to inform her what His Majesty had done, and why he had incurred the wrath of the British Government, and implored the Resident to intercede for the King, and to avert the destruction of the King's authority, by the adoption of any measures which might afford His Majesty the opportunity of showing how anxious he was to administer the Government of his country in a manner satisfactory to the British Power,

and advantageous to His Majesty's subjects. The Resident, in reply, deeply regretted that he was wholly incapable of opening the question, or of acting in any way save by the tenor of his instructions: he had, that very day, in reply to a communication of His Majesty, stated, in terms the most unequivocal and explicit, that the resolution taken by the Government was irrevocable and final; that it was based on the orders of the Court of Directors, supported by the unanimous decision and approval of Her Majesty's Ministers, one of whom was the future Governor-General of India; moreover, that the present Governor-General of India had been directed to carry out the policy alluded to, prior to his departure from India; consequently, his Lordship was unable to alter in any one tittle the orders received from the Home Government.

The Queen implored the Resident to reflect on the utter ruin to the King; that he would be degraded in the eyes of the world, and be deprived of everything which he had been accustomed to and brought up to; but the Resident assured the Queen that the British Government had been pleased to declare that His Majesty should be dealt with in the most liberal and honorable manner; that nothing should in any way detract from His Majesty's rank, honors, dignities, or high position; that he should have placed at His Majesty's disposal, solely for the King's personal expenses, 1,00,000 rupees per mensem, which sum would be guaranteed to His Majesty's heirs for ever and ever; moreover, that 3,00,000 rupees per annum would be assigned for His Majesty's guards, of whom he might retain as many as he pleased; that His Majesty's relatives of the blood-royal would be amply provided for, and those of His Majesty's principal and confidential servants would have no reason to regret the contemplated changes; that the Resident felt perfectly assured that, in a very short time, His Majesty, relieved of the care, anxieties, and responsibilities of the Government, would gratefully thank the British Government for relieving him of so responsible and harassing an anxiety; and would, surrounded by all that could afford comfort and happiness, and fully provided with all that could maintain himself and family in affluence, rank, and distinction, gladly acknowledge that the British Government had been his benefactor. The Resident forcibly pointed out that His Majesty had, not only privileges to enjoy, but duties to perform; that he was responsible to God and man for the constant and unceasing misrule, anarchy, and misfortunes which have existed in his country, and have ruined his subjects. The Resident was well aware that His Majesty was personally incapable of afflicting any of his subjects; but, as the King had devolved his duties and responsibilities on worthless and undeserving favorites and Ministers, it was obvious that the British Government had no alternative but to look to His Majesty, and to hold him responsible for the enormous evils which had impoverished the country, and necessitated the policy which was now imperatively commanded, and about to be carried into effect.

The Queen begged that a further period might be allowed, during which the King might be enabled to show to the world, by the adoption of vigorous reforms, how anxious and eager he was to obey, and follow out, the instructions and advice which the British Government might point out. The Resident again declared that it was useless to argue the matter; he had no authority whatever to act in any way but according to his commands; and he, therefore, must decline to enter on that subject. The Queen reiterated her entreaties that the impending measures might be delayed, and protested against their adoption; but the Resident assured the Queen that it was impossible the measure could be deferred, and that, by procrastination, or refusal to accept the Treaty, the King would needlessly jeopardize the liberal maintenance now offered to him; in that case, it followed that the King could have no security for title, or stipend, and would have to be content with whatever might be granted for his support by Government. The Resident was empowered to lessen the grant which had been determined on by the Government, should His Majesty not have the good sense to sign the Treaty, and to cause his subjects to afford that aid and cooperation to the new administration which it was confidently hoped His Majesty would never hesitate to afford; on the other hand, the Government was prepared to treat His Majesty

with all possible courtesy, liberality, and munificence, should His Majesty sign the Treaty, and realize the expectations of the British Government.

If the Queen-Mother really felt interested in the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty, her son, she would not fail to urge, with all that good sense and intelligence for which she was so remarkable, the evil consequences which most assuredly would blight His Majesty's prospects, by the adoption of any measures which would be displeasing to the Government, but which could not avert the change of the policy about to be carried out. After some further conversation, and protestations on the part of the Queen-Mother, the interview terminated, and the Resident took his leave, with all the usual honors and ceremonies.

Inclosure 11 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 4, 1856.

ON the evening of Saturday, the Minister visited me—not, however, to name a day for my audience with the King, as I had expected, but to ask leave to take notes of the various papers I had shown him, lest he may have overlooked anything of importance which he ought to communicate to His Majesty. On this, I gave him the papers themselves for the King's perusal, saying that my earnest desire was to spare His Majesty's feelings from the shock of having anything brought unexpectedly before him when I should meet him in person, but on condition that they should be regarded as privately, not officially, submitted. Those papers were, the copy of the Governor-General's letter, and Proclamations A and B; an attentive study of which, I hoped, might have a salutary effect on the King's mind, and possibly incline him to accept the Treaty, when first presented. I also permitted him to take notes of the terms of the Treaty itself, for His Majesty's information.

I availed myself of that opportunity to remind the Minister, and I enjoined him to tell the King, that His Majesty would render himself responsible for the consequences of the non-acceptance of the Treaty, should evil-disposed persons in Oude be induced, on that plea, to oppose the introduction of our rule, by acts of hostility; and that it would be well at once to prepare proclamations, to be issued simultaneously with mine, directing his subjects to obey the British Government.

I expressed to the Minister my disappointment that he was not empowered to name the day for my presenting the Treaty to the King, and my expectation that Monday next (to-day) should be fixed.

Late last night, I received an invitation from the King to visit him this morning, and, at the hour appointed, I waited upon His Majesty.

On this occasion, the Palace Courts were nearly deserted, the guns which guard the inner gate were dismounted from their carriages, and the guard of honour which received me was without arms, and saluted me with their hands, instead of presenting arms.

I was received by the King, and his brother (whom I had never before seen), with the usual embrace. Only three confidential persons, besides the Minister, were present. What passed at the interview is faithfully detailed in the accompanying report, drawn up by Captain Hayes immediately afterwards.

His Majesty's expressions and manner would lead me to suppose that he will not be induced to accept the Treaty, but a circumstance has come to my knowledge which induces me to hope that he will do so. I have learnt that proclamations (or orders) are actually being prepared for issue to the District Officers, Talookdars, &c., directing their obedience to the British Government. But it is possible that their issue may merely be intended to preserve the King from the consequences of hostile opposition, against which I had warned him, though still avoiding to sign the Treaty.

Brigadier Wheler's leading column is now encamped on the Cawn-pore road, eight miles from Lucknow, where I have requested him to halt for the present. The second column will close up to him to-morrow.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure to Inclosure 11 in No. 4.

Note of an Interview which took place between the King of Oude and Major-General Outram, at the Zurd Kothee Palace, on the morning of the 4th of February, 1856.

GENERAL OUTRAM, accompanied by Captains Hayes and Weston, proceeded at 8 A.M. to visit His Majesty, by appointment. The approaches to, and the precincts of, the Palace were unusually deserted; the detachments of artillery on duty at the Palace, together with the detachments of His Majesty's Foot Guards, were unarmed, and saluted without arms; the artillery was dismounted, and not a weapon was to be seen amongst the courtiers and officials present to receive the Resident on his entering the Palace. The Resident was received, at the usual spot, by His Majesty in person, with the customary honors.

During the conference, in addition to the Prime Minister, His Majesty's brother Sekunder Hashmat, the Residency Vakeel Muhsee-ood-Dowlah, his Deputy Saheb-ood-Dowlah, and the Minister of Finance Rajah Balkishen, were present.

The Resident, after assuring His Majesty that, from kindly consideration to his feelings, he had been induced to forward, through the Minister, a copy of the Most Noble the Governor-General's letter, two days ago, to afford the King ample time to peruse, and reflect on, the contents of his Lordship's letter, now felt it his duty, in pursuance of his instructions, to deliver to His Majesty in person the Governor-General's letter, in original. His Majesty, after attentively perusing the letter, observed that he had already been made acquainted with its purport and contents, not only by the Minister, but by the copy of the letter which the Resident had been good enough to transmit, and for which the King expressed his obligations. After a brief pause, His Majesty turned towards the Resident, and said, "Why have I deserved this? What have I committed?"

The Resident replied, that the reasons which had led to the new policy were explicitly, clearly, and abundantly, detailed in his Lordship's letter to His Majesty, and that he was unable to discuss the subject, or to deviate in any way from the tenor of the instructions with which he had been honored; but the Resident had little doubt that, on mature reflection, the King would readily acquiesce in the proposals made by the British Government. His Majesty should consider how amply and liberally the Government had provided for His Majesty's maintenance. The King's titles, honors, rank, and dignity would be scrupulously preserved, and transmitted to His Majesty's descendants, in the male line, in perpetuity. His Majesty's authority would be absolute in his palace and household, always excepting the power of life and death, over the King's servants and subjects thereunto appertaining. His Majesty's relatives, and confidential servants, would likewise be adequately provided for; and the Resident had every reason to hope that His Majesty's good sense would induce him to meet the wishes of Government. The Resident was bound, by the solemn discharge of his duties, to announce to His Majesty that the Treaty of 1801 no longer existed. The systematic oppression and misrule which had existed in Oude ever since its ratification, the violation of all the solemn obligations which the Rulers of Oude had faithfully bound themselves to perform, as one of the High Contracting Parties to that Treaty, had necessarily caused its infraction, and rendered it imperative on the British Government to adopt a policy which should secure the lives and property of His Majesty's suffering subjects. That policy had been commanded by the Honorable the Court of Directors; it had been sanctioned, and

approved of, by Her Majesty's Ministers unanimously; and the Most Noble the Governor-General of India had been directed to carry into effect the measures alluded to, prior to his Lordship's departure from India. Under these circumstances, the Resident was persuaded that His Majesty would readily acknowledge that the British Government had no authority whatever but to give effect to the commands of the Home Government, and, with this view, had directed that a Treaty should be prepared for submission to His Majesty, which, embracing every suitable, adequate, and ample provision for His Majesty's maintenance, and omitting nothing which could in any degree redound to the King's honour, titles, and dignity, transferred the administration of the Government of Oude into the hands of the East India Company. A copy of that Treaty the Resident had now the honour to submit, for His Majesty's perusal and consideration, in the firm belief that the King would acknowledge the liberality of the British Government, and justify its expectations.

His Majesty received the Treaty with the deepest emotion, and handed it to Saheb-ood-Dowlah, with directions that it should be read out aloud; but that confidential servant of the King, overcome by his feelings, was unable to read but a few lines; on which, the King took the Treaty from his hands, and carefully perused each Article.

His Majesty then gave vent to his feelings, in a passionate burst of grief, and exclaimed:—

"Treaties are necessary between equals only: who am I, now, that the British Government should enter into Treaties with? For a hundred years, this dynasty has flourished in Oude. It has ever received the favour, the support, and protection, of the British Government. It had ever attempted faithfully and fully to perform its duties to the British Government. The kingdom is a creation of the British, who are able to make and to unmake, to promote and to degrade. It has merely to issue its commands to ensure their fulfilment; not the slightest attempt will be made to oppose the views and wishes of the British Government; myself and subjects are its servants."

Muhsee-ood-Dowlah hereupon observed that His Majesty had issued orders that all his guns should be dismounted and his troops disarmed, which His Majesty immediately repeated, and declared that the Resident must have observed how defenceless and incapable of resistance were his subjects and soldiers.

His Majesty then again spoke of the inutility of a Treaty; he was in no position to sign one. It was useless; his honor and country were gone; he would not trouble Government for any maintenance, but would proceed to England, and throw himself at the foot of the Throne to entreat a reconsideration of the orders, and to intercede for mercy. The Resident begged his Majesty to reflect that, unless the King signed the Treaty, he would have no security whatever for his future maintenance, or for that of his family; that the very liberal provision devised by the British Government would inevitably be reconsidered, and reduced; that His Majesty would have no guarantee for his future provision, and would have no claim whatever on the generosity of the Government. The Resident's instructions were concise, clear, and definitive; the resolution of the Government irrevocable and final; and the Resident entreated the King to consider what evil consequences might alight upon His Majesty and family, by the adoption of any ill-judged line of conduct. The Prime Minister warmly seconded and supported the Resident's advice, and protested that he had done everything in his power to induce His Majesty to accede to the wishes of the British Government. Hereupon, His Majesty's brother exclaimed that there was no occasion for a Treaty. His Majesty was no longer independent, and in a position to be one of the Contracting Powers. His office was gone, and the British Government was all-powerful. His Majesty, who was moved to tears, recapitulated the favors which his ancestors had received at the hands of the British Government, and pathetically dwelt upon his helpless position. Uncovering himself, he placed his turban in the hands of the Resident, declaring that, now his titles, rank, and position were all gone, it was not for him to sign a Treaty, or to enter into any negotiation. He was in the hands of the British

Government, which had seated His Majesty's grandfather on the Throne, and could, at its pleasure, consign him to obscurity.

He touched on the forlorn fate which awaited his heirs and family, and declared his unalterable resolution to seek in Europe for that redress which it was vain to find in India.

The Resident felt himself unable to act in any other way than by the tenor of his instructions, and assured His Majesty that, at the expiration of three days, unless His Majesty acceded to the wishes of the British Government, the Resident would have no alternative but to assume the government of the country.

After some further conversation, and the expression of the unalterable reluctance of the King to sign the Treaty then and there, the Resident intimated that no further delay than the three days could be permitted, and then, with the usual ceremonies and honors, took his leave of the King.

Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 5, 1856.

IN a fit of petulance, the King had ordered all his troops, at the capital, to be at once paid up, and discharged, from the 24th of this Mahomedan month (3rd instant), and they were deprived of their arms, and withdrawn from various posts which they occupied in the city. As the peace of the city might be disturbed in consequence of this measure, I addressed a note to His Majesty, of which a translation is annexed (A), and I received verbal assurances in reply that, though the troops were being discharged, the police force remained to preserve tranquillity. I have since ascertained that the troops have not really been discharged (from want of funds to pay up their arrears properly), although deprived of their arms, and that the city police have not been disturbed. I have deemed it prudent, however, to cause it to be made known to the King's troops at Lucknow, through officers connected with them, that all that are fit for service will be enrolled in the regiments about to be raised, and those that are not fit will be either pensioned, or discharged with a gratuity.

2. The fact of the King's determination to dismiss his troops reached me last night, and I then sent a message, by the Vakeel, to the effect of what I have to-day stated to His Majesty in writing (A). This appears to have opened his eyes to the serious consequences, in the event of disturbances resulting from the measure. For, before the King received my letter, the Vakeel brought to me copies of proclamations His Majesty promised to promulgate, of which translations (B and C) are annexed.

3. Though the King's note forwarding these documents states that they had been issued, the Vakeel declared that they were only yet preparing. I, therefore, returned (B) to His Majesty, with a message pointing out the impropriety of the concluding sentence, which I have marked in brackets, and requested that the Proclamation might be issued without the obnoxious paragraph: I have not yet learnt the result. The second Proclamation (C), addressed to the army, I made no objection to, though it contains an assurance from the King that the British Government will pay up their arrears; because, while we are certainly bound to cause those arrears to be discharged, this pledge of the King does not bind us to make them good from our own funds, and, should the question be raised hereafter, he will of course be given clearly to understand that I look to him for the means.

4. The tenor of these documents, and a message I to-day received from the Queen-Mother, lead me to hope that the King is becoming more sensible of his real interests.

5. I have deemed it prudent, although I really do not apprehend any disturbance, to move the wing of a native regiment from cantonments to the neighbourhood of the Residency, and another wing to the vicinity of

the houses occupied by the Oude European local officers, for their protection, in case of necessity. And I have directed Brigadier Wheler to occupy positions within two miles of the city to-morrow morning.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure 1 to Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

(A.)

Major-General Outram to the King of Oude.

After titles and compliments.

February 5, 1856.

THE Resident informs His Majesty that he has learnt that the King had recently dismissed all his troops, police, and kotwalee establishments: hence the Resident deems it necessary to inform the King that, until the British Government assumes the administration of the Government, it is incumbent on His Majesty to retain, in their respective quarters and positions, the above-mentioned soldiery, and police, up to the morning of Thursday next. Should, unfortunately, any disturbance take place, His Majesty will be held responsible, and will be made answerable for the same.

Sub-Inclosure 2 to Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

February 5, 1856.

HIS Majesty begs to inform the Resident that he forwards, for the Resident's perusal, the accompanying copies of orders which have been issued to His Majesty's Amils, Talookdars, and officers of the King's army.

Sub-Inclosure 3 to Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

(B.)

First Proclamation.

To all Amils, Talookdars, Malgoozars, Zemindars, Military Officers, Thannadars, Kanoongoes, Chowdries, and to all His Majesty's subjects.

BE it known that, according to the orders of the British Government, the servants of that Government have been appointed for the administration of the Kingdom of Oude, and will assume the Government; therefore, take heed to obey all orders which may be issued, and to pay the revenue to them, and to become faithful subjects to them: on no account, resort to resistance or rebellion. The army ought, on no pretence, to revolt or mutiny, because the servants of the British Government have the power to punish.

[When His Majesty proceeds to Calcutta, to bring his case to the notice of the Governor-General, and on His Majesty's departure for England to intercede with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, you are on no account to attempt to follow or accompany His Majesty.]

No date of the month, but simply, Jemad-ul-awal, 1272.

Sub-Inclosure 4 to Inclosure 12 in No. 4.

(C.)

Second Proclamation.

To all the officers of the army.

BE it known, that you ought to remain at your post and on your duties in readiness as usual, and on no account are you to commit any violence or lawless act, and on no pretence allow of any unsoldierlike conduct.

The balance of your pay, after the deductions made for advances received, will be paid to you by the East India Company (Sirkar Kampani).

Let no man leave his post; and pay particular attention to these orders.

 Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 7, 1856.

I REGRET to have to report that the King has declined to execute the Treaty. His Majesty's resolution was conveyed to me at 8 o'clock this morning, in a brief note, of which a translation is annexed (A).

2. I had sent for the Minister, on the previous evening, to intimate to the King that the term of three days allowed for deliberation would expire at 9 A.M. to-day, and to propose that I should wait upon His Majesty this morning to receive his decision. What passed at the interview is detailed in the accompaniment (B).

3. The King has been encouraged and sustained in his resolution to adopt a course of negative opposition and passive resistance, by the advice, I am told and believe, of Mr. Brandon, a merchant at Cawnpore, whose antecedents of meddling mischievousness are well known to his Lordship in Council. This individual assures His Majesty that, if deputed to England as his Agent, he will, without a doubt, obtain his restoration. The "Central Star," of which Mr. Brandon is the proprietor, by its purchased advocacy of that person's views, has confirmed the King in his mistaken resolution.

4. His Lordship in Council will have gathered from the translation of the conference which I held with the Queen-Mother, that I promised that lady an annual stipend of one lakh of rupees, provided that the King would accept the Treaty. During the Minister's audience yesterday, I impressed upon him that, in the event of the continued contumacy of His Majesty, I should not of course consider myself bound by the promise entered into with the Queen-Mother, and again set before him, in the most explicit terms, the consequences which the King would entail upon himself, by the refusal of the liberal terms offered him by the British Government; and I should here mention that, throughout, I have not availed myself of the latitude afforded me in paragraph 14 of my instructions, which empowered me, in the event of the objection of the King to sign the Treaty being founded on the amount of stipend proposed for him, to raise the offer from twelve lakhs to fifteen lakhs. In none of the interviews was the smallness of the personal allowance dwelt upon by the King, or by his advisers, as a main ground of his refusal. He has uniformly declared his intention to be, to carry his supposed grievances to the foot of the Throne, with the view of his kingdom being restored to him in its integrity; and, as I was convinced that the offer of double the sum, or of any amount of more money, would have failed to induce him to change his mind (though I had hoped that other influences might have accomplished the desired end), I thought it unworthy of the Government whose Representative I am, to make any proposition to raise the proposed personal stipend by a lakh or two per

annum ; especially as, had more money been his object, the promise of the additional lakh to the Queen-Mother would have probably induced him to waver, and would, at all events, have made him desirous of ascertaining whether the Government would be prepared to give more, in the event of ready compliance. But such a contingency, or a hint that an increase of stipend might cause the King to alter his determination, was never touched upon, at any of the conferences.

5. With reference to the letter I had addressed to the King on the 5th instant, alluded to in my dispatch of that date, warning His Majesty of the consequences of suddenly disbanding his army, I have the honour to inclose, for the information of his Lordship in Council, translation of the reply I yesterday obtained (marked C), and also a translation of another from the King (D), in reply to my suggestion that a passage in his proclamation to which I objected should be omitted. His Majesty cannot be induced to abandon the idea, with which his flatterers have impressed him, that a general exodus of his subjects must follow his own departure ; or, rather, I suspect, this absurd flourish has been introduced into the proclamation, at the suggestion of his advisers, who hope to excite sympathy in Europe thereby. Another manœuvre has also been had recourse to, with the same object, doubtless. For two days past, a written declaration of satisfaction with His Majesty's rule, has been circulated for signature in the city, where it may probably meet with considerable success, as of course most classes at Lucknow will suffer, more or less, from the deprivation of the national plunder, which is squandered at the capital.

6. I am happy to be able to state that the city is in a state of tranquillity, and that everything bids fair for the quiet introduction of our rule.

At a conference held this morning between myself and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, who arrived yesterday, the charge of the city was made over to Major Banks, who at once proceeded to enter upon the duties of his office, with the timely aid of the Kotwal, an active and zealous officer, whose name I shall shortly have to bring forward for the favorable consideration of Government.

The Minister, and the chief officers of revenue and police, appeared at a conference held at 12 o'clock, when the assumption of the management of affairs by our Government was formally communicated, and measures immediately entered into by Mr. Gubbins and Mr. Ommanney, in concert with those functionaries, for taking possession of the records, the treasury, and other public offices of the city.

I have sent an urgent requisition to the several officers assembled at Cawnpore to join me at Lucknow, when they will be immediately dispatched to assume charge of their respective districts.

I have, &c.

J. OUTRAM.

Sub-Inclosure 1 to Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

(A.)

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

His Majesty begs to inform the Resident, with reference to the Resident's wishes to ascertain His Majesty's intentions relative to the signature of the Treaty, that the King has already intimated to the Resident, at the interview on the 26th Jemad-ul-awal (4th February, 1856), the King's resolution on that point.

Sub-Inclosure 2 to Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

(B.)

Note of a Conference between Major-General Outram and the Prime Minister of Oude, February 6, 1856.

AT 4 P.M., the Prime Minister waited on Major-General Outram, C.B., the Resident, when the following conversation took place:—

The Resident alluded to the absurd reports which evil-disposed people had circulated, regarding the Resident's intention to arrest the Minister, and trusted that the Minister had not, for a moment, given credence to such monstrous fabrications; he hoped that he would at once dismiss from his mind any apprehensions of that nature. The Minister declared that he never, for a moment, believed in any of the wicked reports in circulation, and knew very well that the Resident was altogether incapable of such conduct; but he could not conceal from the Resident that his earnest and unremitting endeavours to persuade the King to accede to the wishes of the British Government, and to sign the Treaty, had raised a host of enemies, from whose wrath and machinations neither his person nor his property were safe; in fact, if it were not known that the Resident extended his protection to him, his dwellings and property would long since have been pillaged, and himself subjected to the vilest indignities. The Resident was well aware of the Minister's zealous and untiring conduct in the matter, and assured him that he had nothing to fear as long as he persevered in that course. The Resident had wished to see him, simply because he had conveyed to His Majesty, through the Residency Vakeel, that it would be necessary for His Majesty to depute the Minister, or some high officer of State, to the Residency, to acquaint the Resident with His Majesty's intentions—whether it was His Majesty's pleasure that the Resident should wait on the King on the following morning, and witness the signing and ratification of the Treaty, or whether the King wished to send, in writing, His Majesty's declaration and determination that he would not sign the Treaty. No further delay could be permitted than after 9 A.M. to-morrow morning, and hence it was desirable, nay imperative, that His Majesty's intentions should be known as soon as possible.

The Minister replied, he would at once proceed to the palace, and again do all in his power to persuade the King to sign.

The Resident once more forcibly pointed out the great disadvantages which would probably result to His Majesty, should he refuse to sign, and reiterated, as on previous occasions, that he (the Resident) had taken upon himself to allot one lakh of rupees per annum for the maintenance of the Queen-Mother; that this was a concession which he granted on his own responsibility, because it stood to reason that the Government had the right to suppose that the Queen-Mother, as one of His Majesty's nearest and dearest relatives, ought to have been maintained on the personal allowances granted to His Majesty. However, the Resident would not urge that point, and would allot the sum which he had specified. In addition to this, the Resident begged the Minister to understand, and impress on the King, that all the mahals and buildings occupied by the ladies of His Majesty's family, and by those of His Majesty's ancestors, should remain in their possession; that all the public buildings and offices of the State only should be attached for the use of the British authorities; that the King's authority will be absolute, always excepting the power of taking life, in his own immediate palaces; whereas the other dwellings would necessarily be subject to the British jurisdiction, should, unfortunately, any occasion arise to call for interference.

The Resident would impress on the Minister to lay before His Majesty all these important concessions and advantages, and to declare to His Majesty that the grant of the one lakh of rupees per annum to the Queen-Mother would be considered as in a great measure contingent on the signature of the Treaty, and would be dealt with as if it had not been

under consideration. The Minister caused the Residency Vakeel, who was in attendance, to write down the substance of the Resident's declaration, which he promised he would lose no time in submitting to the King, and would urge him, by all means in his power, to accede, promptly, in signing the Treaty. The Resident, for the last time, pointed out all the advantages which would follow from the King's complying with the wishes of the Government, and depicted the folly of pursuing any other course, which would leave His Majesty without any security for the future, and would make him the dupe of designing and intriguing characters, who well knew that they were adopting a line of conduct which would be ruinous to the King, but remunerative to themselves. The Minister then took leave, with the usual ceremonies, promising to depute some one to intimate His Majesty's intentions.

Sub-Inclosure 3 to Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

(C.)

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

February 6, 1856.

THE King acknowledges the receipt of the Resident's letter, in which the Resident mentions that he had heard that His Majesty had disbanded the police and soldiery, and states that, formerly, the King's orders were, that none of his subjects should be armed, with the exception of the police of the city. The King has already informed the Resident that the troops which he had sent for would have the effect of creating anxiety and uneasiness amongst the King's subjects. The Resident must be well aware how troubled and disconcerted the people of Lucknow now are. Notwithstanding all this, such have been the King's precautions and arrangements, that no disturbance whatever has taken place. The King declares that there is no foundation whatever for the statement that His Majesty's troops and establishments have been disbanded and dismissed; on the contrary, the King has, since his interview with the Resident, given additional and stringent orders for the preservation of the peace; and, more than this, what can the King's Government do?

Sub-Inclosure 4 to Inclosure 13 in No. 4.

(D.)

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

February 6, 1856.

THE King states, with reference to what the Resident spoke to the Residency Vakeel, regarding the King's departure for Europe, that His Majesty's reasons for issuing the Proclamation were as follows: ever since his subjects have heard of the new arrangements, they have altogether abstained from food, and have never ceased to lament and wail; hence, if immense multitudes of His Majesty's subjects should forsake the country to accompany the King, there would be a great loss to the collection of the revenue; therefore, the King deemed it necessary to forbid them. The Proclamation had been issued prior to the receipt of the Resident's message.

Inclosure 14 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 11, 1856.

I AM directed by the Chief Commissioner to state that, since his dispatch dated the 7th instant, he has been unable, from press of business, to submit any detailed report, which, however, was little necessary, the only occurrences of importance, during the interval, having been daily reported by telegraph.

2. As already reported, charge of the city and various departments of the State was formally assumed on the 7th instant; the Durbar Executive officers being directed to continue in the performance of their duties for the present, under the orders of the Commissioners. Proclamation (B) was posted in prominent places throughout the city, and extensively promulgated by dispatch to all the Amils, Tehseeldars, &c., in the districts; copies being also forwarded, through their Vakeels, to all the principal Chieftains and Zemindars, with a letter addressed to each individual. The King's troops were informed, through their officers, that the arrears due to them would be discharged, after due investigation; that such as were fit for service, and desired to engage, would be enrolled in the new Contingent, and all others either discharged with a gratuity, or pensioned, according to their length of service. Similar assurances were dispatched to the troops in the districts, a body of whom, who had mutinied for their arrears, and placed Nazim Agaie Alec Khan and his three brothers in restraint, have been called upon to make those persons over to the Officer Commanding at Sectapore (in the neighbourhood of which station they are situated), pending investigation of their claims.

3. On the 8th instant, guards were placed over the several arsenals and gun depôts, situated in different parts of the city, and every necessary precaution taken to prevent disturbance at the capital, of which there is now no apprehension.

4. A Committee, of which Brigadier Grey is President, commenced this day to investigate the claims of the troops, which will be a task of great difficulty, no regular accounts having, it appears, ever been kept. A very large sum will, the Chief Commissioner apprehends, be required to liquidate the arrears due to the army; and, so far as is yet ascertained, there is scarcely a rupee in the State Treasury.

5. Another Committee, of Artillery Officers, is employed in taking an account of the guns, ordnance stores, &c.

6. On Saturday, the Chief Commissioner detached a regiment of Native Infantry, a troop of Irregular Cavalry, and a Native Artillery Battery, under Colonel Goldney, to Fyzabad, where that officer will assume the duties of the Eastern Division. He is accompanied by a proportion of the Deputy Commissioners and Assistants already arrived.

7. To-day, Mr. Commissioner Christian moves towards Khyrabad, to assume the charge of the Western Division, escorted by a regiment of Infantry, a troop of Irregular Cavalry, and accompanied by Deputy Commissioners and Assistants; and Mr. Commissioner Wingfield marches, at the same time, on Bharaitch, similarly escorted and accompanied, where he will assume charge of the Northern Division. The steps taken for apportioning the country into divisional and zillah districts, with the several officers assigned to each, will be reported hereafter, when the measures now in course of operation shall have been completed.

8. The Chief Commissioner desires me to state, for the information of Government, that the King openly expresses his determination to proceed immediately to Calcutta, accompanied by the Queen-Mother, his brother, and other relations, to lay his case before the Governor-General in Council; and, in the event of his appeal to his Lordship being unsuccessful, he declares his intention of sailing thence for England, to prosecute his claims before the Home Authorities.

I have, &c.

G. COUPER.

Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,

Lucknow, February 14, 1856.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a translation of a letter from the King, dated the 13th instant, in which he requests that the district officers may be desired to collect supplies for his camp; and of the Chief Commissioner's reply, stating that the orders of Government will be taken on His Majesty's requisition, and requesting to be furnished with a complete list of the attendants and cattle which are to accompany him.

2. The Chief Commissioner desires me to say that, notwithstanding this application, he is of opinion that His Majesty does not really intend to proceed to Calcutta. If he had been in earnest, he would not have omitted to state the retinue with which he intended to be accompanied; and would have asked to be paid the usual marks of respect, on his arrival at the several stations *en route*. Another circumstance gives colour to this opinion: two days ago, His Majesty furnished the Chief Commissioner with a number of his Proclamations, issued prior to our assumption of the Government, as reported on the 5th instant, with the objectionable passage referred to in that dispatch omitted.

3. The Chief Commissioner is, on the whole, inclined to think that this demand of the King is merely a blind to hide ulterior purposes; and that it is by no means improbable that His Majesty will end by requesting to be permitted to sign the Treaty. He presumes that the Government will offer no objections to the King's journey to Calcutta, should he persist in the design he professes at present, though he would be glad to be favored with instructions on this point; and he particularly begs the orders of his Lordship in Council as to what course he is to pursue, in the event of His Majesty, at this late hour, requesting to be allowed to sign the Treaty.

I have, &c.

G. COUPER.

P.S.—Since writing the above, the King has expressed a wish to start the day after to-morrow, and has sent in a list of his attendants. He has been told, in reply, that it is not customary for nobles of his rank to travel without the previous sanction of Government, in order that arrangements might be made for their accommodation, and for their proper reception at the respective stations at which they may halt. The Chief Commissioner is still of opinion that the proposed journey is not seriously contemplated.

Sub-Inclosure 1 to Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

The King of Oude to Major-General Outram.

After titles and compliments.

February 13, 1856.

THE King has learnt from Muhsee-ood-Dowlah that, after the assembly of a Committee, orders should be given for the supplies of His Majesty's camp. Three days have already elapsed, and the King is bent on traveling immediately. Without the orders alluded to, the King will be put to much trouble, and requests that the Resident will be good enough to issue orders to all the officers in charge of districts, for the collection of supplies as soon as possible.

Sub-Inclosure 2 to Inclosure 15 in No. 4.

Major-General Outram to the King of Oude.

After titles and compliments.

February 13, 1856.

ACKNOWLEDGES the receipt of the King's letter relative to the orders on district officers; and states that the Chief Commissioner will not fail to submit the matter for the consideration of Government.

As it is not known how many attendants, and what number of cattle, may accompany the King, the Chief Commissioner trusts His Majesty will be good enough to forward a complete list of them as early as possible.

Inclosure 16 in No. 4.

Minute by the Governor-General of India, concurred in by the Commander-in-chief.

February 13, 1856.

OUDE.

1. THE dispatch of the Honorable Court of Directors, regarding the affairs of Oude, No. 33 of 1855, dated the 21st of November, was delivered to me at midnight on the 2nd of January. The Honorable Court in that dispatch gave authority to the Government of India to carry into effect the policy in relation to Oude which had been recommended in the Minutes of the Governor-General, and of the Members of Council, recorded during the past year. The Honorable Court, moreover, intimated their wish, that the measures which the Government of India might adopt should be carried into execution by myself before my departure. My resignation having been fixed for the 1st of March, and my successor being already on his way, there remained barely two months within which to make all necessary preparations, to complete the negotiations which would be requisite with the King, and to organize and introduce the new Government in Oude. None of these preparations could have been made beforehand, for, until the final decision of the Court were known, troops could not be moved, or officers warned, without giving publicity to intentions on the part of the Government which might never have been carried into effect; and the abandonment of which would have been injurious to its authority, by imparting an air of vacillation and feebleness to its proceedings.

Paragraph 19.

It was obvious, therefore, that, in order to fulfil the wishes of the Honorable Court, it would be necessary to depart from the usual forms of transacting business observed by this Government; and, having recourse once again to the more summary modes of proceeding, which had been adopted by us on several former occasions, to discuss, decide upon, and execute our measures at once, and to leave the written record of them to be formed at a future time.

2. Accordingly, on the morning after the dispatch was received, a Special Council was summoned for the following day.

When the Council met, the dispatch from the Honorable Court was laid before it; and, after a very full discussion, the Government of India unanimously resolved upon the course of its policy, and determined that it should at once be executed.

3. Communicating with the Quartermaster-General's Department, in the absence of the Commander-in-chief, who was on his march to Mooltan, and could not be consulted without great delay, I had previously selected the troops which might be made available to support, in the field, the resolution of the Government regarding Oude. The detailed orders were prepared after the Council broke up, and, early next morning, they were dispatched by means of the electric telegraph. It was calculated that, with these aids, the troops required would be assembled at Cawnpore by the 29th of January.

4. The Resident at Lucknow, General Outram, had been privately summoned to the Presidency, some time before. In conference, and constant communication, with him, the measure of the Government were matured.

5. At successive special meetings of the Council, the drafts of the Treaty which was to be proposed to His Majesty; of the letter from the Governor-General to the King; of the alternative proclamations which were to be issued in the event of the King consenting to sign the Treaty, or declining to do so; and, lastly, the draft of instructions to be addressed to General Outram, for his direction in introducing the administration of the British Government into Oude, when the territory should have passed into our hands; were severally considered, and finally approved.

6. On the 24th of January, General Outram returned to Lucknow.

7. Having narrated the proceedings that were taken by the Government for the immediate execution of the policy in regard to the affairs of Oude, which had been authorized, and enjoined, in the dispatch from the Honorable Court, I have now to record the principles upon which the ultimate resolution of the Government was founded, and the several considerations which led to its adoption.

8. The Honorable Court had observed that, although the Governor-General and the members of the Council were unanimous in recommending that final measures should now be taken for the settlement of the affairs of Oude, they differed in opinion as to the mode in which that object should be attained. The Honorable Court, acknowledging that the mode of proceeding proposed by myself had some advantages over the other modes suggested, yet saw practical objections to my proposal. The Honorable Court abstained from expressing any opinion on the principles laid down by the several members of Council; and they concluded by leaving the mode of attaining "the indispensable result" which had been resolved upon, to the discretion of the Governor-General, acting with the advice of the members of the Supreme Council.

Paragraph 19.

9. In common with all my colleagues, I felt grateful for the confidence which the Honorable Court had been pleased to repose in us. The sense I entertained of the reliance which the Honorable Court had shown itself willing to place in us, redoubled my desire that all the members of the Administration should act together in complete harmony upon this important question; and that the Government should frame its policy entirely in accordance with the liberal and generous spirit which was apparent in the instructions that had been addressed to it by the Honorable Court.

10. Following the example of the Honorable Court, I do not propose to discuss the opinions of my colleagues recorded in their Minutes regarding Oude. But it is necessary to the right understanding of our present proceedings, that I should advert to them very briefly.

Court of Directors,
paragraph 10.

11. The proposal of Mr. Dorin, that "the King should be required to abdicate the sovereign power he has abused (on condition, however, of ample personal provision for himself and his family), and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown," appeared to me to be unnecessarily harsh. I felt it to be irreconcilable, not only with my own conviction, but with the conviction entertained by the Honorable Court, of the consideration which was fairly due to "a family who, whatever may have been their offences towards their own subjects, have not been unfaithful to the British Government."

12. To the view which was propounded by Mr. Grant, namely, that the King of Oude was no independent Sovereign, but only a Soobahdar, whom the British Government, as Paramount Power in succession to the King of Delhi, was entitled to remove at its pleasure, I could by no means yield assent.

The theory itself is, in my humble judgment, destroyed at once by the simple fact of the acknowledged existence of Treaties concluded between the British Government and the Rulers of Oude, for Treaties can be formed only between independent Powers. The apparent arguments in support of the theory, which have been drawn from the proceedings of Lord Wellesley, could, I affirm, be readily refuted from his Lordship's own dispatches.

So entirely did I dissent from the views which had been taken by my honorable colleague, and so erroneous did it seem to me, that, if unfortunately it had found favor with the Honorable Court, I must have

declined to take part in the establishment, or enforcement, of any policy which might have been founded upon it.

13. The motives which actuated my mind in proposing the course which was advocated by myself, may be very briefly stated.

It was assumed that our obligations towards the people of Oude, which were imposed by the Treaty of 1801, but which had hitherto been imperfectly fulfilled, should henceforth be fully acted up to. For the purpose of placing the British Government in a condition to fulfil the obligations to which I have referred, I considered it to be my duty to suggest, not the mode of proceeding which might seem to be the shortest and the easiest for the Government of India, but that mode of proceeding which, while it should be fully effectual for the purpose designed, should, at the same time, be most in accordance with established usage, and most in conformity to international law, and, therefore, least liable to criticism or cavil, and least open to the attack of those who might be expected to condemn and oppose the measure.

If, after consideration of what I might suggest, it should be the pleasure of the Home Authorities to prefer a course more direct, though more subject to assault, it would be for them to direct the Government of India to walk in that course. But it was not for me to suggest, for the adoption of the Honorable Court, in the first instance, and without necessity, any line of political action which was likely to create a keener opposition, and to call forth severer comment, than would be elicited by adherence to the usual course of action, which public law and settled custom had prescribed.

14. Acting upon this view of my duty, I considered that it was open to me to advise only one of two courses, either that the fulfilment of the Treaty of 1801 should be compelled by force of arms, or that the Treaty should be declared null and void, by reason of the continuous violation of it by the Rulers of Oude.

15. The former alternative, which has been advocated by Mr. Peacock, was rejected by me, and has been, in like manner, rejected by the Honorable Court, as neutralised in this particular case, and rendered insufficient to secure the object at which we were aiming, by the peculiar provisions of the Treaty of 1801 itself.

Court of Directors,
paragraph 13.

"By those Treaties," the Honorable Court has observed, "by those Treaties, the King of Oude is bound, in general terms, to govern according to the advice of the Resident, and specifically to introduce into his territory a reformed system of administration. But it is also provided that this reformed system shall be carried into effect by his own officers; and, throughout the period of more than half a century, during which the Treaties have existed, *this one provision has frustrated all the efforts that have been made to induce the Sovereigns of Oude to fulfil their obligations to the British Government and to their own subjects.*"

16. The alternative of compelling the fulfilment of the Treaty by force of arms being thus closed against us by the peculiar provisions of the Treaty itself, I felt myself bound to advise that the Treaty of 1801 should be declared null and void, that our troops should be withdrawn, that our protection of the Government should cease, and that all our relations with it should be broken off.

17. I have never affected to conceal my conviction that this measure would lead to precisely the same result as the more peremptory course advised by others, but with some intervening delay.

18. I beg permission respectfully to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Honorable Court, as well as by my colleagues, that, in this interval of delay, "the most terrible evils would, at least temporarily, be brought on the people of Oude, whose benefit is the sole motive, as well as the sole justification, of the proposed measure."

Court of Directors,
paragraph 7.

On the contrary, it is my belief—a belief which is warranted by the high and recent authority of Colonel Sleeman—that the withdrawal of British troops would be the signal for the immediate emancipation of the people of Oude from the oppression they have been long enduring; and that, in less than the month which Colonel Sleeman specified, either the King's subjects would have "marched over" the King's troops, and "pil-

Letter from Resident, June 21, 1849, paragraph 21.

laged the capital of Lucknow," or the King, to save himself, would have been glad to agree to whatever engagements might be offered to him by the British Government.

19. With deference also, I must beg permission to dissent from the view that our guarantee to certain subjects of Oude must be regarded as a bar to the withdrawal of our troops from Lucknow.

The chief guarantee which we give to those persons is for the periodical payment of the interest of a sum of money, the principal of which is in our own Treasury, the interest of which is in our own hands, and the security for which to the guaranteed persons is consequently just as good, whether we pay at Lucknow or at Cawnpore.

We are further bound to protect them in their persons and property. But I submit that we are equally able to give this protection, whether our troops are in their cantonment beyond the Goomtee, or fifty miles away on the other side of the Ganges. We do not undertake to maintain soldiers near their persons, or to guard them against assassination. Our guarantee is one of general protection to their lives and property. The certainty that any injury to either would be regarded as a *casus belli* by the Government of India, would be at least as effectual a protection for them against the King of Oude and all his subjects, as the presence of the Brigade at Lucknow would be. The shield of the British Government is broad enough to cover all who are entitled to claim its shelter, even though it be extended over them from within the bounds of our own frontier.

20. Holding firmly to these views of the expediency of guiding our political action in relation to Oude by established law and custom, and finding no weight in the objections that have just been noticed to the course which had been already advised, I should have preferred to act on the suggestions which were originally submitted to the Honorable Court in my Minute of the 18th of June.

Court of Directors, paragraph 15. But the sentiments of my colleagues were adverse to the course I had proposed. The Honorable Court had intimated their doubts of its expediency, and had stated that they were "fully prepared to take the responsibility of authorising, and enjoining, the only other course by which our duties to the people of Oude can be fulfilled—that of assuming authoritatively the powers necessary for the permanent establishment of good government throughout the country."

Moreover, I am bound in candour to say that the risk incidental to the withdrawal of the British troops from Lucknow had, since the date of my Minute, been considerably increased by the fanatical violence of Ameer Alee and his followers towards the fakeers of the Hunoman Ghurree—violence which happily ended in the timely extinction of that firebrand, but which, at one time, threatened to spread into an armed religious conflict, dangerous to the peace of our own provinces, and likely to call for a very prompt and summary settlement of the Oude question by the hands of the Governor-General in Council.

Having regard, therefore, to the several opinions and circumstances which have just been mentioned, I resolved to forego my own preferences, and, in dealing with Oude, to adopt the more peremptory course which had been advocated by my colleagues, and which was manifestly more acceptable to the Honorable Court.

21. Accordingly, it was unanimously resolved, that a Treaty should be prepared for the acceptance of the King, whereby the Government of the territories of Oude should be transferred for ever to the Honorable East India Company, while ample provision should be made in it for the dignity, affluence, and honor of the King and of his family; and that, if the King should refuse to accept the Treaty, the Government of India, in pursuance of the injunctions of the Honorable Court, should at once proceed to assume the powers which were necessary for the permanent establishment of good government throughout the territory of Oude.

22. A copy of the Draft Treaty is annexed.

As it differs in some material respects from the draft of which an outline was given in the former Minute upon Oude, I propose to advert to its several provisions in their order.

23. By the 1st Article of the Treaty, it was declared that "the sole and exclusive administration of the civil and military government of the territories of Oude should be henceforth vested, for ever, in the Honorable East India Company, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof; the said Company hereby engaging to make ample provision for the maintenance of the Royal dignity, as hereinafter mentioned, and for the due improvement of the said territories."

24. The terms of this Article were taken, advisedly, and almost literally, from the IVth Article of the Treaty of 1801, by which the Government of the Carnatic was vested for ever in the Honorable East India Company.

25. The reasons which led to the adoption of words from a former Treaty were these:—

The relations which were about to be formed with the territories of Oude, and the circumstances under which we were about to form them, differed materially from the relations, and the circumstances, belonging to our connection with the other provinces which have recently passed under our rule. The Punjab and Pegu were conquests of war. Nagpore was a lapse by reason of total failure of all heirs.

The circumstances of Oude corresponded with none of these; but they were nearly identical with the circumstances of the Carnatic, when Lord Wellesley had resolved to enter into a Treaty with Azeem-ood-Dowlah, whereby the Nawab should make over the government of the Carnatic to the East India Company, while he retained the sovereign title he had previously held, and a certain share in the revenue of the country.

For this reason, the terms of the Carnatic Treaty of 1801 were adopted in the proposed engagement with Oude, in order that, if the King should accept the Treaty, it might be made manifest that the authority of the British Government over the territories of Oude was identical with the authority which, for more than fifty years, it had exercised over the territories of the Carnatic, with such differences in the form of administration as the Government of India might think fit to introduce.

26. The sentence in the 1st Article which relates to the revenues of Oude, practically gives effect to the proposal contained in the VIth Article of the Draft of the 18th of June, which was assented to by the Council, and has received the tacit acquiescence of the Honorable Court.

It declares that the revenues of Oude (after providing for the charges of management in the usual manner) should be applied to the payment of the King's stipend, to the due improvement of the territory, and, thereafter, to the general benefit of the Indian Empire, of which Oude originally was, and still is, no more than a province.

27. The IInd Article declared that "the sovereign title of King of Oude should be retained by His Majesty, and that it should descend in continual succession to the heirs male of his body born in lawful wedlock."

28. In the original Draft of the 18th of June, no mention was made of successors.

Bearing steadily in mind the numerous evils which have sprung from the retention of a nominal, and richly endowed, sovereignty at Delhi, and at Moorshedabad, in the Carnatic, and in Tanjore, I would gladly have limited the continuance of the sovereign title in Oude to the life of the King by whom it is now held. But, on the other hand, adverting to the claims which the fidelity of this family has established upon our consideration and favor, observing the confidence which the Honorable Court had expressed that the necessary change in Oude would be brought about "with every proper and humane consideration to all persons whose feelings have a just claim to be consulted;" and chiefly, and above all, perceiving the policy of treating the Sovereign whom we were about to depose with the utmost degree of indulgence which was not incompatible with the fulfilment of our purposes for the general good of the people, in order that we might thereby secure his assent to the Treaty about to be offered to him; I concurred with the Members of the Council in determining that hereditary succession to the sovereign title should be conceded

Court of Directors,
paragraph 19.

to the sons and descendants of the King by the Treaty which was to be prepared.

29. It will be seen, however, that the succession was limited to the children born in lawful wedlock, and was not extended to collateral heirs.

30. The IIIrd Article requires no comment, as it simply declared that His Majesty the King, and his successors, should be treated upon all occasions with the attention, respect, and honour, which are due to a Sovereign Prince.

Court of Directors,
paragraph 18.

31. The IVth Article reserved to the King, and to his heirs, exclusive jurisdiction within their residence in the city, and within the gardens which were specified by the Honorable Court.

32. The power of life and death, however, was withheld from the King, even within this exclusive jurisdiction; provision being made that sentence of death by the King's orders should be executed only with the previous consent of the Governor-General in Council.

33. The Vth Article declared that the stipend of the King should be twelve lakhs of rupees per annum, together with a further sum of three lakhs for the maintenance of Palace guards.

34. The personal allowance of twelve lakhs allotted to the King was fixed, partly with reference to a calculation which had been made by Colonel Sleeman, that this was the annual sum His Majesty was usually able to obtain, and partly with reference to the stipend of the King of Delhi, which has also long been fixed at twelve lakhs.

35. The sum was large; but, in this case, a liberal policy was just, as well as wise; and the Honorable Court had entirely concurred in the opinion expressed by the Government of India, that "the provision for the reigning family should be very liberal."

36. In conformity with the further opinion, expressed by the Honorable Court, that it was not necessary "that the permanent provision for the King's descendants should be of so large an amount" as that which might be conceded to the present King for his life, the aggregate stipend allotted in the Treaty to the heirs of the King was reduced from fifteen to twelve lakhs.

37. The VIth Article obliged the East India Company to provide a fitting maintenance for the families of former Rulers of Oude. These persons are now separately endowed by the King; and, as he will no longer enjoy the revenues of the country, he cannot be expected to meet this heavy charge from his own personal stipend. It will be seen, however, that the Government does not bind itself to the grant of any particular sum for this purpose.

The charge, in the first instance, will be a heavy one, but it will gradually decrease.

38. The VIIth and last Article of the Treaty declared that "all former Treaties between the Honorable East India Company and the Rulers of Oude, which are now in force, and which are not contrary to the tenure of this engagement, are confirmed by it."

39. This Article is at variance with the Ist Article of the former draft, by which it was proposed to annul all previous and existing Treaties.

This intention was abandoned when, upon closer examination, it was found that such an Article would have annulled certain Treaties regarding loans and guaranteed payments, which the Government of course desired to uphold, free from all doubt and question. A new Article, therefore, was introduced of the usual form and tenor.

40. Such were the terms of the new engagement which it was proposed to offer for the acceptance of the King of Oude, in substitution for the violated, and now abrogated, Treaty of 1801.

41. Although there was no reason to suppose that forcible opposition would, under any circumstances, be made to the will of the British Government in Oude, the Resident was empowered, as a proper precautionary measure, to direct such portion of the force assembled at Cawnpore as he might think necessary, to proceed to Lucknow.

42. The Resident was instructed, on his return to that place, to summon the Minister Alee Nukkee Khan, and to communicate to him the purpose of the Governor-General in Council, in order that, when the Resident should be admitted to an interview with the King, His Majesty might not be taken by surprise, or placed at a disadvantage.

43. If the King should show reluctance to sign the offered Treaty, the Resident was authorised to concede to the King three days, for consideration, and for consultation with his advisers.

But, as the orders of the Honorable Court required immediate execution, as the cold season was passing away, and as three days' space afforded ample time for reflection and decision, the Resident was forbidden to assent to any longer delay than that of three days; so that no pretext might be afforded to the persons about the King, for attempting evasion, or procrastination.

44. If the King should immediately, or ultimately, consent to sign the Treaty, the Resident was directed to issue the Proclamation marked (A), of which a copy is annexed, and to assume the government of Oude. The Resident was, at the same time, enjoined to endeavour to persuade the King to issue a Proclamation on his own part, directing his subjects and servants to submit themselves in all things to the orders of the British officers.

45. If the King should refuse to sign the Treaty, at the expiration of the three days which were allowed for consultation, the Resident was directed to issue the Proclamation (B), of which a copy is annexed, and to assume at once all the powers of Administration and Government in Oude.

46. The intention, and the effect, of such Proclamation would be to establish the authority of the British Government over the territory of Oude, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as it would have been established by Article I of the proposed Treaty, if the King had consented to sign it. Thus, the authority of the British Government in Oude, under the Proclamation made, would be identical with the authority, which it has exercised, since 1801, over the territories of the Carnatic.

47. On the 29th of January, as had been expected, the troops intended to form the field force were all assembled at Cawnpore. They were ordered by the Resident to proceed to Lucknow.

48. It is not necessary to narrate the course of the negotiation, of which the details will be found in the several dispatches of the Resident.

It is enough to state that the King, while he disclaimed all idea of resistance to the British power, declared to the Resident, from the first, his resolution not to sign the Treaty which had been tendered to him.

To this resolution he adhered, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Resident addressed to His Majesty himself, to the Queen-Mother, and to the Minister, who appears to have done his utmost to induce the King to sign the Treaty.

49. A dispatch from the Resident, which reached me yesterday, and which was dated on the 7th instant, has formally announced that the King, upon that day, had finally refused to sign the Treaty, and that the Resident, in obedience to his instructions, had thereupon assumed the Government of Oude, and had issued the Proclamation prepared for that event.

50. It must be matter of deep regret to us all that the King should have been so unwise, or so ill-advised, as to refuse to sign the Treaty, by which royalty, affluence, and honour were secured to him, and to his children after him, in the vain hope that the sceptre would yet be restored to his hands. The terms which were offered by the Government for His Majesty's acceptance, in respect of dignity and royal revenue, were liberal in the extreme. No exception has been taken to these provisions, either by the King, or by his advisers. The Resident has done his utmost to convince the King of his true interests, and to persuade him to consult them by present acquiescence. But the resolution declared by the King has been founded on a fixed determination never to surrender the government of his country; and it is manifest now that no concessions, however

large, no liberality, however profuse, could have moved him to depart from the resolution he had taken.

51. If, then, the Government of India has ultimately, and of necessity, had recourse to the harsher line of policy towards the King of Oude, it has been compelled thereto by the act of the King himself. The Government has no omission of consideration, forbearance, or respect towards the King, with which to reproach itself.

52. General Outram reports that the King has issued proclamations to the army and to his subjects, enjoining them to submit themselves with entire obedience to the orders of the British Government. Tranquillity has hitherto prevailed, both at the capital, and in the districts; and there seems every reason to hope and expect that this desirable condition of affairs will be preserved.

53. The Resident having assumed the Government of Oude, he has proceeded to constitute the Civil Government thereof, in accordance with the letter of instructions which had been addressed to him for his guidance. A copy of those instructions is annexed.

54. It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed explanation, or description, of the system of administration which is to be introduced into Oude, since it is already familiar to the authorities and to the public. It is proposed to establish in the new province the same simple and effectual form of government which has been in operation, for nearly seven years, in the Punjab, and which has been found eminently well suited to its purpose there.

55. The Government will be vested in a Chief Commissioner, a Judicial, and a Financial, Commissioner, four Commissioners of Divisions, twelve Deputy Commissioners, eighteen Assistants, and eighteen Extra Assistants. Their duties, functions, and powers will be similar to those of the corresponding ranks in the Punjab. In deference to the opinion which was lately expressed by the Honorable Court, the salaries of these offices have also been fixed at the same rate as those of the corresponding offices in the Punjab. But I beg respectfully, and earnestly, to represent again that experience has taught the Supreme Government that the salaries in the Punjab, though they were sufficient under the peculiar circumstances of the time, have been found inadequate, as a general standard, to place the officers of that province on as favourable a footing as their brother officers in the older territories; and are consequently insufficient to remunerate duly the great labours performed, or to command the willing and zealous service which is essential to the prosperity of a new province.

56. Preparations have been made for the immediate organization of a local military force. It will consist of—

Three Horse field-batteries.
One reserve Company of Artillery.
Three Regiments of Cavalry.
Eight Regiments of Infantry.

57. The proposed constitution and establishment of this force will be found in the annexed memoranda, marked C, D, E, F, which embody the suggestions of Major-General Outram. The force will be in all material respects on the same footing as the Punjab Irregular force. But, as the duties in Oude will be far less severe than those which are performed by the troops upon the western frontier, the allowances suggested by General Outram, and already received by the two Oude local regiments which have been in the service of the British Government since 1837, will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

58. It is also proposed to raise three battalions of military police, with some police sowars attached to each. A scale marked G is annexed.

These also will be on the same footing as the military police in the Punjab.

But, as they will probably, at first, be actively, and constantly, engaged in suppressing the numerous and powerful gangs of dacoits by which the districts of Oude are infested, it has been thought expedient to give one European officer to each battalion. For this duty, some of the officers who

have heretofore been in the service of the King of Oude have been selected, and it is believed that they will be found singularly well qualified for duties of police.

59. If it should be thought that the irregular force which is proposed is more numerous than might have been expected, regard being had to the absence of all external enemies upon the borders of Oude, I would beg, in explanation, to refer to the political expediency of providing by service, at least in the first instance, for some considerable portion of the officers and troops whom we find in the pay of the King of Oude.

His Majesty's army is numerically very strong upon paper. It is less so in reality. But, after making full allowance for men of straw, and for men who will be found ineffective, and must be discharged with pension or gratuity, there will still remain a very considerable number of soldiers, who, by the dissolution of the King's army, will be left wholly without employment.

Such men will not readily turn to habits of industry. If they should remain unemployed, they must either starve, or rob; and they will certainly prefer the latter alternative.

As a means, therefore, of preserving the peace of the country, and of keeping a large body of men from violence and mischief, to which, without some provision for them, they will certainly resort, their enlistment in the local and police force will be a measure both of prudence and of economy. Hereafter, when the present necessity has passed away, any one or more of these irregular regiments may be disbanded without difficulty, and the force reduced as much as may be desired.

60. The formation of these regiments will, at the same time, enable the Government to conciliate the Sirdars who have been attached to the troops, and whose fidelity and goodwill are worth having.

61. It seems desirable that these troops should be enlisted to serve *wherever they may be called upon to serve*, with the recorded assurance that their usual sphere of service will be within the Oude territories, and that, on any occasion on which they may be called upon to march beyond the limits of those territories, they will receive, while so employed, the same allowances as troops of the line.

62. Great difficulty has been found, in the present state of the civil and military services, in finding the large body of officers which is required for the immediate duties of the Province of Oude.

They have been selected to the best of my judgment, and by reason of their qualifications only. Those of them who are of any standing are believed to be of proved efficiency. The juniors must always of necessity be selected more at hazard, since they have had neither time nor opportunity to prove their qualifications.

63. There are two departments which, it will be observed, are not yet provided for—the Medical Department, and the Department of Public Works.

64. The junior branches of the Medical Department I hope to be able to fill very shortly, with the aid of the Medical Board.

General Outram was desirous to have, from the first, the services of a medical officer to superintend the jails, and, at the same time, to control dispensaries and minor medical establishments. I believe that the measure will be a judicious one, and I will hereafter submit the name of an officer for this duty.

65. In the Department of Public Works, a single engineer officer, Lieutenant Anderson, has been appointed to attend to the most immediate and pressing wants of the new establishments.

At the present moment, it is utterly impossible to form an Establishment for Public Works in Oude, by reason of the paucity of officers fit for the duty, and the large and incessant demands which are made for them in every quarter.

At the very earliest moment at which it may be found practicable, a Department of Public Works for Oude, under a Chief Engineer, and with the usual machinery, should be formed, and brought into active operation.

66. It only remains for me now to suggest the measures which the Government should take in regard to the King of Oude, and the members of his family.

67. It was, distinctly, and repeatedly, explained to the King, that the advantage which he would gain by entering into the new engagement that was offered to him, would be security for rank and title for himself and his descendants, and security also for the Royal stipends which had been allotted to him and to his heirs respectively; while his refusal to sign the Treaty would leave him without any security whatever, either for his kingly title, or for the stipend which, in other circumstances, would be permanently settled upon him.

The King has refused to enter into any new engagement with the British Government. He has thus placed himself in entire dependence upon its pleasure.

68. Nevertheless, it is by no means my wish to deprive the King of any of the titles or dignities which he now enjoys. I would propose that he should be permitted to enjoy them throughout the rest of his life.

But His Majesty's refusal to enter into the agreement which was tendered to him disinclines me to waive a second time the objections to the continuance of a nominal and highly-endowed sovereignty, which were stated in the 28th paragraph of this Minute, and which I declared myself willing to forego, partly in consideration of the Oude family, but chiefly as a politic concession which was likely to facilitate the conclusion of the Treaty we desired to obtain.

I would propose, therefore, that no guarantee should now be given, and no promise made, of hereditary succession to the Royal title for the descendants of the King. The question should be left entirely open for the consideration of the Government, upon the decease of the present King.

69. In fixing the future stipend of the King, I am of opinion that the Government should still fulfil its intention of making the provision liberal and ample. I would propose, therefore, to allot to His Majesty the sum of twelve lakhs per annum, which was originally fixed as his personal allowance, and which is enjoyed by his former Suzerain, the King of Delhi.

It cannot be expected that we should now allot to the King the additional three lakhs, which were formerly proposed solely as a politic concession.

70. The stipend which should be allotted to the King's heir, after His Majesty's decease, ought, like the Kingly title, to be reserved for consideration by the Government, upon the occurrence of that event.

71. The maintenance of the families of former Rulers of Oude will be undertaken by the Government of India, in the same manner as it would have been undertaken under the VIth Article of the Draft Treaty, if it had been concluded by the King.

72. The other immediate members of the Royal family must be provided for by the King himself, from the stipend which has been assigned to him.

73. The peculiar jurisdiction, within certain limits, which it was proposed that the King should retain under the IVth Article of the Draft Treaty, should be reserved to His Majesty, undiminished, for his lifetime.

74. Lastly, all deference and respect, and every Royal honour, should be paid to His Majesty Wajid Alee Shah, so long as he may live.

75. The proceedings of the Governor-General in Council, in carrying into effect the policy towards the Kingdom of Oude which was authorised, and directed, by the Home Authorities, the principles on which the Supreme Government has acted, and the measures it has taken, have now been placed upon record.

76. At the close of my former Minute, a confident hope was expressed, in words which were recorded in years long past, that, if the policy which the Honorable Court had been advised to adopt, in relation to the Kingdom of Oude, should now be approved and sanctioned, the British Government would at last "become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe, now

reduced to a condition of the most afflicting misery and desolation by the depraved Administration of the Native Government of Oude."

I trust the Honorable Court will think that the measures which have now been taken by us are well calculated to realise those fair anticipations.

DALHOUSIE.
GEORGE ANSON.

Inclosure 17 in No. 4.

Minute by Mr. Dorin.

February 16, 1856.

THE Minute by the Most Noble the Governor-General records, faithfully, and completely, the steps which have been taken consequent on the receipt of the Honorable Court's instructions, as to the policy to be observed in relation to the Kingdom of Oude, and I have only to add that I concur entirely with his Lordship as to the altered provision to be made for the King, now that he has refused to enter into any Treaty for the future regulation of the Oude territory. I would allot twelve lakhs of rupees as an annual stipend to His Majesty during life, but neither guarantee this sum to his heirs after his decease, nor make any stipulation as to hereditary succession to the Royal title.

It will be quite sufficient, in my opinion, that the Government of the day shall determine these points, as no doubt it will, in a liberal spirit, whenever the occasion for their settlement shall arise.

J. DORIN.

Inclosure 18 in No. 4.

Minute by Major-General Low.

February 18, 1856.

I QUITE agree with all the sentiments above expressed by my honorable colleague, Mr. Dorin, except as regards the salary of the heirs, alluded to in the last sentence of his Minute.

I see no objection to leaving the questions respecting the Royal title, and the extent of jurisdiction, to the Government of the day, on the demise of the present King of Oude; but I think that the Government of the day at that time, which may perhaps be many years hence, would very probably not sufficiently bear in mind the claims on the British Government of the Oude family (for comfortable income at least), arising from their long-continued and cordial fidelity, and from the useful cooperation, and substantial aid, that have been given to us, from time to time, by former Kings of Oude.

I should have preferred it, if the present Governor-General had made a specific proposal to the Court of Directors respecting the allowance to be allotted to the heirs. It is exclusively a money question. It has nothing whatever to do with either power or influence in India, and hence there is no necessity for its being left to the decision of the Local Government.

As the case now stands, my humble advice is this, that the Indian authorities in England should, after consultation with the Marquis of Dalhousie, send out specific orders to the Government of India, as to the amount of salary that is to be allowed to the heirs of the present King of Oude.

My own opinion is, that that allowance ought not, under any circumstances, to be less than ten lakhs of rupees per annum, and I should much prefer it if twelve lakhs were allotted to the heirs.

The sons of the present King are so young that they cannot be in any

degree blamed for his blunder in not signing the proposed Treaty, and, therefore, they ought not to be made to suffer for it.

For many reasons, I regret, as the Most Noble the Governor-General does, that the King did not sign the proposed Treaty, but, in a pecuniary point of view, his not doing so has been advantageous to us. If he should live many years, we shall save a very considerable sum of money by his mistake. To himself the loss has been great; he has lost no less than a third of the income that he might have enjoyed, if he had agreed to our terms. He is, therefore, sufficiently punished for his blunder; and, as he issued all the orders and proclamations that we could desire, and did his utmost to prevent all risk of strife at the capital, by dismounting his artillery, guns, &c., I think it would be harsh, and not creditable to a great paramount State, which will gain immense profit from the possession of the Oude territories, if, in addition to the loss that we make the King sustain, we were also to injure the interests of his heirs, by curtailing the income that was at first intended for them, that is to say, twelve lakhs of rupees per annum, for the heirs of the present King,—not heirs according to Mahomedan usages, but only those persons who may be direct male descendants of the present King, born in lawful wedlock.

J. LOW.

Inclosure 19 in No. 4.

Minute by Mr. Grant.

February 19, 1856.

THE orders issued to the Resident at Lucknow, on the receipt of the Honorable Court's final dispatch upon this question, being clearly explained in the Minute of the Most Noble the Governor-General, and having been agreed to unanimously in Council, require in themselves no remarks from me. But a passage in his Lordship's Minute renders a few words of explanation from me unavoidable.

After carefully studying the Honorable Court's despatch, we have all arrived at the same conclusion as to what was the proper course of action, under the instructions therein contained. The choice lay between assuming the Government of the Province with, or, if necessary, without, the King's consent, and endeavouring to obtain the King's consent by threatened, or, if necessary, actual, disconnection, and withdrawal of all physical and moral support. The Honorable Court's instructions left a latitude upon this point to the Government of India; and the decision which the Government of India unanimously has come to upon it, is in accordance with the practical conclusion which the view I took in my original argument upon this question led me to form. But the Governor-General, in his present Minute, has recorded his unqualified and strong dissent from what his Lordship understands to be the view propounded by me in that argument. I believe that my view has not been perfectly apprehended, and on so great a subject I am naturally anxious to correct any misapprehension that may exist. The general case of Government will not, I believe, suffer by this correction.

The view which I am understood to have taken is, "that the King of Oude was no independent Sovereign, but only a Soobahdar, whom the British Government, as the Paramount Power in succession to the King of Delhi, was entitled to remove at its pleasure." I certainly was, and am, of opinion, with all the world, that the King of Oude was no independent Sovereign. No King of Oude, and no ancestor of any King of Oude, and no person on the part of any King of Oude, or of any of his ancestors, whether before, or after, our connection with Oude, has ever claimed independent sovereignty for the Ruler of Oude, by whatever name he has been called. But I never was of opinion, and never contended, that the British Government, at any time, or in any capacity, was entitled to remove the Ruler of Oude, *at its pleasure*. Since 1801, as long as the Rulers of Oude

substantially performed the obligations of the Treaty of that year, that Treaty could not be justly annulled; and, so long as it was in operation, the British Government certainly was not entitled to remove the Ruler of Oude. Before that time, although the Rulers of Oude, since our first connection with them, had never been allowed, in matter of fact, to have more than a share in the Government of that Province,* although they owed the restoration of their rule, such as it was, to the clemency of the British Government, and although they were maintained in their sway, by the strength of the British power, by which alone they were supported—yet, so long as they substantially performed their obligations, the British Government was not entitled to remove them.

There is nothing in my paper to the contrary; and, indeed, these positions, are taken as the starting-point of the argument throughout. Shuja-ood-Dowlah, when he laid his turban at Lord Clive's feet, owed the restoration of his territory, and the promise of support, to the pleasure of the British Government; but it has never been argued by me that, so long as he and his successors performed their obligations, they owed their maintenance, as dependant and subordinate princes, to anything but its justice. Certainly, it was my argument that, in undertaking to support these dependent Rulers, the paramount Government did, in effect, undertake to rule the people of Oude by their means, and so came of necessity under superior—indeed, under the highest possible—moral obligation to the people, whom it caused to be thus ruled. And, certainly, it was my argument that, in case of an irreconcilable conflict of these duties, the higher, more universal, more sacred, duty must prevail. So, also, I endeavoured to show that this principle had been acknowledged, and acted upon, by the Governments of the day, and that our existing Treaty was a coercive measure founded upon it, and justifiable on no other principle. But this, I submit, is very different from arguing that the British Government was entitled to remove the Ruler of Oude at its pleasure.

The additional argument I drew from the fact of our succession to the Paramount Empire of the Great Mogul, has been much misunderstood, owing, doubtless, to some fault of expression on my part. It is incontestable that as, in matter of fact, the Ruler of Oude has, ever since 1765, been dependent upon the British Government, so, in matter of theory, he never was, at any time, independent of some Paramount Power or another. This dependent position of the Ruler of Oude appeared to me a material point. But I never intended to lay the strain of the case upon the accident of our succession to the Emperor of Delhi; and I think I said no more, on this last point, than that "when the British Government succeeded to the Empire of the Mogul, it acquired paramount dominion over Oude by a *double* right," and other words to the same effect. If reference is made to the paper in which I endeavoured to set forth my view, it will be perceived that the whole groundwork of the case is laid long before our conquest of Delhi, and that the greater part of my argument may be condensed into this one theme, viz.: whatever were the rights, and the obligations, of Lord Wellesley, in 1800, towards the Ruler and People of Oude, such are our rights, and obligations, now, whenever the Treaty of 1801 is justly pronounced to be dissolved. That may, or may not, be a good argument, and I may, or may not, be wrong as to Lord Wellesley's rights, and obligations, in 1800, and as to the principle on which that statesman's action at that time was based. But, when it is remembered that all this action was over, two years before the British Government could possibly claim any right, "as Paramount Power in succession to the King of Delhi," it will be conceded that there is no need to repudiate any policy founded upon the view taken by me, on the ground of disagreement

Paragraph 48.

Paragraph 47.

* Perhaps this fact has not been sufficiently set forward in the paper referred to. The double Government in Oude, after our connexion with it, is however a well-known historical fact. In paragraph 6 of my Minute, I have cited, from the correspondence of Lord Cornwallis, a passage which will show what interference there had been up to 1788. In a letter from Mr. Dundas, written as President of the Board of Control, in 1799 (page 109, vol. ii, of the "Wellesley Despatches"), the circumstance of a double Government in Oude is still spoken of, as similar to the double Government at that time of the Carnatic.

regarding the effect of that succession which I myself freely admit to be an accident of comparatively small importance.

I hope I shall be excused for this endeavour to set myself right. With this explanation, I will say no more than that I adhere to the argument, as well as to the practical conclusion, of the Minute recorded by me, dated the 7th of August, 1855.

I agree, without reserve, in all the recommendations of the Most Noble the Governor-General, consequent upon the refusal of the King to sign the proffered Treaty.

Having in my mind our late resolution, formed in complete consonance with that of the Madras Government, in the case of the titular Rajahship of Tanjore ; acknowledging the positive ill effects of these mock Courts, with their titular Princes ; and adhering, as I do, to the general opinion of the inadvisability of securing the empty name of King to unborn generations, expressed in my former Minute, I could only, after some hesitation, unite in the resolution to offer the continuance of the title of King, from generation to generation, as a part of the proposed Treaty. I am, like our honorable colleague General Low, and like all connected with Government in India and at Home, sincerely desirous that the personal treatment of the Royal family of Oude should be very generous ; but I do firmly believe that it is for the happiness and well-being of no man to be an hereditary fictitious King. I felt similarly upon the question of proposing to fix, by Treaty, the allowance of the descendants of the present King, from generation to generation. Now that no object is to be gained by tying the hands of all future Governments, I do not think it would be discreet to do so. I do not think that we have any reason to fear that future Governments will be wanting in generosity to the Oude family ; and I am sure that arrangements which they may make, from time to time, in accordance with the spirit and circumstances of their own day, and with reference to the general conduct of the stipendiaries themselves, are much more likely to be suitable than any predeterminations that the Government of the present day, whether at Home or in India, could come to.

J. P. GRANT.

Inclosure 20 in No. 4.

Minute by Mr. Peacock.

February 21, 1856.

THE Minute of the Most Noble the Governor-General, dated the 13th of February, contains so complete a record, and explanation, of all the proceedings which have been adopted by the Government of India, in relation to Oude, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than to record the fact of my full concurrence in all the measures which have already been adopted, and in those which his Lordship recommends to be adopted. In reference, however, to paragraph 15 of his Lordship's Minute, I wish to explain, as I fear that I did not make my meaning sufficiently clear, that I did not intend, by my Minute of the 22nd of August last, to advocate that the mere fulfilment of the Treaty of 1801 should be compelled by force of arms. I stated, in effect, that there could be no security for the future good government of the country, if that government should continue to be conducted by the officers of the King, and that any proposal to that effect would be utterly futile ; but that, if the King would consent to vest the whole civil and military administration of his kingdom in the East India Company, for ever, a sufficient guarantee for the future good government thereof would be obtained. (Paragraphs 29, 30, and 31.)

I expressed my opinion that nothing less than the second project proposed by his Lordship's Minute of the 18th of June, 1855, would be sufficient. That project was, that the King should be permitted to retain his Royal title and position, but should be required to vest the whole

civil and military administration of his kingdom in the Government of the East India Company, for ever.

I humbly recommended to the Honorable Court of Directors the adoption of the measures proposed in the second project; and that, if the Honorable Court should determine to propose the second project, and the King should refuse to accept the terms offered, the East India Company should exercise that power, which I believed was, in strictness, vested in them, in consequence of the violation of the VIth Article of the Treaty, and should remove the King, and his heirs, for ever, from the Throne. (Paragraphs 26, 32, 38, and 39.)

B. PEACOCK.

EAST INDIA (OUDE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 February 1856;—for,

A RETURN “of all SUMS of MONEY borrowed by the INDIAN GOVERNMENT, or by any Persons acting under its Authority, from the King of *Oude*, from the Year 1811 to the Year 1855; showing also what Portions (if any) of such Loans have been Repaid, and whether such Repayments (if any) have been made by Money or by Cession of Territory to the King of *Oude*, and the Dates on which such Repayments (if any) were made.”

East India House, }
10 March 1856. }

JAMES C. MELVILL,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1856.

AN ACCOUNT of all Sums borrowed by the INDIAN GOVERNMENT, or by any Persons acting under its Authority, from the King of *Oude*, from the Year 1811 to the Year 1855; showing also what Portions of such Loans have been Repaid, and whether such Repayments have been made by Money or by Cession of Territory to the King of *Oude*; and the Periods at which such Repayments were made.

LOANS at 6 per Cent.			
1814-15. Amount received from his Excellency the Vizier - <i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	1,08,50,000	-	-
Rupees 6,51,000 per annum, the interest on the above loan, was made applicable, from the 14th of November 1814, to the payment of stipends and provisions, which are payable by his Excellency's Government, under the Company's guarantee.			
1815-16. Amount received from his Excellency the Vizier - - - -	1,00,00,000	-	-
<i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	2,08,50,000	-	-
Certain possessions lately ceded by the Nepaul Government to the Company were made over to his Excellency the Vizier, agreeably to Treaty between his Excellency and the British Government, dated the 1st of May 1816; in commutation of this latter sum - <i>Lucknow Rupees</i>			
	1,00,00,000	-	-
Amount redeemed in the undermentioned years by Repayments to his Majesty the King of <i>Oude</i> of the principal Sum of the Pensions reverting to his Majesty by the deaths of the individuals:			
1828-29 - <i>Lucknow Rs.</i>	49,56,765	5	4
1836-37 - - -	8,89,400	-	-
1837-38 - - -	1,64,000	-	-
1838-39 - - -	12,00,000	-	-
1843-44 - - -	31,000	-	-
1845-46 - - -	1,600	-	-
	72,42,765	5	4
	1,72,42,765	5	4
AMOUNT outstanding of the Loans at 6 per Cent. - - -		<i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	36,07,234 10 8
LOANS at 5 per Cent.			
1825-26. Amount received from his Majesty the King of <i>Oude</i> , the interest whereof (Rupees 5,00,000 per annum) is to be paid to certain persons, conformably to the agreement between his Majesty and the British Government, dated 17 August 1825 - <i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	1,00,00,000	-	-
1826-27. Amount received from his Majesty the King of <i>Oude</i> , to be repaid on the 20th of May 1828 - - - -	50,00,000	-	-
1828-29. Amount received from his Majesty the King of <i>Oude</i> , the interest whereof (Rupees 3,12,000 per annum) is to be paid quarterly to certain members of his Majesty's family, agreeably to the Treaty between his Majesty and the Government of the Honourable East India Company, dated the 1st of May 1829 - - - -	62,40,000	-	-
<i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	2,12,40,000	-	-
Amount repaid in cash to his Majesty the King of <i>Oude</i> in 1828-29 - - <i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	50,00,000	-	-
Amount redeemed in 1853-54 by payment to the heirs of the original grantees the principal of certain stipendiary allowances due, under the Treaty of 1st May 1829, to the family of the late King Nusser Ood Deen Hyder, viz.:			
In notes of the 4 per Cent. Public Loan of 1854-55 - <i>Lucknow Rs.</i>	36,00,000	-	-
In cash - - -	2,40,000	-	-
	38,40,000	-	-
	88,40,000	-	-
AMOUNT outstanding of the Loans at 5 per Cent. - - -			1,24,00,000 - -
Carried forward - - -		<i>Lucknow Rupees</i>	1,60,07,234 10 8

Brought forward - - - Lucknow Rupees		1,60,07,234 10 8
LOANS at 4 per Cent.		
1831-32. Amount received from his Majesty the King of Oude - - - - - Lucknow Rupees	15,00,000 - -	
1832-33. Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - -	18,00,000 - -	
	Lucknow Rupees	33,00,000 - -
1833-34. Amount received from his Majesty the King of Oude, the interest whereof (Rupees 12,000 per annum) is to be given monthly in perpetuity to the poor of Lucknow, from 1 May 1833, conformably to the agreement between his Majesty the King of Oude and the British Government, dated 12 December 1853 - - - -	3,00,000 - -	
1838-39. Amount received from his Majesty the King of Oude, the interest whereof (Rupees 68,000 per annum) is to be paid quarterly to certain pensioners, conformably to the agreement between his Majesty and the East India Company, dated 22 November 1838 -	17,00,000 - -	
	Lucknow or Company's Rupees	53,00,000 - -
Amount repaid in cash to his Majesty the King of Oude in 1835-36	33,00,000 - -	
AMOUNT outstanding of the Loans at 4 per Cent. - - - -		20,00,000 - -
Total Amount outstanding, the interest whereof is applicable to the payment of Stipends and Allowances to Members of the Family and Dependents of his Majesty the King of Oude, and to the Poor of Lucknow - - - - -		Lucknow or Company's Rupees 1,80,07,234 10 8

BROUGHT FORWARD.		
Amount borrowed at 6 per Cent. - Lucknow Rupees	2,08,50,000 - -	
„ at 5 per Cent. - - - -	2,12,40,000 - -	
„ at 4 per Cent. - - - -	53,00,000 - -	
	Lucknow or Company's Rupees	4,73,90,000 - -
REPAID.		
By cession of Territory to the Nabob Vizier, under Treaty of 1 May 1816 - - - Lucknow Rupees	1,00,00,000 - -	
In notes of the 4 per Cent. Public Loan of 1854-55 -	36,00,000 - -	
In cash - - - - -	1,57,82,765 5 4	
		2,93,82,765 5 4
AMOUNT outstanding - - - Lucknow or Company's Rupees		1,80,07,234 10 8

East India House, }
10 March 1856. }

Errors Excepted.

James C. Melvill,
Secretary.

EAST INDIA (OUDE).

RETURN of all SUMS of MONEY borrowed by the
INDIAN GOVERNMENT, or by any Persons act-
ing under its Authority, from the King of *Oude*,
from 1811 to 1856, showing also what Portions
of such Loans have been Repaid, and whether
such Repayments have been made by Money or
by Cession of Territory to the King of *Oude*,
and the Dates on which such Repayments were
made.

(*Mr. Otway.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 March 1856.
